The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN OUR

OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT.

To-day we offer a large line of

ELEGANT FUR BEAVER

OVERCOATS

At $20.00.

This line of Overcoats is

CUSTOM MADE

In every respect—Silk Velvet Collar, and bound with the same, made up in our own MANUFACTORY by our best workmen, and

$20.00

Is just $8.50 under price. This is one of the very best bargains we ever offered to the RETAIL Trade.

We wish every man in the City of Chicago to look at this line of Overcoats and see if they are not the best Overcoat ever offered for the money in this section of the country.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

AT $1.25.

HEAVY, LONG

ULSTERS

AT $5.00.

Our $30.00 OVERCOATS

Are selling very fast. No wonder, for the same made to measure would cost $60.00.

Overcoats, for Extra Size and Fat Men, always in stock.

WE CLAIM

To be the largest MANUFACTURERS of MEN'S, BOYS', and CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS in the country.

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131 & 133 CLARK-ST., and 117 MADISON-ST.

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Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.

Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.

Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 24 College Place, New York.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

Buy it before it gets higher, and get it where you can get the best for the money.

The best brands in the world sold by

C. JEVNE,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A gentleman just returned from Mexico, 35 years of age, wants a suitable situation in some mercantile concern, manufacturing, commission, or export house. Has had a thorough commercial education in Germany; has eighteen years of business experience in manufacturing, banking, commission, export, and import houses in Europe, the United States, and Spanish America. For the last five years has held an independent position as manager of a general commission and importing house in Mexico, and can influence business in that direction; will return if required to stay there. Understands thoroughly correspondence, bookkeeping, and any other office work; speaks and writes indiscriminately English, German, Spanish, and French. Could invest some capital or give security if required. References of the highest standing. Address S. M. B., P. O. Box 2289, New York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gentlemen's Underwear.

WILSON BROS.

113 & 115 State-st.,

Invite all who are in want of Underwear to call and examine their stock of the following goods:

ENGLISH WHITE MERINO.
ENGLISH FANCY MERINO.
ENGLISH SCARLET CASHMERE.
SCOTCH SCARLET ALL-WOOL.
SCOTCH GRAY ALL-WOOL.
SCOTCH WHITE ALL-WOOL.
ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN.
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN.
9, 12, 16, and 20 THD. SILK.
12, 16, and 20 THD. PURE SILK.
DOMESTIC WHITE MERINO.
DOMESTIC FANCY MERINO.
DOMESTIC SCARLET ALL-WOOL.
DOMESTIC GRAY ALL-WOOL.
WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL.
SCARLET FLANNEL.
SCARLET CASHMERE.
CANTON FLANNEL.

All the different weights and qualities are represented, and in sizes from 28 to 54 in. They call special attention to the following:

One line of All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, at $1 each.

One line of EXTRA HEAVY White Merino, full regular, 60 per cent wool, at $2 each, all sizes.

Six numbers of Fancy Merino, in all sizes, at less than last year's wholesale prices.

These goods are very desirable.

Also, lines of Merino at 50c, 75c, and $1 each, all sizes.

1-2 HOSE.

This department includes English Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Fancy and Brown Cotton, in five times the variety shown by any other house. They guarantee their prices to be as low as the LOWEST.

Sole Agents for "Preville" Town-made Paris Kids.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

Grand Trunk Railway Company OF CANADA.

Old Material For Sale

Tenders are invited for the following old material:

AT MONTREAL.

	Estimated quantity.
Wrought Iron Scrap	100 Tons.
do do light	15 "
do do turnings	4 "
Leaf Spring Steel	25 "
Bessemer Steel Fishplates	5 "
Volute Spring Steel	2 "
Spiral do	2 "
Tool Steel	1 "
Files	¼ "
Steel Turnings	2 "
Zinc	1 "
Car-Wheels—Cast-Iron Hubs, Wrought-Iron Spokes	3 "
Rubber Springs	⅛ "
Rubber Hose, &c.	2 "
Cast-Iron Scrap	20 "
Hoop Iron	1 "
Steel Locomotive Tires	20 "
Cast-Iron Borings	15 "

The above scrap will be delivered at any point on the Grand Trunk Railway as may be agreed upon. If delivery is required in the United States, the purchaser to pay duty.

AT PORT HURON.

Cast-Iron Scrap	22 Tons.
do do burnt	1 "
Wrought-Iron Scrap	25 "
Spring Steel	1 "
Spiral Springs	1 "
Brass Bearings	3 "
do Castings, Loco	1 "

The above will be delivered at any station on the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit inclusive, as may be agreed upon.

AT PORTLAND.

Wrought-Iron Scrap	35 Tons.
Cast-Iron do	25 "
Light Iron and Turnings	1 "
Leaf and Coil Steel	¼ "

The above will be delivered on the Company's premises at Portland.

Parties desirous of tendering should satisfy themselves of the quality of the Scrap, as no classification will be allowed after tenders are accepted.

No deduction or allowances of any kind will be given for dirt, grease, etc., or for any other reason. The purchaser to pay for the full gross weight.

Parties tendering to give price per ton of 2,240 lbs, and name place where delivery will be required.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Tenders indorsed "Tender for Scrap," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, Oct. 31.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1879.

LEGAL.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. R.

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustees named in a certain deed of trust executed by the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company to them, dated on the first day of July, 1871, and made to secure bonds for two millions of dollars issued and sold by said Railroad Company, the principal and interest of which is now and for more than six months last past has been due and payable, will, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, in the City of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, in the State of Indiana, expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying said bonds in accordance with the terms of said trust deed, the railroad of said Company, extending from Anderson, in Madison County, Indiana, to a point on the State Line between the States of Indiana and Michigan, by way of Marion, Wabash, Warsaw and Goshen, together with all the fixtures and property named or described therein, and more particularly set forth in said trust deed, as follows, to wit:

The iron, ties, sidings, switches, turn-tables, and the entire superstructure as it now is, and the right of way for said railroad, and all the real estate used and held in the operating of said road, with all improvements and appurtenances now owned, and all rolling stock of every description owned by said Company and used in operating said road, and all station-houses, tools, and machinery of every description, and all property, real, personal, or mixed, and on the line of said railroad used in operating the same, and necessary or appurtenant to its operation, and all rents, issues, and profits, income and proceeds of said road, the operating of the same and of the property, and lands aforesaid, and the franchises, rights, and privileges of said Company as the owners of said line of railroad. The terms of sale will be cash, but the Trustees will receive in payment of the highest bid, or any part thereof, the bonds of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, for such proportion of the face thereof, and interest, as would be applicable to the payment of such bonds, and interest, from the proceeds of such sale, all bonds secured by said deed of trust being entitled to an equality in such proceeds.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 1, 1879.

JEPTHA H. WADE,
AMASA STONE,
Trustees named in said deed of trust.

FOR SALE.

Charcoal Furnace Property for Sale or To Rent, At Lawton, Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad. In good condition, and can be started in a few weeks at a small expense. Abundance of fuel and cheap labor. Very favorable freight contract goes with the property. Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, Treasurer, No. 23 Murray-st., New York. Or to HENRY FORD, Agent, Lawton, Mich.

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The Rail Mill and Merchant Mill at Marietta, O., is for sale at moderate price and upon easy terms. Machinery for manufacturing all kinds and sizes of Iron Rail. For particulars and description write JOHN BLOODGOOD, 84 Broadway, New York City. For inspection of property call on R. K. SHAW, Marietta, O.

CLOTHING.

COOL WEATHER IS HERE!

So, if you are in need of an Overcoat or Suit for yourself or boys, give us a call and look over our stock. We will show you our goods willingly, and compare prices and quality of goods with any house in existence. We manufacture all our own goods, and take great pains to get them up in A 1 style, and in make and quality of goods and trimmings we defy the world. We make a Specialty of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.,

POPULAR CLOTHIERS,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE,
BACKACHE,
SWELLINGS,
CHILBLAINS,
SORENESS,
BRUISES,
SPRAINS,
BURNS,
SCALDS,
CUTS,
SORES,
WOUNDS,
CORNS.

A single trial of the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, for the above complaints will convince even the most skeptical of its incomparable worth as a household specific. Sold by druggists at 50 Cents a Bottle. Directions in eleven languages accompany every bottle.

FURNITURE.

Parlor Sets.

We have the largest assortment in this city, of our own design and make—entirely different from any other dealers—at prices that will convince you that we are lower than others.

Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 State-st.

Factory, 24 & 26 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

8 Tribune Building.

HOTEL TO LET

IN ST. PAUL, MINN.,

Known as SHERMAN HOUSE. Has 75 bedrooms, large dining-room, etc. Located within two blocks of Union Depot and Steamboat Levee. Has been established eight years. Best location in the city. Inquire of JOHN S. PRINCE, 84 East Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

PAPER.

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PAPER BOOK, NEWS, WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

Catalogue, Samples, and Prices sent on application.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST.,

CHICAGO.

STATIONERY.

THE J. M. W. JONES

STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,

MONROE AND DEARBORN-STS.

Blank Books and Staple and Fancy Stationery AT RETAIL a specialty.

POLITICAL.

Ben Hill Abandons the Inharmonious Democracy of New York.

He Pronounces the Leaders a Set of Selfish, Unpatriotic Factionists.

Kelly and Robinson Will Fight Their Battle Until Election-Day.

Vice-President Wheeler Addresses the People of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Secretary Sherman Will Decline the Ohio Senatorship.

The Official Canvass of Ohio Showing a Greenback Vote of 9,129.

A Rather Inactive Campaign, So Far, with the Wisconsin Politicians.

An Extremely Amusing Joke which Jenkins Recently Played on Himself.

NEW YORK.

BEN HILL DISGUSTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, passed through here yesterday on his way home. His last attempt to effect a reconciliation between the Kelly and Robinson factions in New York proved as unsuccessful as the first. Mr. Hill is understood to feel quite despondent at the prospects for his party in New York, and regards its defeat at the approaching election as a foregone conclusion. He did not speak in complimentary terms of New York politicians who compose the bolting element, and is reported to have declared that a more selfish and unprincipled set of men he never saw. To them the destruction of the Democratic party is a matter of perfect indifference, so long as they can control a good share of the Municipal Government of New York City. They were a species of political bandits and outlaws. It is evident from these utterances, and the bitter hatred with which Southern and Western Democrats now regard John Kelly and his gang, that all hopes of persuading him to withdraw as a candidate for Governor have been abandoned, and, despite the promises of Mr. Tilden's friends that New York is all right, and that the old gentleman's still-hunt tactics will surely yield good fruit on election-day, the Democrats here appear to have made up their minds that another disaster is in store for them next month as great, or if not greater, than that in Ohio last week.

THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A gentleman who has done considerable campaign work in some of the counties along the Erie Canal and in the western part of the State said, this morning: "We have every reason to be hopeful for the success of our ticket everywhere. I have found the people alive to the fact that the contest in this State this year is not merely a contest for the election of a Governor and other State officers, but one upon the result of which depends in a large measure the result of the Presidential election next year; and I have found many old Republicans, who have stayed at home for years, now working earnestly for the success of the ticket, and they say that the principles of the Republican party must be sustained. I fully believe Cornell will be elected by a handsome plurality, and, if the feeling for him is as strong in the rest of the State as in the part I have visited, he will have a very decided majority. The Kelly element is strong in many places, and I have met many Democrats who say that rather than give support to Robinson they will vote for Cornell, because they have lost their faith, not in the Democratic party, but in its leaders."

A LARGE NUMBER OF REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS visited headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning to express their views of the nominations made by the County Convention last evening. They generally agreed that the ticket was strong, and would draw out the full strength of the Republican vote in this city. Assembly nominations were made to-night, and the Republicans will contest all the districts. Tammany will also nominate full tickets for county and Legislative officers, and the fight with the Tilden faction in this city will be not less bitter than it was last year, when there was a coalition between the Republicans and Anti-Tammany. Now it is freely charged that the shoe is on the other foot, and that, in return for the service John Kelly is rendering the State ticket, the Republicans will help elect Tammany local officers. Of course, such a combination as this is denied by the leaders of both sides, but the popular belief in the city is that there is an understanding by which Tammany will certainly remain boss in the metropolis. The anti-Tammany men claim that on election day Tammany will give out Cornell instead of Kelly tickets, and that the Republicans will issue the Tammany local tickets. Election day itself will tell the story.

IT IS CERTAIN, HOWEVER,

that there is no idea of withdrawing Robinson, and, even if that game were attempted, the Tammany organs boldly declare that the bolt has gone too far for Kelly to withdraw now. The die is cast, and both Kelly and Robinson are in till they get put out by a will stronger than that of conventions.

The independent Republicans, or "scratchers," have raised and spent $2,000, and are now appealing for more funds. The Robinson people are busy printing Republican tickets with Robinson's name in place of Cornell's, and circulating them as the "Regular Independence Republican" tickets. Thus the "scratchers" have given the enemy a chance they will improve to the utmost.

GEN. CARR'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERFORD, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, delivered a very able and interesting address in this place before an enthusiastic audience this evening. He showed the wonderful prosperity of the country at this time, as the result of the financial policy of the Republican party, ridiculed the Democratic idea which refers the question of State-rights to the Supreme Court, and declares that, as the Court gives judgment, these issues will be eliminated from the field of discussion. He said this was the same policy the Democrats adopted in 1856, when they were attempting to force Slavery into Kansas. "We in Illinois," he said, "are looking after our rights. If Mississippi is a sovereign independent Nation, so is Illinois, and the people of Illinois demand reciprocity. You in New York may do as you choose, but the people of Illinois will never rest until they can go to Mississippi and become citizens, with all the rights and protection to which citizens of this Nation are justly entitled,—to the same rights and protection which Illinois guarantees."

ADDRESS OF THE SCRATCHERS.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 8 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Independent Republican Committee, hearing that many Republicans, in disgust with unfit nominations, propose to stay away from the polls or to vote the Democratic State ticket, earnestly appeal to them not to take that course, but to unite in upholding Republican principles and rebuking the obnoxious element of the party by electing the Republican State ticket, except Mr. Cornell and Mr. Soule. Despite the curse of bad leadership, it is not yet time for the Republican party to die. It must complete and secure its work. The conduct of the Democrats in Congress has shown that neither reform nor safety can be looked for at their hands. While we deprecate the revival of War issues and a "bloody-shirt" conduct of the campaign, we submit (1) that Democratic victory would directly and dangerously encourage sectionalism, lawlessness, and repudiation at the South, which can only be overcome by lifting these communities, slowly but surely, into self-respecting responsibility by constitutional methods, such as those of President Hayes. It is (2) the honest financial policy of the Republican party which, against Democratic opposition, has brought about resumption and a business prosperity now daily increasing, and the triumph of the double-faced Democracy would threaten a needless return to the straits and sufferings cheerfully endured only as the necessary cost of saving the Union. (3) Civil Service reform, the first step toward the cure of party evils, can come, despite Mr. Cornell's nomination, only from the Republican party. The Republican whose apathy keeps him from the polls deserts his cause at the moment when final victory is at stake.

We agree with you, however, that no believer in the President's policy and in administrative reform can support their notorious opponent, Mr. Cornell, and no honest man the Canal Ring's nominee, Mr. Soule. It is claimed that President Hayes has said that if a citizen of New York he would vote for Mr. Cornell. If he has been disheartened by the opposition of the machine politicians into abandoning the cause of Civil-Service reform, the people have not, and there is all the more reason that the people should signify that they do not mean to see this reform abandoned. The machine, deposed from office, still holds together for a last desperate effort to regain official power, and these nominations are its final defiance of reform. In nominating the weakest instead of the strongest candidate to head the ticket, Mr. Conkling has deliberately deprived the Gubernatorial contest of National significance, and the encouragement of the Tammany candidature by the Republican managers emphasizes this fact. The arguments for the election of Mr. Cornell hold good only for the election of the ticket without him. In the defeat of that part of the Democratic ticket headed by Clarkson N. Potter, the friend and ally of Mr. Tilden in the National Congress, Republicans will pronounce their condemnation of Mr. Tilden and of Democratic rule, while also they strike a blow at Tammany Hall, the Republican machine, and the Canal Ring. The defeat of Mr. Cornell we believe also to be the only means to prevent in 1880 an unfit nomination or the use of Gen. Grant's name as a cloak for the corrupt rings that disgraced him and disgraced the Nation before. The splendid triumph of the party in Ohio, under the leadership of a firm friend of the President's policy, for sound finance and Republican principles, is sufficient assurance that in scratching Mr. Cornell we are not in danger of defeating the ticket. In the name of all that true Republicanism means, we appeal to you to stand by the Republican ticket, rejecting from it Mr. Cornell and Mr. Soule; "not to bolt, but to scratch;" "not to desert the party, but to purify it from within," that in 1880 we may have a Republican candidate who will win.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER

HIS SPEECH AT OGDENSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A *Times* special from Ogdensburg says: "Vice-President Wheeler addressed an audience in this city. The crowd filled a large hall at an early hour, and many hundreds of people were turned away. The Chairman of the County Committee, H. R. James, presided. In presenting Mr. Wheeler he spoke of the intensely warm canvass which the Republicans of the county are making, and the results it will show on election night. Mr. Wheeler's reception was hearty and spontaneous, as is always accorded him by the people of this county. He had come, he said, to congratulate the audience upon the return of prosperity. Resumption had brought this prosperity about. He did not wonder the parties had divided on the currency question in the same way they divided on the War. It was natural. He remembered how Grant stood silent and calm like a rock, before the appeals made to him to sign the Inflation act authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of paper. When he vetoed that bill inflation met its Appomattox. Grant had been, in the past, the safety of the country, and it could return to him in times of danger in the future. The Democracy has control of both Houses of Congress. The Democracy is controlled by a Solid South; therefore a Solid South only lacks the Presidency of controlling the Government. "To you, to-night the question comes home, 'Shall a Democrat succeed President Hayes?' It is the question of the campaign." The Vice-President spoke in glowing terms of Cornell, whose name was received with great enthusiasm. He said: "I did not advocate the nomination of Mr. Cornell. I believed that owing to the complications growing out of the New York Custom-House, some other man would command more votes, but the majority of the Convention differed with me, and, bowing always to the principle which underlies our form of government, I cheerfully accepted its decision. Cornell now carries the flag of the Union upon the skirmish-line for New York's position in the great fight of next year. I follow that flag wherever I see its folds, whoever may be the standard-bearer, and, from the position gained by New York on the 4th day of November next, she will lead the storming column in 1880, and plant the banner of the Republican party upon the ramparts of the fortress of Democracy and rebellion. The Democrats gained their control of Congress by disfranchising the negro. So effectual had been their work, that brave boys who sleep by Southern headstones were not more silent and helpless witnesses of the murder, violence, and fraud practiced at the South than the blacks. The South is solid for fraud, violence, murder. This contest decided, and the South will take a new course. The day will come when all the South shall be free,—when the North and South shall be at strife no longer. I am silver-haired, and may not see the day, but it is sure to come. Let us 'learn to labor and to wait.'" With three cheers for Vice-President Wheeler, Cornell, and the ticket, the meeting adjourned.

OHIO.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 23.—The vote cast in Ohio on Oct. 14 for State officers was officially counted to-day, with the following result. Total vote for Governor 668,667, divided as follows:

Foster, Republican	336,261
Ewing, Democrat	319,132
Stewart, Prohibition	4,145
Piatt, National	9,129
Foster's majority over Ewing	17,129

The total vote for Lieutenant-Governor was 668,502, divided as follows:

Hickenlooper, Republican	335,140
Rice, Democrat	319,462
Sharp, Prohibition	4,334
Preyor, National	9,566
Hickenlooper's majority over Rice	15,678
Supreme Judge:	
Johnson, Republican	336,009
Gilmore, Democrat	316,994
Hardy, Prohibition	4,332
Jackson, National	11,331
Auditor of State:	
Oglevee, Republican	33[illegible],164
Reemelin, Democrat	317,442
Fanning, Prohibition	4,3[illegible]7
Roy, National	11,[illegible]11
Attorney-General:	
Nash, Republican	336,100
Pillars, Democrat	316,773
Foster, Prohibition	4,364
Grogan, National	11,165
Treasurer of State:	
Turney, Republican	335,670
Howells, Democrat	317,184
Blair, Prohibition	4,343
Jenkins, National	11,222
Member of Board of Public Works:	
Fullington, Republican	336,591
O'Marah, Democrat	315,968
Horton, Prohibition	4,380
Platt, National	11,103

WISCONSIN.

A QUIET CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—The political forces of the State of Wisconsin are inert and slumbering now, owing to the overconfidence of the Republicans on the one hand, and the disorganized condition of the Democrats on the other. The evanescence of a warm campaign is not apparent, and an apathy exists which shows that the populace are not fully aroused as to the vital issues pending. Milwaukee County has revived its old organization called the Committee of One Hundred, with Ed Sanderson at the head, which will do some effective work during the week preceding the election. The Republicans hope to carry this county, but there is enough of doubt on that point to make the question interesting. James G. Jenkins, the Democratic candidate for Governor, notwithstanding his unpatriotic and rebellious proclivities during the Southern War, is personally very popular, and it is expected he will run ahead of his ticket in the county, while Gov. Smith, owing to the defection of ex-Gov. Ludington and some of his friends, it is thought, will run somewhat behind his ticket. There is one Senator and eleven Assemblymen to be elected from Milwaukee County. It is thought Senator Paul (Democrat) will be renominated and re-elected. It is believed that

THE REPUBLICANS WILL ELECT

most of the Assemblymen in the county. In any event, the next Legislature of the State will be overwhelmingly Republican, owing to the districting of the State. A rigid registration law is in force here, which, it is thought, will shut out from the polls a good many Democrats of the perfunctory kind.

The Hon. Zach Chandler will deliver three speeches in the State, at Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Janesville, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th respectively. Senator Carpenter is expected to be present at the meeting on the 28th. Gen. Logan, Emery A. Storrs, Dick Oglesby, and "Long John" Wentworth have been invited to make speeches in the State by Mr. R. H. Baeker, Chairman of the State Central Committee; but all of these gentlemen have pleaded engagements as an excuse for declining. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, has, however, accepted an invitation to be present at the meeting at Janesville on the 30th. The Hon. E. B. Washburne is also expected to be present on that occasion, but not to make a speech.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

have employed no speakers outside the State, and are relying on home talent for success. They are running an economical campaign on strict business principles so as to avoid possible bankruptcy and defeat.

Conservative Republicans estimate a Republican majority in the State of 10,000, while the enthusiastic kind look for a crushing majority of 15,000.

The Greenback vote, it is thought, will be insignificant,—not exceeding an aggregate of 5,000 in the State, against 20,000 two years ago.

It is said here that the reason Alexander Mitchell declined the Democratic nomination for Governor was because he is going to vote the Republican ticket at the coming election. At any rate he has lately turned a very cold shoulder towards his Democratic friends and associates.

Gov. Cullom is going to make a few speeches in the State during the campaign.

DANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 23.—At the Assembly Republican Convention of the Second District of Dane County to-day, at Stoughton, Thomas Beattie was unanimously chosen as candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Beattie is one of the prominent citizens of Stoughton, and will be elected.

THE JOKE IS ON JENKINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 17.—The Republicans here are having not a little sport at the expense of Jenkins, the Democratic nominee for Governor. Before starting out on his campaigning tour he prepared his speech and submitted it to the State Central Committee and all the wise-heads of the party, so as to be sure that it contained nothing anti-Democratic. The *Sunday Telegraph*, in speaking of the speech before it had been delivered, said: "The Democrats will formally open their campaign at Madison next Monday, when Mr. Jenkins will make a speech at that place, in the Assembly Chamber. The speech, it is said, has been prepared with great care, and not only its main points, but the structure of its sentences, have been submitted to his Democratic advisers, whose judgment has been adopted on all debated phrases and arguments."

Last Monday evening Mr. Jenkins delivered the speech to a very large and intelligent audience in the Assembly Chamber in this city. The larger portion of it was directed to an elaboration of the position of the Democracy on the question of State-rights. To give point to it he dug up a set of old resolutions which had been introduced in the Assembly in 1859 and voted for by the Republicans, when they were smarting under the indignities heaped upon them by the infamous Fugitive Slave law, and criticised them in the severest terms. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the Government formed by the Constitution of the United States was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; but that, as in other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the principle and construction contended for by the party which now rules in the councils of the Nation (the Democratic party) that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the Government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers; that the several States who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and that a positive defiance of those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done or attempted to be done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy.

In denouncing these resolutions as the doctrine of the Republican party, Mr. Jenkins used the following language: "There was, however, a doctrine of nullification, a doctrine of secession and disunion, once held by desperate men, now happily overthrown and laid to rest in its unholy grave, fitly expressed in these resolutions. . . . These resolutions do not express the doctrine or the rights of the State. They declare the doctrine of South Carolina nullification; they assert the dogma of Southern secession; they breathe disunion, and, I regret to add, they formulate the creed of the Republican party of Wisconsin in 1859. . . . Those resolutions were bald nullification, born of incipient treason. I should be loth to believe that my distinguished opponent entertained like opinions at the present time. I find these resolutions, however, to-day disgracing the statute-books of the State—a blot upon the fair escutcheon of Wisconsin—never repealed, expunged, or publicly repented of. And I assert that it ill becomes any man or party which supported those resolutions to denounce as disloyal or dangerous the doctrine of the rights of the States as expounded by the fathers of the Republic and held by the Democratic party, and enforced to-day throughout the length and breadth of this land by every judicial tribunal therein."

In a previous portion of his speech he had spoken of the doctrine of the Democracy as founded by the "immortal Jefferson." The Madison *Democrat* and Milwaukee *News* published the speech in full, and referred to it editorially in the most fulsome language. The latter sheet spoke of it as follows:

"No candid and honest man can read this speech of Mr. Jenkins' without acknowledging it to be the most statesmanlike production that has appeared in print in this State for many years. In fact it will remind the reader of the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Benton. In the first chapter he deals with the all-important subject of State-rights, and defines the position of the Democratic party in the plainest and most statesmanlike manner in which it has ever been done in Wisconsin, and thereby opening to plain view the gigantic legal and statesmanlike intellect of the man."

All this was very well, but when it appeared, as it quickly did, that the resolutions which had been so vigorously denounced by Mr. Jenkins as "the doctrine once held by desperate men," "a doctrine of secession and disunion," "the doctrine of South Carolina nullification," "breathing disunion," as "bald nullification, born of incipient treason," etc., *were but extracts from a series of resolutions which had been prepared by Thomas Jefferson himself*, and which had been passed by the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, and known ever since to every one familiar with the political history of the country as the "resolutions of '98 and '99," Mr. Jenkins' chagrin can well be imagined. His embarrassment is hightened by the further discovery that the same resolutions were reaffirmed by the Democratic National Conventions of 1852, 1856, and 1860, in the following language:

Resolved, . . . That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799; . . . that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

The only difference between the two sets of resolutions is the word "formed" in the first resolution was "created" in the original; and in the second resolution the words "positive defiance" are used instead of the word "nullification," as in the original.

If Judge Doolittle, who presided over the Convention that nominated Mr. Jenkins, had been present at the conference when his speech was revised, he probably would have saved Mr. Jenkins from falling into the awkward position he did, for Judge Doolittle himself, when a candidate for the Senate in 1857, distinctly referred to these resolutions, and gave them his cordial indorsement.

Mr. Jenkins, while recognizing the ridiculous position he has assumed in lauding Jefferson as the father of Democracy, and then denouncing his most carefully-prepared political document as the "doctrine of desperate men," "the doctrine of nullification, secession, and disunion," as "bald nullification, born of incipient treason," etc., excuses himself by asserting that that portion of his speech was prepared by Gen. Parkinson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. This is undoubtedly true; but, while it draws Gen. Parkinson in for a share of the merriment that has been created, it hardly relieves Mr. Jenkins of the suspicion of not knowing what Jeffersonian Democracy is when he sees it.

The fact is, the resolutions above quoted and denounced by Mr. Jenkins have always been understood by the Democracy of this State to have been drawn by Sherman M. Booth, and when Jenkins put on his war-paint and took his scalping-knife, and went forth for scalps, he little dreamed that the trophy he would wave in victory as the scalp of Sherman M. Booth, was, in fact, that of the "immortal Jefferson's." Dr. Magan's eulogy on Jenkins' performance as "opening to plain view the gigantic, legal, and statesman-like intellect of the man," is no less ridiculous than Jenkins' own escapade.

Altogether, it is the most laughable and ridiculous performance that has ever transpired in Wisconsin politics.

THE SOUTH.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN IN LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Louisiana Republicans here are preparing for a vigorous campaign in that State. They say that there is not a man upon the Republican ticket just nominated who is not personally and politically of high character. An effort will be made to secure speakers from the North. The Democratic party is so divided into factions, the respectable business element being antagonistic to the managers of it, that the Republicans are even hopeful that they may carry the Legislature. The Democrats have already announced that if they secure the Legislature they will pass laws providing for the election of Presidential electors in 1880 by the Legislature itself.

As to the prospects of the Republican ticket in Louisiana, Senator Kellogg says: "We want to become thoroughly organized. That is the principal reason for putting up a State ticket. We will hardly carry the State. Our greatest hope is in the election of some local officers, but we will all unite. Unity and thorough organization are what we are working for. Hereafter we expect to do more."

MISSISSIPPI.

The result of the Ohio election seems to have aroused the Southern Republicans and to have induced them in various sections to reorganize. Senator Bruce has received letters from Mississippi stating that in several counties the Republicans have resumed their organization, and that arrangements are being made for the nomination of local officers.

Senator Kellogg is informed that the Senate Committee on Elections intends to send a sub-committee to New Orleans some time in November to investigate his case.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, who was in this city to-day, in commenting upon the municipal election in Baltimore yesterday, said that at least 3,000 colored residents and other Republican voters were wrongfully stricken from the poll-list, and that a great many frauds were practiced by Democrats.

THE OLD DIFFICULTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Judge Taylor Beattie, Republican candidate for Governor, to-day telegraphed Gov. Wiltz, the Democratic candidate, as follows: "I propose a joint discussion of the principles of our parties. Such discussion can result in nothing but good to the whole people by elevating the present contest from a mere personal attack on or praise of the various candidates to a fight on principle. It will help to allay whatever feeling of irritation may exist, and to educate the people to a difference on principle rather than on sectional and race feeling and sentiment. Will you name a place of meeting, or leave that to our committees? If your arrangements are such that they cannot be changed I will, if acceptable, meet you at such point as you may name not earlier than your engagement for Delta. Please acknowledge receipt and answer at once. TAYLOR BEATTIE."

Gov. Wiltz replied as follows: "Your dispatch proposing a joint discussion is this moment received. I cannot agree with you in the opinion that such discussion at this time would tend to promote harmony or the public welfare. It would rather, in my judgment, excite animosities now happily fast passing away. My appointments have already been made, and the gentlemen invited to accompany me have been announced to speak. LOUIS A. WILTZ."

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Democratic City Convention met to-night, and renominated John Warner for Mayor, by acclamation, and F. Weiennet for Treasurer, by acclamation. Thomas Mooney and James Dougherty were nominated for Police Magistrates. It is conceded that Warner will have a hard fight to win against the Republican candidate, Charles Ballance. Warner, during his administration the past two years, has made many enemies. He refused to enforce the Sunday law, and gambling hells are never raided. The Republicans feel sure of electing the next Mayor of Peoria.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREDICTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The statement which the President made yesterday to Senator Kellogg, that he expected that in 1881 Congress in both branches would be Republican, was based upon the belief and assumption that of the Democratic Senators whose terms expire March 4, 1881, six would be succeeded by Republicans. The senate stands at present forty-three Democrats and thirty-three Republicans. By the defeat of these Democratic Senators and the election of Republicans in their places the Senate would stand thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. The Democratic Senators who, according to this belief of the President, are to be defeated by Republicans, are: Eaton, of Connecticut; Kernan, of New York; Randolph, of New Jersey, Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Thurman, of Ohio; and McDonald, of Indiana.

WILL DECLINE.

It is stated, apparently upon authority, that Secretary Sherman will soon publish a letter announcing that he is not a candidate for the

United States Senate. Such a letter, of course, would indicate that Secretary Sherman has the strongest possible confidence in his prospects for the Presidential nomination, and that he does not care to weaken his Presidential chances by the entanglement of a Senatorial campaign.

THE BALTIMORE PLUG-UGLIES.

The plug-ugly element reappeared in the Baltimore election yesterday. The fact that a number of Washington roughs started for Baltimore the day before the election of yesterday led to the sending of police officers from this city to watch them. These officers were not in uniform, and they easily observed the movements of the Baltimore roughs about the polls in various parts of the city. They report that at a number of polls crowds of roughs were in the vicinity, and that they openly attacked colored men who came near, and drove them off. The Baltimore police in all cases failed to interfere, and in a number of instances encouraged these plug-uglies.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—The Republican City Convention this afternoon nominated the strongest city ticket the party has placed in the field for many years, and there is every prospect that it will result in a complete change in the complexion of the political government of the city. The ticket is: Mayor, William G. Thompson; City Clerk, Capt. Max Hockgraeff; City Treasurer, William Parkinson; City Attorney, Frank G. Russell. The local campaign is one of unusual bitterness.

TILDEN TALK.

A KENTUCKY VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—The declaration of Congressman Blackburn of his future adherence to Tilden has had the effect of causing considerable changes of tone in the expressions of many others who live in Kentucky, especially the Ashland District.

Said a prominent politician to me to-day: "So far as Kentucky is concerned, she is for the most available man. To be sure, the Ohio boom has come like a wet blanket, but then I take it that all sensible men must soon, if they do not now, admit and fully understand that Ohio is a Republican State, and that Indiana is Democratic. They may flop about occasionally, but the one is Republican, the other Democratic. The Democrats felt too much hope in carrying Ohio, and, as a matter of course, this disappointment and the non-realization of over-confidence is felt all the more keenly. For my part, and I know Watterson, Proctor Knott, Joe Blackburn, Caldwell, Stoddard Johnson, and other Democratic leaders in Kentucky, agree with me, that, as New York goes, so will go the Union. If we win there, Tilden will be at the head of the ticket as surely as we are now talking to one another. Indiana must furnish the second place."

"You believe, then, in the old ticket?"

"No, I do not. I am opposed to Hendricks. He possesses too many small traits of character to suit me. I do not like him, and the best evidence of our not being made stronger by him is his waning popularity in his own State."

"Certainly you do not favor the Tall Sycamore?"

"No, sir! I have a new name to suggest."

"McDonald?"

"Nor him, either, unless my other choice refuses the use of his name. I refer to the Hon. William H. English, of Indianapolis. He has great strength in Indiana. His money ideas were in accord with those of the great majority of his Nation. He was a stout Federalist during the War, and although he has led a quiet life since leaving Congress in 1859, the people have never lost sight of him, or ceased to think well of him. If you remember, it was his clear head that staved off the Rebellion four years, by the introduction of the famous English Compromise bill. There was a deadlock in Congress and breakers near ahead. Every effort to obviate the trouble failed, when in the last hour an able compromise bill, drawn by Congressman English of Indiana, was found acceptable, and the smoke of threatening trouble soon cleared away. I understand that Mr. English has amassed, perhaps, as much wealth as Mr. Tilden. He may, perhaps, and will, doubtless, be hard to bring out of the privacy of a happy home, but my word for it, if William English is ever induced to accept public trust, the majority Indiana will give him will astonish the old Tippecanoe folk themselves. He may refuse, as I am told he did the Senate, but if he accepts there will be little need to call Indiana the doubtful State of the Union."

"Isn't considerable opposition to Tilden shown in some sections of the State of Kentucky?"

"None now; before the Ohio boom numerous country papers bubbled with bosh intended to oppose him, but it has ceased. Jealousy of the *Courier-Journal*, and perhaps the suspicion that they were dictated to, of course made the country press a trifle against Tilden, but one by one they now are falling in his line."

THE VOTERS' VOICE.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Oct. 21.—Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has been indulging his penchant for political philosophizing in respect to the recent fall in Democratic stock, Ohio consolidated shares particularly. Mr. Watterson is a charming and somewhat picturesque writer, but he is not a sage, not even a philosopher, and, as a political prophet, he is the most dismal failure now attempting that specialty,—almost as hopeless a failure as Mr. Bill Springer himself.

At this distance from the actual battle-field it is hard—nearly impossible, indeed—to estimate all the factors which helped to precipitate upon the bewildered Democracy this humiliating defeat; nor is it needful. If Mr. Henry Watterson, and the Democrats of his school, were half as sagacious as they imagine themselves, they could easily fall upon a solution of the unhappy problem. And they should better find some solution. The Ohio election is significant, not in itself, but in its outcome. It marks a receding, not an advancing, wave. If the general line of policy be not changed, if there be no new developments in the political situation of 1880, the Democratic wave, starting in 1868, and receiving its most powerful impulse in 1876, has certainly reached its highest point, and is now losing itself in the hapless sea of a hopeless minority, from which it may never come again with its old determinate, nearly resistless, roar and rush.

For the benefit of Mr. Watterson, who seems to have taken upon himself the office of sponsor-general and godfather-extraordinary for the party, I wish to make a few observations.

The claim that the Democratic party has maintained a continuous existence since the adoption of the Constitution may be very gratifying, upon first thought, to the average Democratic mind; but, as a political argument, carrying with it any weight to control political action among intelligent men, it is hardly worthy the prominence Democratic politicians everywhere are disposed to accord it. As a powerful political organization, the Democratic party exists, not so much in virtue of any vital principle, as in respect to the union which it secures in its ranks of all the antagonistic elements to the governing party; not so much that it follows a beacon, as because large masses of voters, objecting to the methods and the policy of the Republican party, have, for the time, no better political light. If it shall fall out that the Democratic policy and methods become in time more objectionable than those against which this mass of voters have protested, it follows that the Democratic party will lose the element which alone makes possible its success. And, as a matter of fact, as relates to this claim of uninterrupted organization, the Democratic party, while drifting under that name, has boxed every imaginable political compass. It has been consistent in one thing only—its capacity for continuous and hopeless blundering.

Standing godfather to slavery, it made in 1861 what it is trying to make now, a Solid North as against a Solid South. The policy of apology for what has been the darkest stain in our history left it with but little heart for the great conflict against this crying evil when the terrible hour of our trial came. Democrats, great numbers of them, it is true, went to the front and bear upon their persons to-day honorable scars from the battle-fields of the Union, but the policy of the party, as a party, was invidious, if not absolutely antagonistic, to the preservation of the Union. And, after the War, when the great crime of slavery had been purged in the terrible baptism of blood, the Democratic party refused to accept the situation; refused so long and so persistently to recognize the justice of the ballot where once had hung the manacle, that reasonable doubts come now as to the fairness of the political expression which places the freedman, voluntarily, alongside the man who once thrashed him as a slave, and who, since his emancipation, has clamorously denied him all political rights. The Democratic party, by making the negro its friend years ago, might easily have made him its ally; and an alliance now, after this blundering history, must carry with it suspicions that, if not compelled, it is many removes from being hearty or free.

The antagonism of Andy Johnson to the party which had placed him in power, in the divided councils of the time, made possible the revival of the Democratic party under the general policy of conciliation, of restoration rather, and of fair government for the Southern States. Mr. Watterson slurs the Greeley campaign, and, as might be expected, speaks disparagingly of Mr. Greeley. We could hardly respect the man who assumes Mr. Tilden to be the last, lingering, despairing hope of his country, to speak well of Mr. Greeley. But, for all that, the Democratic party in '72 made one of its characteristic blunders. "Upon what hypothesis do you explain the defeat of Mr. Greeley?" said a Republican to me a few days after the election. Upon the fact, not the hypothesis, that the Democratic party was unable to rise to the demands of the hour and vote for a pure, patriotic, and an honest man when it had a chance, was my reply. That chance has not come since. Very many men, myself among the number, voted for Mr. Tilden because they believed he represented the best idea in politics at the time, but voted under protest as against the man. The Democratic party in that contest was successful in this: that it succeeded in impressing its general policy of pacification upon the Administration which owes its tenure of authority to Democratic blundering; but then it stopped. Perforce, its life-long stupidity must come to the front. Instead of remaining comparatively inactive and allowing Mr. Hayes' Administration in its general policy to disorganize his own party, the Democratic leaders in Congress come to the front, with great clamor and threats of negating the results of the War, thus antagonizing the Administration, with the result, of course, of uniting the Republican party. And as if an extra session of Congress, with its final concessions, were not enough, it must, as usual, just upon the eve of a campaign, introduce, or allow to be introduced, with variations, the "Mississippi plan" to make the South solid, when it was of no possible consequence whether the South was solid or not. Mr. Watterson seems to forget that it is of more importance to the Northern Democrat to have a reasonable chance of division as respects the Northern States than it is to have the South solid for all eternity. And the "Mississippi plan,"—the shotgun procedure,—unexplained, not apologized for, unpunished,—is reasonably certain to diminish this chance,—is absolutely certain, indeed, to make a Solid North as against a Solid South.

And now, after all this mischance, Mr. Watterson attempts to sound the key-note to still another Democratic blunder. He tries to precipitate that greatest of all political blunders,—the tying of the destinies of a political party to the personality of a leader, and not a very resolute or hopeful leader at that. The Democratic party, having blundered in its association with the politician of Gramercy Park, is asked to do what the enterprising Mrs. Toots did,—repeat the mistake. If the Democratic party had not been burdened by Mr. Tilden in the recent race in Ohio, it might have made a better score. Mr. Tilden's personal fortunes may be a matter of immense moment to himself, but why he should sustain toward the Democratic party the character of residuary legatee, I am unable to decide on any rational ground. Mr. Watterson's visit to Block Island may have given him inside glimpses of the eternal fitness of things politically; but he should not wonder if the average Democrat, not so favored, protests. Mr. Tilden, as a party leader, is conspicuous only as a failure. A statesman without the capacity of statecraft, an orator with leaden tongue, and a writer who only uses language to illustrate Talleyrand's mot, he will pass into history as a politician who hoped to reach the Presidency of a great Republic, first, through the barrel, and, second, by the cipher. Timorous, vacillating, time-serving, with as frail a political conscience as physical organization,—either a knave or a fool,—Samuel J. Tilden would be a most pitiable spectacle were he not, unhappily, so dangerous a force in American politics. And yet Mr. Watterson would have his party believe that upon this political trickster, this superannuated demagog, of unsavory methods and bad odor, the hopes of the country depend!

If the Bourbon leaders persist in forcing this political incubus on the party, they will simply be respeating the stupid blundering which has almost lost them already the control of the country. If the Democratic party cannot crystallize its convictions into a National policy, broad and definite, and cut itself loose from the political fortunes of political mountebanks, North and South, it will never be again, as it will not deserve to be, a controlling force in American history.

If Mr. Watterson takes kindly to these observations, and so desires, I will indicate in a future article what that policy should be.

NAGROM.

A SOLID NORTH AGAINST A SOLID SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Was ever such a strange anomaly presented to a people as is now taking place in our political history? In 1860 a crisis occurred in our National affairs. The people had become alarmed for the safety of our Government and its institutions, as administered by the Democratic party, and refused longer to extend to it control, but conferred these powers and intrusted this management to the Republican party. Upon being installed in office, it was at once found impossible to enforce the laws, and the power of the Government met resistance from those lately in authority as leaders of the Democratic party. The people said the flag must be respected, the laws enforced, and obedience rendered in every section throughout the length and breadth of our land, and, to do this, a call for troops became necessary. With honor, be it said, men from every rank, station, and condition in life enrolled themselves and marched to the front to meet our enemy. The Rebellion came into existence, and the War was fought, on the one hand upon the declaration that the States were supreme in their individual power and capacity, and as such independent of the General Government; on the other, as Storrs aptly puts it, "the right and power of the Nation to conquer and beat down any organization of individuals or States arrayed against it." The surrender at Appomattox was supposed at the time, by all parties, the seceding States as well, to settle forever the issues of "State-rights," and that in the political history of our country it was to be heard of no more forever. The old soldier, he who passed through this terrible struggle, returned to his home and the duties of civilized life feeling that in his humble way he had been an instrument in planting our flag upon the solid rock of National supremacy. This was further established by the passage of certain Constitutional amendments, adopted by a portion of the seceding States at least, fixing the results of the War.

Now comes the first act in this political drama. The States lately in rebellion, and the individual members thereof, were, by their surrender, absolutely without political rights or citizenship, and an appeal was soon made to the magnanimity and generosity of the General Government that they be restored, which in most instances was done, only a few of the prominent leaders being excepted. Thus it was placed again within the power of those lately in open rebellion to gain control and direction of local and State affairs. So well has this been managed, by bulldozing, shotgun, and Yazoo club arguments, that the late seceding States again present a solid front, or, as they choose to term it, a "Solid South," on the identical issue which the late War was supposed to have permanently settled. Controlling Legislatures and both Houses of the General Government, although this control was obtained by perpetrating the most heinous crimes and frauds known to civilization, yet they have the audacity and effrontry to come before the great people of the liberty-loving North in the shape of the Democratic party and ask that they and their acts be indorsed; and this, too, notwithstanding the declaration made that their object is to "tear from the statute-books every vestige of war legislation."

I have not one word to say against this party, as long as it remains a National party; but, when this ceases, and it becomes merely local or sectional, as is now the case, no thinking man or lover of his country can again delegate to it control or power which has been so wantonly abused. The audacity of the leaders in such an appeal is simply astounding.

Act second begins by the declaration on the part of this sectionalized party that upon all the issues on which the late War was fought "We again revive, indorse," and upon which we present before the country a "Solid South." It also finds the Republican party still the great National party, and upon the issues presented before us, National supremacy, National power, and National honor, occupying the same position it did in 1860. For one of these two parties, or the issues they present, the voters of the great North will cast their ballots this fall, as the election soon to take place is but preliminary to the great struggle in 1880. As one in common with the thousands of others who enrolled themselves in our National cause, I could, under no circumstances, so far stultify my former acts as to cast my vote in a contrary direction, or for a different purpose, than that which my bullets took. And I call upon every old soldier, or descendants of those who sacrificed their lives in their country's cause, to vote with me, from this time to the close of the struggle in 1880, in the same direction they shot their bullets,—into the carcasses of the enemy.

Let us close act third by backing up a Republican President in 1880 with a Solid North in support of all these great National issues, and by our united effort cutting off the head of this slimy, slippery carcass which, through the great leniency shown by the Government and people, our bullets only scotched, not killed; and let us divide the body and scatter its fragments so that the "beasts of the field and fowls of the air may feed upon and devour, leaving not a vestige behind."

The old soldier is yet a power in our politics, as he was in war, and we owe it to ourselves, to our country, to the people, that we at this time give the same united strength and support in a civil capacity that we did while in the ranks of its armies.

Maine, Ohio, Iowa, and California have spoken in tones not to be misunderstood. Illinois will join in the onward march, presenting a bulwark before which a "Solid South" and its heresies shall divide and scatter as the wind scattereth the sands.

C. C. MERRICK.

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE NEGRO EXODUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 22.—I know that you have always advocated the cause of my race, and I have also noticed the active part you took last spring when we were running for our lives from Mississippi. Through the last eight years I have been a regular subscriber, and have never found you to weaken in the cause of liberty and "the pursuit of happiness" to all men. I therefore thought I would write you this letter for information for the colored people of the Northwest.

I noticed in the *Missouri Republican* (Democratic) that Mr. Frederick Douglass is opposed to our emigrating West, and he says that we should fight the battle of freedom on our native soil. How can we do that when we are not allowed to fight? We have fought too much already. If we had come to this country in 1865 there would be living in our midst 4,000 brave men who have fallen at the hands of the bulldozers and night assassins in my State and Louisiana. For I know of 400 men of my own county falling at their hand. My father and my four brothers were killed, and my mother so badly wounded with a baby in her arms and she died. Now how can that old gray-maned Fred Douglass sit in Washington, drawing his money from the General Government, which many of our race have lost our lives to support, and say it is best for us to fight out the battle of freedom among such devils? I can't understand it. I wish you would explain it to us in Kansas, for I have traveled from the "Big Muddy" to Colorado, and from Indian Territory to Nebraska, and I find them all a self-supporting people there. Not one colored colony nor settlement in this State but what the emigrants will be able to pull through the winter without much aid. In one county where they settled in August last, too late to pitch a crop, they may need a little aid, which I know they can get in this State,—but the rest of them are doing first rate considering the circumstances under which they left home.

Now, TRIBUNE, you may tell Mr. Douglass and all of his followers that if he says we cannot make a living in Kansas he is the man that doesn't tell the truth. These are the sentiments of 15,000 colored people in Kansas. We have among us some colored men who are worth $200,000, 25,000 acres of farming lands, and 7,000 to 8,000 under cultivation. If the people of the South want to come, let them come. We stood it last spring when times were not as good as they will be next year. We are preparing for a big rush this coming spring, for we have done well here. All agree that this is a fine country. None have gone back who got up this far, and I don't think any want to go, from the news we get from friends at home every day,—not through newspapers, but from personal knowledge. There are great political depressions existing in the South that our Northern newspapers never get hold of; but we get it from our friends, our mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, who are behind, awaiting the coming spring to start.

There are 5,000,000 colored people depressed in the States that owned slaves, and we don't intend resting until we get 3,500,000 of them in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. A great many went to Colorado last spring, but still more will go the coming spring. I want you to herald it to the world that we are living, and are going to live; and I also want you to give great praise to Gov. St. John for his noble work for our cause last spring. He is still our friend, and our choice for President of the United States. Give him one of the two places, President or Vice-President.

I write to you because we deem you as a representative paper of the American people, or of the colored portion anyway.

This letter is to refute any influence Mr. Douglass may have on the few who are weak and whom he may capture in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, for I don't think it will go any further south. We have quite a number here already from North Carolina, and expect a large number next spring. Live or die, we intend drawing every black man from the South. We don't want to leave one to tell the tale in seventy-five years to come.

To the people of the East, many thanks for the aid they give us in our struggles for liberty, life, and "the pursuit of happiness." I shall write again, if this meets with favor. I shall write from Nicodemus Colony, Graham County.

W. J. M. W.

STALWART ZACH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Thursday's edition of THE TRIBUNE contained an article written by "Young Stalwart," of East Saginaw, Mich., claiming Grant and Blaine as Michigan's first and second choice for the Presidency. Now, being personally acquainted with nearly all the leading politicians of Michigan, I feel justified in saying that, while the Grant "boom" has increased somewhat in Michigan, neither the General nor Jim Blaine is Michigan's first choice for President. She has a candidate of her own, and that man is honest Zach Chandler, the stalwart and true. He is Michigan's first, last, and only choice for the Presidency, and, if he succeeds in getting the nomination, will carry the State by 60,000 majority, "Young Stalwart" to the contrary notwithstanding. He lives in the State that gave birth to the Republican party, and is certainly one of the most fearless advocates of Republican principles in our Union. Nor is even Michigan alone in her choice for President, for the Chandler "boom" in Ohio is hourly gaining ground, and, next to Grant, that State indorses Senator Chandler for the Presidency, who, for the past twenty years, has served his country faithfully, and stands forth to-day as an example worthy of all imitation. The press of Michigan are almost a unit for Chandler, and many papers outside the State cordially indorse him. He has been tried and found true as steel, and no man can say aught against him. He is a true friend of the soldier, and faithfully stood by the Boys in Blue during all the dark days of the wretched Rebellion, and would doubtless receive their united support at the polls.

T. E. H.

GRANT AMONG BUSINESS-MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Having been traveling on business through the West, taking in nearly all of the principal towns in the States west and northwest of Ohio, I have taken the occasion to learn what the business-men generally think of Gen. Grant as the Republican nominee for President in 1880. As a result I found fully nine out of ten of the Republicans spoken to on the subject were willing to vote for him if nominated, but there seemed to be no enthusiasm over him. Most of them say, "Well, I would like to see someone else nominated, but think I would vote for Grant if he was the nominee." Conservative men refer to the scandals connected with his Administration; timid ones fear his power and suggest Monarchy; nearly all say, "We have other good men—let us try someone else, the country does not need so strong a man." Many fear that the politicians who are pushing him forward so energetically are looking with longing eyes toward prospective favors in the shape of remunerative contracts and near-sighted justice.

Would it not be a good idea for a TRIBUNE reporter to interview some of the Chicago traveling salesmen on the subject? There is certainly no class of men who have a better opportunity of learning the popular feeling among the business community. Yours truly,

SALESMAN.

SUICIDE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 23.—Miss Frances McCalley, aged 33, committed suicide by taking morphine. She left letters stating that it was on account of the unfaithfulness of her lover, Joseph Coffey. It seems to be a case of heart-broken grief, after a courtship of six years. She pleads her cause eloquently in letters left for publication.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—A German by the name of John Schaick, who resides on John street, in Newport, and is a dealer in lime and sand, committed suicide yesterday, about 11 o'clock, by hanging himself in a stable. Financial difficulties were the probable cause.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—John Meske, an inmate of the National Military Asylum, was found dead this morning near a saloon on National avenue. The cause of death will be determined by an inquest to-morrow.

BUCKET-SHOPS BUSTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The public stock exchanges of William H. Hatfield & Co. and Metrick, Prince & Co. have failed.

FOREIGN.

Wool and Iron Still on the Boom in Great Britain.

Letters Implicating Some of the Khans in the Cabul Massacre.

A Considerable Russian Force Reported to Be Moving on Herat.

Provisions of the Bill for the Emancipation of Slaves in Cuba.

The Loss by the Recent Floods in Spain Over 50,000,000 Francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WOOL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A favorable change has come over the aspect of the wool markets, a brisk inquiry having been lately experienced, and considerable purchases of English wools have been made for America at a rise of 1d per pound on previous prices.

IRON TRADE.

There is considerable animation in the manufactured iron trades at Stockton, Consett, and Middlesboro. The recent activity in crude iron has only lightly diminished. The principal firms in North Staffordshire have again slightly advanced prices of finished iron, and are in receipt of further large orders from the United States.

SKILLED LABOR.

The factory operatives from the Bradford District, and the silk weavers from Macclesfield, sailed to-day in the steamer Spain from Queenstown for New York. The operatives from the Bradford District are accompanied by a large mill-owner in the State of New York, who came over to select operatives and purchase machinery, which is also on board the Spain.

PARLIAMENT.

The rumor is revived that Parliament will meet in December for a short winter session.

BICYCLING.

The English bicyclists, Keen and Stanton, start on the 27th inst. to join Terront, the French champion, and Cann, the Englishman, in America. In the 100-mile bicycle race, between Keen and Stanton, yesterday, the latter, owing to a recent fall, had to give up after going seventy-six miles.

THEMISTOCLES.

Ten Broeck has purchased the race-horse Themistocles.

PRECAUTIONARY.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 23.—In view of the impending rupture between China and Japan, and of Russia's attitude, it is rumored here that the Admiralty intend reinforcing the British fleet on the China Station.

SPAIN.

MUNIFICENT GENEROSITY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An inhabitant of Alicantes has given £80,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Spain. The fund in Paris amounts to 100,000 francs.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—A bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, to be presented to the Cortes, provides that slaves aged 55 years and over shall become free immediately; those aged 50 in September, 1880; those aged 45 in '82; those aged 40 in '84; those aged 35 in '86; those aged 30 in '88; and all others in 1890. From 1880, 100,000 piastres will be charged on the Cuban budget for defraying the expenses of emancipation, 350 piastres to be paid owners for each slave.

The Government will, as much as possible, favor the immigration of free laborers.

The Committee on Reforms in Cuba has unanimously approved a bill providing that the trade between Spain and Cuba shall only pay the coasting duties, which shall be reduced one-third from the 1st of July, 1880, and entirely abolished in 1883 in favor of a moderate differential duty. The bill also proposes to reduce by one-third for a period of three years the duties on articles for consumption imported into Cuba, and to establish relations with the United States with a view of developing the Spanish maritime trade between Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States.

WILL SUPPORT IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A correspondent at Madrid hears in official circles that Premier Campos will support the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba.

FLOOD LOSSES.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The losses of property by floods in Murcia exceed 50,000,000f.

WHY.

The Committee on Cuban Reforms state they rejected immediate emancipation because such a course would tend to a cessation of labor and an outbreak of disturbances.

GERMANY.

MORE SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Information from Berlin indicates that the political relations between Russia and Germany have improved.

VON BULOW'S SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—It is now rumored that Von Kendell, the present German Ambassador at Rome, will succeed the late Von Bulow.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *North German Gazette* of Berlin says the appointment of a Foreign Secretary to succeed Von Bulow will not be made until the return of Bismarck from Varzin.

THE NEW DUTIES.

The same journal denies the report that the Government intends to postpone the introduction of the new duties on grain fixed for the 1st of January.

MILITARY MEASURES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: The Government, it is reported, is contemplating a new military measure with a view to adding to the military resources of the country. It is said that seventy-two new batteries will be added to the field artillery, and the Fifteenth Army Corps be completed and placed on a permanent footing.

UNFOUNDED.

The report of Von Puttkamer's resignation is unfounded.

AFGHANISTAN.

GOUGH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Jellalabad says: "Gen. Gough, commanding the forces along the line of communications, has arrived at Shutargardan from Jellalabad. He met with no opposition. He will bring away all the stores, and the Kurrum Valley route will be closed for the winter."

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Rangoon says an Embassy has left Mandalay for Simla. The Viceroy of India will probably decline to receive it.

IMPORTANT PAPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Cabul says some important papers, which are believed to implicate one of the Khans, have been discovered. A court-martial has assembled to try the case.

ADVANCING ON CABUL.

It is rumored that thirteen Heratee regiments are advancing to Cabul.

FRANCE.

APPEALED.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The proprietors of the *Marseillaise* announce that they will appeal against the sentence of fine, imprisonment, and suspension, and will publish a journal during the suspension.

MUTINEER ARRESTED.

HAVRE, France, Oct. 23.—The mate of the British ship William, from New York for this port, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder Capt. Journeay, and, failing in that, attempting to set the vessel on fire.

HUMBERT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Paris dispatch says the prosecution of Humbert, the amnestied Communist, has made him a popular hero. He will certainly be elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for one of the first vacancies in the Radical constituencies.

DISCOUNT RAISED.

The Bank of France raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent.

VISITING GAMBETTA.

Gen. J. Meredith Read, United States Charge d'Affaires at Athens, has been visiting Gambetta at his Chateau des Cretes.

THE COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Paris says: "As M. Gent, Radical Deputy for Vaucluse, has been appointed Governor of Martinique, there are apprehensions that Blanqui or Rochefort will be nominated for his seat."

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNEXATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Cape Town, 7th inst., says a proclamation has been promulgated in Transvaal declaring the policy of annexation irrevocable, and an Executive Council has been appointed for the Province.

WILL UNEARTH HIM.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—The Government is determined to terminate the difficulty with Moirosi by storming his mountain fastness.

INCENSED.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 3.—The Boers are much incensed at the off-hand wording of the proclamation.

TURKEY.

CONTRADICTED.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The report of the disturbances in Nevesinje, in Herzegovina, is officially contradicted.

PROHIBITED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—The Porte has prohibited the exportation of cereals.

RECALLED.

As a favor to Russia, the new Turkish Cabinet has recalled the troops from the eastern Roumelian frontier.

CENTRAL ASIA.

RUMORS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Berlin correspondent says rumors that while one Russian detachment has penetrated to Merv another is nearing Herat continue to prevail in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

KULDJA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In order to retain only a small part of Kuldja-Russia has undertaken to protect the Chinese merchantmen against the Japanese men-of-war in any war that may break out between those two countries.

STATE OF SIEGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is evident that the state of siege in the disturbed districts will be maintained for another year at least.

HUNGARY.

FINANCE.

PESTH, Oct. 23.—It is reported that the Hungarian budget for 1880 will show a deficit of 17,000,000 florins, and there is good reason to believe the deficit will really be far greater.

BRUSSELS.

STRIKE ENDED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The strike of miners at Charleroi has terminated, the men returning to work on the masters' terms.

BY MAIL.

CAVAGNARI'S END.

The best story of the Cabul massacre is the following, taken down from the lips of one of the survivors and furnished to the London *Standard*. Says the writer:

"I have just had a long conversation with one of Sir Louis Cavagnari's servants who escaped; he and three others are, as far as is known, the sole survivors of the hideous massacre, of which doubtless you have been already informed by wire. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: At about half-past 7 a. m. on the 2d, crowds of armed Afghan soldiery were perceived rushing toward the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari must have expected something, as he ordered all the Sowars inside, and had the gates closed. Soon a mob of about 4,000 men had collected. The gate was broken down, and in a few seconds the Sowars, though they fought nobly, were borne down by numbers and massacred to a man. A few soldiers, with the four white men, met the assault of the infuriated throng, who, wild with fanaticism and the exultation of feeling their prey in their grasp, swarmed to the attack. No flinching, no wild firing, was to be seen in the gallant little band that met and repelled the attack. Again and again did the Afghans, like a recurring wave, forced on by the pressure of those behind, vainly essay to win their way into the house. Each effort but increased the heap of slain that fast accumulated round the house. Cowed by their reception, they withdrew to the cover available from walls and houses, and from their 'vantage ground poured a hail of lead into every opening in the building. Gallant Hamilton, so lately adorned with the Victoria Cross, adorned it with his heroic bravery. He exposed himself undauntedly to the hottest fire; for a time he seemed to bear a charmed life, but at length a bullet pierced his heart, and he, fighting nobly, fell. Dr. Kelly ran to his aid and a bullet speedily laid him low, too. Jenkyns was the next to fall. Cavagnari, still unhurt, cheered on the gradually-lessening band; his presence inspired all. Cheerfully and resolutely they dealt out death to many a treacherous Afghan. Cavagnari would strike while he could; he ordered the treasure-chest to be emptied into the court-yard; his fire momentarily ceased. The Afghans, yielding to their greed, and thinking resistance over, crowded to seize the glittering rupees. In a moment our men concentrated their fire on the crowd struggling for the plunder. A fire more infernal than before was soon reopened by the attackers, and now, to their other misfortunes, the magazine of the defenders exploded, and the roof was set on fire. With numbers reduced by half, fire within, bullets from without, nothing daunted, each man stood to his post; but the reduced numbers told; a sudden rush of the enemy gained the door; that feeble barrier gave way; yet no sign of fear was shown,—all met their death fighting.

"A surging throng filled the room where Cavagnari, a jemadar, and three natives were. Cavagnari's revolver spoke three times the death knell of as many Afghans, and then a blow from a heavy Afghan knife laid him low. His murderer did not long survive; with one blow of his sabre the jemadar swept of his head. A few more such blows he made, and then he lay beside his master. But one escaped, the narrator of the tale to me; he hid in a bath. The roof was now blazing, a part had fallen on the dead body of Cavagnari, so the crowd did not wait to search, but dragging the bodies of the killed from the burning house, they did not search for any concealed persons, and so my informant escaped. He was a man who was thoroughly conversant with the Afghan tongue, and, being a Mussulman, he managed after his escape from the house to pass himself off as a Cabuli. The bodies were treated with all the unmentionable indignities which Asiatics inflict on their enemies. From 8 a. m. till 2 p. m. the attack on the Residency continued. Yakoob had plenty of other troops besides those that attacked the Residency, yet he made no attempt even to send them to the rescue. Dad Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, found a sufficient reason in the pelting of a couple of stones at him not to interfere. Yakoob's son, a mere boy, visited the scene of attack, but being politely told not to interfere, could not conquer his feelings of sympathy with the slayers of the Kaffirs: he, too, did nothing. One noble man there was, a Mollah (a Mussulman priest), who sought Yakoob during the attack and begged him to interfere, and reproached him with the disgrace of killing a friend and an Ambassador; but Yakoob said, 'I can do nothing.' It is stated that all was Yakoob's design, and the seeming mutiny of troops was but a skillful cloak for the murderous act of his own origination. It is strange that, at the massacre of McNaghten, of the former Mission, a Mollah had similarly reproached the Ameer, and that his words were the means of saving the lives of George Lawrence and others of the Mission who had been seized and were momentarily expecting their death. No such good fortune was in store for our unfortunate countrymen."

Lack of Sunshine in England.

At a cottagers' show prize-distribution held recently at Glynde, the Speaker of the British House of Commons dwelt on the exceptional absence of sunshine during the past summer. The Right Honorable gentleman has ascertained from a self-registering instrument kept in his own garden that during the three summer months of June, July, and August, while the sun had been 1,400 hours above the horizon, the luminary had only shone for about 400 hours.

UINTAH UTES.

A Report that the Utah Savages Are Now on the War-Path.

Settlers on Ashley Fork, in That Territory, Recently Massacred,

While Others Have Been Obliged to Flee for Their Lives.

Spicy Correspondence Between Gov Pitkin and Secretary Schurz.

A NEW OUTBREAK.

UINTAH UTES ON THE WAR PATH.

OGDEN, U. T., Oct. 23.—A man who arrived at Park City, U. T., last evening, reported that the Uintah Utes and Snakes are on the war-path with about 300 warriors. Settlers on Ashley Fork were collecting together and building a fort.

This evening a man who arrived at Green River Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, reports that the Uintah Utes killed some settlers on Ashley Fork, and that they are coming towards Brown's Hole, on Green River.

SCHURZ AND PITKIN.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Secretary Schurz to-day received the following telegram from the Governor of Colorado:

DENVER, Oct. 23.—*Mr. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:* Information from Southwestern Colorado satisfies me that most of Ouray's warriors were in the Thornburgh fight. To surrender the criminals Ouray must surrender his tribe, which he is powerless to do. They adhere to him for protection only, and will not submit to punishment. Neither will they surrender, the White River Utes, who are bound to them by the closest ties, and are no more guilty than themselves. They whipped Thornburgh's command, and now Merritt retires. It cannot be disguised that the fighting men of the tribes are hostile, and flushed with victory: that they are savages; they take no prisoners except women; their trophies are not banners, but scalps. If the policy of military inactivity continues, our frontier settlements are liable to become the scenes of massacre. Unless troops move against the Indians the Indians will move against the settlers. Must 300 miles of border settlement be subjected to this peril? The General Government is doing nothing to defend our settlements; the State cannot defend all this border, except by attacking the enemy. In behalf of our people I represent this danger to you, and urge that the Government recognize that a war with barbarians now exists, which involves the lives of numerous exposed mining settlements. It can be terminated only by a most vigorous and uninterrupted warfare. FREDERICK W. PITKIN, Governor.

TO THIS MESSAGE

the Secretary has telegraphed the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—*Gov. Pitkin, Denver:* Your dispatch received. I intrusted with the important duty of special agent to the Utes Gen. Charles Adams, a citizen of Colorado, who, a month ago, was represented to me by yourself as a gentleman of excellent character, uncommon ability and energy, intimately acquainted with the Utes, and eminently qualified to deal with them in an emergency. He is with them now, and his last report was that none of the Southerns, and only a part of the White River Utes, have been engaged in the trouble, and all rumors of depredations off the reservation are untrue, except the driving off of horses from Bear River, and this before Ouray's order to cease fighting was received.

Gen. Adams reports this after having traversed Southwest Colorado, the source of your information. He also states: "The captive women and children who, I have assurance, are safe, will be delivered. Troops should not proceed south from White River, as I believe that your conditions to secure peace will be complied with."

THIS REPORT OF A RESPONSIBLE MAN

who has your confidence, as well as mine, and who speaks from personal observation, is certainly entitled to credit. The liberation of the captive women and children is the first thing to be accomplished. Gen. Adams expects to bring them in, if not interfered with, in a few days. He will then also report on the surrender of the guilty Indians. Meanwhile military preparations are not relaxed, so that a failure of efforts mentioned may be followed by energetic action. We are endeavoring to prevent a general war with the whole Ute tribe, which will be a better way to protect your border settlements than by general attack upon the Indians by armed citizens, as your dispatch seems to suggest. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that every effort will be made to prevent an unnecessary extension of the trouble which may be precipitated by inconsiderate action.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

LIEUT. WEIR'S DEATH.

The official confirmation of the report of the death of Lieut. Weir at White River was received yesterday. Gen. Merritt telegraphs from White River under date of Oct. 21, to the effect that on the previous day he sent two cavalry companies under Capt. Wessells to examine the trail towards Grand River. Lieut. Hull, with several scouts, was sent with the command, and Lieut. Weir was permitted to go as a volunteer. Weir, with one of the scouts, went out to shoot deer, and, shortly after, Hull and his party were fired upon by the Utes, and his party corralled until night, when the party came to camp without Weir. Gen. Merritt sent a battalion of the Fifth Cavalry to look for Weir, and reported finding his body shot through the head. The place where the Lieutenant was murdered was about twenty miles from White River.

The dead officer has been for several years past in charge of the ordnance depot at Cheyenne. He entered West Point July 1, 1866, having been born in and appointed from New York. He graduated and was made Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery June 15, 1870. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to the Ordnance Department Nov. 1, 1874, since which time he has been engaged in the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the depot at Cheyenne.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

ERRORS OF THE SENTIMENTAL POLICY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—An editorial in your issue of this morning, on the Indian question, pleased me very greatly, and I cannot refrain from thanking you on behalf of the thousands of people who are constantly exposed to the whims and treachery of the noble red man for the expression of such common-sense ideas on the subject. To live in a well-guarded city, with agreeable neighbors, puts quite a different light on the question of Indian civilization than does living with said beautiful Indian for one's neighbor; and I venture to say that if the individuals who so strongly favor and support the present impracticable and sentimental Indian policy were transported suddenly into the heart of the Indian country they would, so soon as they recovered sufficiently from their fright to be able to speak, quickly admit that the sensation of continually expecting an Indian outbreak and consequent massacre was decidedly disagreeable and alarming, and that the Government should take such positive steps that there would be no cause for continual apprehension of difficulty. It is all very well to sit in a cozy parlor and declaim on the abuses to which the red man has been compelled to submit, and to say that it is the white settler's fault that the Indian is bloodthirsty and cruel; but it is another matter for the settler who has pushed on to the extreme frontier, leading the advance of civilization, in hopes of building for himself and family a home, and claiming from the wild and unbroken region that bountiful supply of food and material which he knows it will yield to industry and toil. It is quite a different matter for him. Some day, while he is out chopping wood, or in some other way clearing the wilderness for posterity, a dirty, filthy savage, who does not like the "intrusion," and who prefers to sweep the timber from the mountains by the mile with fire to this slow white man's method of cutting only what is necessary; this dirty, filthy savage, I say, who is fit for absolutely nothing but to give sentimental piety something to weep over, and poverty-stricken office-seekers something to steal for or from, calmly comes up to our white man, from behind, and shoots him in the back. Then the poor fellow's wife and children are captured and their cabin burned, and, while other frontiersmen, fearing a like fate, are crying loudly for protection, the sentimentalists, under the gaslight, are whining about the abuse of the noble red man. And the Government goes on sending to the tribes which are most troublesome and which do most damage annuities and provisions, while the two or three tribes in the country which are half-way decent and of little trouble go unnoticed, and get no presents.

The Chief of one of these tribes once asked me how it was that the Sioux, the Apaches, and the Navajos, who were always fighting, received so many presents from Washington, while his tribe, which had killed no white men, and had stolen no horses or cattle, got nothing at all. "Why is it?" he asked. What could I reply? Could I tell him that it was because he was not troublesome enough? That, like a spoiled child, he must make a great rumpus and smash things in order to get candy to keep him quiet? His tribe was not on a reservation. The Government had wanted him to remove from his country and go on a reservation with some other Indians, but he said: "These Indians are not our friends, and if we should go there we should have no peace." So the rule is, "The worse the tribe, the more supplies they get."

Suppose Mr. Bergh or some other party of a similar nature should take it into his head that the race of coyotes is abused. Now a coyote is of the wolf species, and is, in my estimation, twin brother to the Indian. He is a miserable snarling, sneaking, cowardly thief. The Government is induced to lend its protection, and the killing of these coyotes or the interfering with them in anyway is prohibited. The coyote, of course, becomes a perfect pest, and particularly to men owning sheep or chickens. They manage to take pretty good care of the sheep, but every once in a while the coyotes get amongst them, and there is a grand slaughter. Many valuable sheep are killed, and, when the friends of the sheep make a row over it, the admirers of the poor little coyote say the sheep have no business in the coyotes' country anyway. They say that probably a ram or a vicious wether insulted a coyote or butted him over, which it had no right to do, and must take the consequences. They assert positively that coyotes do not like mutton, and never steal; that they are the most noble and beautiful of all the animal kingdom, untutored and untrained, to be sure, but nevertheless sweet little pets. But the man who has lost the sheep says, "This does me no good. The coyotes remain just the same as they were, and, as soon as they feel like it, they will eat up more of my sheep. Coyotes are carnivorous; it is their nature to eat sheep, and they have eaten sheep at every opportunity since the world began, and they will continue to do it until the millennium, unless exterminated. My sheep were valuable sheep, and cannot be replaced without enormous expense, whereas your wolf is of no use whatever, and is an unmitigated nuisance." Whereat the other party indignantly responds, and says the poor coyote is not to blame for getting hungry, and not to blame for resenting the insult of an ugly ram. He has a right to live as well as the sheep, and the sheep must be prevented from entering his domain and insulting him. There is plenty of grass outside of wolfdom, and the sheep must not attempt to eat the grass that belongs to the wolf. The wolf doesn't want it, of course, he doesn't eat grass, and has no use for it, but then he doesn't want the sheep to have it, and that is enough. The rights of the wolf must be respected, and if the sheep all get eaten up, that is their own look-out. Crowd the sheep together and give the wolf wide range. He had wide range before the sheep came, and it is his right.

So it goes. The coyote is carnivorous, and cannot be turned into a sheep simply by letting him eat sheep. So the Indian is a savage, and cannot be civilized by letting him slaughter white men. In the case of the Indian, the laws of heredity, which are as well established as anything in science, are totally ignored. And the laws governing the development of races, equally well established, are also ignored. No race has ever yet gone in one stride from a fierce nomadic to a mild agricultural state, and it is conceded by students of ethnology that such a stride is not possible; yet our Government has been experimenting on the subject for over a century, and is as blind to reason and science to-day as it was a hundred years ago. Besides all this, there is not one person in a hundred who has ever been exposed to the fickleness of Indian nature but will say the Indian is a delusion and a snare.

The recent interference with Gen. Sheridan's plan is only another instance of the namby-pamby method of dealing with the Indian. The soldiers were in no danger from snow, because it rarely happens that the highest passes in Colorado are closed before Christmas, and frequently they can be kept open the whole winter.

The change of Gen. Sheridan's plans seems to have been made at Washington to gain time and give Ouray a chance to do something to prove the sentimentalists right.

Ouray is a good Indian, but unfortunately his kind are not many.

The Indians have no better right to the country than the white men, for they are themselves intruders.

"UNTOKAROWITS."

CANADA.

Heavy Storm—Destructive Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 23.—The steamer Canada, due to leave last night for Chicago, is still detained here by a severe storm on Georgian Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—An extensive conflagration, the second within two months, occurred early this morning at St. Jean Baptiste Village, a northeast suburb of this city, chiefly inhabited by French Canadians. The fire originated in a stable, but how is a mystery. Owing to the district being outside the city limits, there was a great scarcity of water, and the Fire Brigade were unable to stem the progress of the fire, which was not got under control until a late hour, and not before twenty-five houses, principally tenement buildings, but including several stores, were destroyed, and over 200 poor people rendered homeless. The loss amounts to $40,000, to cover which there is only about $10,000 insurance, the British-American, British, and Royal being the companies interested.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly colder, clear, or fair weather, light, variable winds, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Lake region, colder northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in the extreme northern portions, followed in the western portion by falling barometer and slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather, slowly falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, and winds shifting to easterly and southerly.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven; Sec. 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit; Sec. 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland; Sec. 5, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.30	37	63	West...	8	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.37	46	40	N. W...	13	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.39	48	33	North..	11	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.43	45	39	North..	11	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.48	42	50	West...	2	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.49	41	57	West...	3	....	Fair.

Maximum, 48; minimum, 36.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Albany	29.95	45	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Alpena	30.36	32	N. W., brisk	......	Fair.
Breckinridge	30.58	29	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.15	37	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cairo	30.60	47	N., fresh	......	Clear
Cheyenne	30.23	38	S. W., light	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.49	41	W., light	......	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.49	43	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.29	43	W., brisk	......	Fair.
Davenport	30.56	39	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Denver	30.28	40	S., light	......	Clear.
Des Moines	30.61	38	Calm	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.37	34	N. W., fresh	......	Hy. snow
Dodge City	30.37	38	S. E., light	......	Clear.
Duluth	30.53	38	......	......	......
Erie	30.23	41	N. W., brisk	......	Threat'g.
Escanaba	30.48	31	N. W., light	......	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.28	50	N., light	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.44	34	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.43	40	N. W., light	......	Clear
Keokuk	30.54	42	W., light	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.54	41	Calm	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.64	41	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.49	43	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Madison	30.48	41	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Marquette	30.41	34	N., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.52	47	N., light	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.51	37	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.52	46	N. W., light	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.29	66	N., brisk	......	Fair.
North Platte	30.29	36	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	30.67	45	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Oswego	30.08	44	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Pioche	30.40	55	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.27	40	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.12	40	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Sacramento	30.19	55	S., light	......	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.18	49	Calm	......	Clear.
Sandusky	30.37	42	N. W., brisk	......	Fair.
San Francisco	30.28	55	W., light	......	Clear.
Shreveport	30.47	56	......	......	Clear.
St. Louis	30.53	43	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	30.33	39	Calm	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.40	40	N., light	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.46	51	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Virginia City	29.88	40	Calm	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	30.14	53	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.63	37	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Springfield	30.57	43	W., light	......	Clear.

RAILROADS.

Another Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates.

And a Fair Prospect of Still Another Addition.

Proceedings of the Southwestern Association at St. Louis.

Railroad Matters in Iowa—Notes and Personals.

AND STILL ANOTHER ADVANCE.

When on the 13th of this month the trunk-line managers ordered an advance in east-bound freight rates for the fourth time in so many months, immense indignation was expressed on the part of the shippers, who claimed that the business could not stand such exorbitant rates. The feeling was somewhat allayed by the promise of the Eastern magnates that no further advance should be made this season. THE TRIBUNE, however, refused to believe that the railroads would be satisfied with those rates when there was a chance to squeeze out still more. Those then made have hardly gone into effect when already comes the announcement that the trunk-line managers have decided to make a still further advance of 5 cents all around Nov. 10. Of course, this will not satisfy the trunk lines, and several more advances will be made during the winter, if the shippers stand it and show no more determined front than they have heretofore. The new rates will be on the basis of the following from Chicago to New York: Grain, 40 cents per 100 pounds; fourth class, which includes provisions, etc., 45 cents; flour, in lots of 125 barrels, 80 cents per barrel; cattle, 65 cents per 100 pounds. These rates are double what they were last winter during the heavy snow-blockade when the transportation expenses were twice as heavy as they are now, and higher than they have been at any time for the last five years. The operating expenses of the roads have all been reduced during the last five years more than one-half, and not a single line has advanced the salaries of its employes. The shippers and producers have themselves to blame. If they would only resolve to quit making shipments by rail at such rates the Eastern magnates would soon reduce rates. Thus far the trunk-line managers have played it pretty sharp on the shippers and thus prevented a coalition on the part of the latter. There is a rule which requires that ten days' notice should be given whenever the rates are to be advanced. During the ten days intervening between the time that notice of an advance is given and that when the rates go into effect the shippers all rush forward and contract for as much as they can at the old rates. This is just what the roads have been aiming at. Before this business is disposed of another advance is ordered, and the shippers again rush forward and ship all they can before the new rates go into effect, and so on indefinitely. And thus the roads are kept crowded with business, no matter how high the rates may be. Now, if the shippers would refuse to ship at any rates until the railroads made rates which were reasonable, the announced advance would never go into effect, and most likely reductions instead of advances would follow. The rates at the present time should not be more than 25 cents, or at the highest 30 cents, per 100 pounds on grain, which will pay the roads better than a 45-cent rate did several years ago when the operating expenses and salaries were twice as large as they are at present.

SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The second day's session of the Southwestern Rate-Association was held to-day in the office of Superintendent Tallmadge, of the Missouri Pacific, the return of Vice-President Garrison from the West having necessitated the change from the office of the latter, occupied by the Association the previous day. There were present all the representatives of the roads in attendance on Wednesday. The principal matter, which took up nearly the entire session, was as to what business should be included and considered by the Association west of the Missouri River, and, as it was impossible to come to any understanding in relation thereto, it was finally agreed to have a special meeting of the Association in Chicago Tuesday, Nov. 11, at which time the territory of the Association is to be clearly and definitly settled.

Regarding the failure of the lumber arbitrators to agree, as mentioned in yesterday's account of the previous day's proceedings, Messrs. Schulenberg, of St. Louis, and Carpenter, of Chicago, reported that, still being unable to agree as to what should be the difference on lumber rates between the rates from St. Louis and other Mississippi points, as compared with the rates from Chicago, and finding it necessary to appoint a third man as arbitrator outside of Chicago and St. Louis, they have selected Mr. Stockbridge, the Secretary of the National Lumbermen's Association, now in Wisconsin. Of course it is expected that they will make a report as early as practicable.

The grain rates were advanced by the Association 2½ cents on wheat, and 2½ cents on corn from Missouri River to Chicago and Toledo, to take effect Nov. 1. St. Louis rates remain unchanged, standing 20 cents on wheat, and 20 cents on corn from all Missouri River points.

The live stock rate to Chicago, which has been $62.50 per car, was advanced $5 per car, making the rate $67.50 per car.

The rate on live-stock remains unchanged at $50 per car.

The Executive Committee met after the Association adjourned, and selected George L. Carman, of St. Louis, Division Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as the General Agent of the Association for the Southwest, the appointment to take effect on the 1st of November, when he will enter upon the duties of the office. The changes made in classification, as confirmed by the Association, go into operation on the 1st of November, and the schedule will be issued by the Secretary in a few days,—as soon as printed. Most of the members of the Association left for home to-night, except Mr. McMullin and some others, who remain over until to-morrow.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—John I. Blair, the railroad king of Iowa, is doubtless the largest landholder in the West. He has come into possession of this land as grants by virtue of the railroads he has built. His first venture was in 1860, when a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln for President. He took the old Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, now Chicago & Northwestern, which was then completed to Cedar Rapids, and built it to Council Bluffs in nine months, employing 6,000 men. For this he got 1,000,000 acres of land in the heart of Iowa. He then built the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Road, now the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central, 186 miles, and added 700,000 acres more. Next he built the Sioux City & Pacific from Sioux City to Omaha, and the Blair cut-off, so called, from Missouri Valley Junction, on the Chicago & Northwestern, to Blair, Neb., striking the Union Pacific at Fremont, and added for these two 640,000 acres more to his area. He next started a road up the Niobrara Valley from Fremont, built ten miles, and added 100,000 acres more. He has since built about sixty miles of the road. Thus he has come in possession of 2,440,000 acres of the best land in the West. He has expended in railroad building in Iowa and Nebraska over $26,000,000 without ever issuing a bond. If he had not money of his own, he would temporarily loan of his friends. He is the real owner of the Delaware & Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which has invested $60,000,000 of capital. He is now over 80 years of age, vigorous, and as full of mammoth schemes as he was twenty years ago, one of which is the new road from Sioux City to the Black Hills. He began life as errand-boy in a store, receiving only his board and clothes for his services. His wealth is immense, probably not less than $30,000,000. Among those of his friends who frequently loaned him money in emergencies was the Boston capitalist, John B. Alley, who recently, following Blaine's faith in Iowa investments, and the Chicago & Northwestern, purchased the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Road. Right here let me give you the reason why Jay Gould will not be likely to get possession of the Iowa pool lines. They are all in perfect harmony. Several years ago Jay Gould induced Alley to invest $300,000 in a speculation, and then swindled him out of it. No Boston man would ever forget such a thing as that. It may be called smart, and "a joke," in Wall street, but not in staid and stately cultured Boston. Should Mr. Alley's memory become weak on this fact, Mr. Blair frequently jogs him, and shakes his jolly fat sides as he pokes the little New-Yorker's trick at him.

Posted on the door of the editor's room of the *State Register* is a card on which is inscribed "Closed. Mr. Clarkson is absent from the city."

Mr. Clarkson is President of the new Des Moines, Marshalltown, Marion & Milwaukee Road, and, having finished the job of helping to wipe out the Democrats and Greenbackers in this State, he has gone to complete the survey and location of this road, and secure the tax aid in townships along the line. When he left he said he should not return until he brought the contract for building the road. It is now located to Marion, from which point to Marshalltown an unusually easy route is found, which can be cheaply and rapidly constructed.

The Fort Dodge Branch of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road was completed to Crystal Lake on the main line to Blue Earth, thirty-four miles, last week, and regular trains were put on Monday. It will be pushed to Fort Dodge, when a direct route will be had between this city and St. Paul. The Rock River Branch of the same road, from Luverne down Rock River Valley, via Rock Rapids and Doon, to Sioux City, was completed to Rock Rapids last week, and the event celebrated by the people in grand style. It will reach Doon this week, which will give Lyon County, up in the northwest corner of the State, its first railroad.

New and first-class rolling stock is being put on the Des Moines, Adel & Western Narrow-Gauge. A new locomotive came last week, and a new passenger coach, the finest ever turned out, will be here in a few days, with a lot of freight cars. The track is being laid to Panora, in Guthrie County, and will be extended next year to Coon Rapids. More business is now offered them than there are cars, and the road is a success beyond expectation. It terminates now at Waukee, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road, but will be extended to this city soon, and will be one of the most valuable feeders to the trade of the city of any road to the city.

D. N. Pickering has surprised his Iowa Central Railroad Company and his numerous friends by paying off over $100,000 of old debts since the road came back into his management. Meanwhile I. M. Cate, the President, is poking up J. B. Grinnell, late Receiver, with sharp sticks to recover large sums of money alleged to have been misappropriated by him as late Receiver of the road.

THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The testimony of Mr. Blanchard to-day, before the Special Committee on Railroads, related in the main to the extent and cost of terminal facilities of the trunk lines and the questions affecting live-stock traffic. With the aid of a map, Mr. Blanchard pointed out the facilities of Erie for receiving and delivering goods. In this city, he explained, the road has nine distinct stations, under charge of nine separate agents. The system of delivery includes a large fleet of tugs and barges, which, with other equipments, require a large outlay of money. The aggregate terminal expense of Erie last year was $935,535.63. To illustrate the relative value of elevators and canal-boats for grain, Mr. Blanchard stated that at the Produce Exchange Erie Railroad "certified grain afloat" frequently brought ⅛ or ¼ cent per bushel more than grain stored in the New York Central elevator, owing to the fact that it is easier to deliver grain at short notice from a boat than from an elevator. The following statement of freight shipped from seaboard cities west during 1878, and the percentages to each trunk line, according to the pool divisions, was submittsd:

Railroads.	Tons.	Percentage.
New York Central	397,383	31.17
Erie	272,144	21.35
Pennsylvania	379,734	29.79
Baltimore & Ohio	180,468	14.86
Central Vermont & Grand Trunk	36,071	2.83
Total	1,274,809	100.00

Recurring to the question of live-stock transportation and stock-yards, the witness, after enumerating yards and describing their situations, said that there was bad management of the National Stock-Yards, particularly during the years 1874 and 1875, resulting in great loss of business to Erie. In 1879 there was a defalcation, by the management, to the extent of $26,000, and, in 1875, the receipts fell of to $38,964, while the expenses were $46,019. Through the suggestion of Mr. Blanchard, Erie made contracts with Mr. McPherson, and the business soon began to increase. One of the great causes of trouble with the traffic in live stock was the evasion of local rates by shippers. Many sales were made while cattle were in transit, and, in each instance, the through waybill was surrendered to the buyer taking advantage of the inability of railroad companies to distinguish cattle shipped at local points from cattle in transit from the West. Local shippers would mix other cattle with those from the West, and have them brought on on the strength of a through waybill, which was lower than the local rate. The earliest effort to avoid losses thus created was made in 1875, when live freights were pooled, and the "evening" or equalization system was put into operation. This system was abandoned, however, and a new one adopted which made every shipper his own "evener." While the business of Erie had increased from 37,576,000 pounds of live stock to 141,000,000 pounds, the earnings, from this particular branch, advancing from $95,000 to $350,000, the equalization system stimulated the export trade and helped to a great extent to establish a foreign market. Speaking of the relations of the Union Steamboat Company to Erie, Mr. Blanchard said the former has practically extended a road to Chicago, from the fact that boats are always in readiness at Buffalo to take freight to Chicago over lakes. Mr. Blanchard will continue to-morrow.

QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 23.—The stockholders of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad have ratified the action of the Directors in leasing that road to the Wabash Company. Possession is to be given on the 1st of January. The work of extending the present western terminus of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific to Milan as agreed upon in the lease with the Wabash is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Over 600 men are now employed in grading and track-building on this extension. Great difficulty has been experienced by those having the work in charge on account of the rainy season in that locality. All the bridge work has been let and the grading contracted for up to Milan. This, with the ironing of the entire road, was to have been completed by the 1st of next January, but it is possible that, under the present difficulties, it may not be finished at that time. The management has contracts with Eastern manufacturers for 2,000 tons of iron to be delivered the present month, and also has agreements to furnish an additional 450 tons at a very early date.

THE YOUNG TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 23.—The testimony in the Young trial, at Kahoka, Mo., was concluded this morning, and the Court instructed the jury at great length. The arguments of the attorneys were then commenced, and occupied the remainder of the day. Messrs. Rally and Hughes spoke for the prosecution, and Messrs. Woods and Coffman for the defense. Messrs. Drake and Baker will make the concluding arguments for the defense to-morrow, and Ben E. Turner for the prosecution, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury to-morrow evening. The general opinion is that they will be unable to agree upon a verdict.

JOURNEYING MAGNATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 23.—A special train came in on the Keokuk line this evening from Quincy with J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and R. Andrews, J. M. Osborn, and C. H. Chappell, of the Wabash. They leave for the East via the Wabash in the morning. Another special on the Keokuk line brought President Stone and other officers of that road, who have been inspecting the line. While here they will consider a proposition to build the Keokuk & Northwestern Railway from here to Mount Pleasant, a tax in its aid having been voted nearly the entire distance.

LITIGATION.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The trouble between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroads, which was mentioned in these dispatches some weeks ago, was brought up in the County Court to-day. The Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky wanted to extend their track to Benwood, four miles down the river, and to prevent this the Baltimore & Ohio instituted obstructive measures, and the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky, asking for the condemnation of certain property, threw the whole matter into court. The case will probably consume the greater part of a week in trial.

A CLEAN-OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—Supt. Burton, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, gave Conductor Pease the "grand bounce" to-day, and, very soon after, Conductors Straight and Hutchinson found it convenient to resign. The new Superintendent is making it very lively, and, from the condition in which he finds things, says he don't wonder the road is in the hands of a Receiver. Pease is one of the oldest conductors on the road, and a brother of the old Superintendent.

ITEMS.

Col. J. M. Eddy, General Agent at this city of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is visiting the various Eastern agencies of his road.

The Wabash has not yet gotten through adding new lines to its system of roads. It is now trying to get the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, which will be sold under foreclosure Dec. 4, in order to get into the lumber regions of Upper Michigan. It is also trying to get possession of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern as a connection for the Eel River Railroad, which it has lately purchased.

The new freight rates between Chicago and St. Louis, which will go into effect Oct. 27, are as follows: First class, 40 cents; second class, 30 cents; third class, 20 cents; fourth class, 15 cents. Special fourth class—car-load lots, 12 cents; lumber and pig-iron, 11 cents; car-load lots, minimum, weight, 24,000 pounds, grain, 10 cents; flour, car-load lots, 125 barrels, double grain rate; less than 125 barrels, fourth class.

It is the intention of the management of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad to have through trains running by Dec. 1 between Bloomington, Ill., and Fremont, O. The force on the extension known as the Lake Erie Division has been greatly increased, and the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie is allowing rails which were to be used on its main line to be laid on the extension. The great obstacle in the way of pushing the work has been the difficulty of getting rails as fast as they were needed.

Mr. M. L. Lynch has been appointed Superintendent of the Dining-Car Line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A better selection for this responsible position could hardly have been made by the managers of the Chicago & Alton. Mr. Lynch understands the business thoroughly, having been the assistant of Mr. J. H. Wall, Jr., the able Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dining cars for some time past. He will no doubt bring up the dining cars of the Alton to the same excellent standard as those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which are considered the best managed in the country.

At the late meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, held at London, England, Mr. Abbott, one of the shareholders, called attention to the new official car built at London for Mr. Broughton, and condemned it as a piece of extravagance. In his reply to the attack, Col. Grey, President of the road, said: "I must say one word about a traveling-car built for the Manager. Of course I do not know who printed the statement, but I can tell you this: Everybody who knows anything about America is aware that on every road there must be a car, not called the manager's car, but the official car; and, as the manager is continually traveling long distances, it is necessary that he should have a place to sleep in. Is there any company in America that has not got it? The officials live in them sometimes for days together. It happens to be a new car, and I understand the old one has gone to pieces, for it was about twenty years old. One word more about that. Instead of putting this forward as an instance of Mr. Broughton's extravagance, I may tell you that the economies he has introduced in the line since he assumed the management have amounted to something incredible."

About a month ago the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the Missouri River roads held a meeting in this city and adopted an iron-clad agreement, which was published in THE TRIBUNE at the time, for the maintenance of passenger rates from Missouri River points. But before the ink become dry the agreement was violated by several of the roads, and the disturbance became worse than ever. It was found impossible to carry out the penalties, because each General Passenger Agent swore, by all that is holy, that it was the other fellow that commenced the racket. Several conferences in regard to the difficulty have lately been held, and it has finally been decided to hold another meeting in this city to-day to re-enact the old agreement, with variations.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. Fritz, of No. 235 Wabash avenue, while employed in putting up a parlor stove had the tip of the second finger on the left hand so badly smashed that it had to be amputated at the first joint.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening H. W. Nott, while crossing the intersection of Canal and Madison streets, was run down by an express-wagon and horse driven by some unknown person. Dr. Young, who attended Mr. Nott, thinks his injuries are not serious.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Martin Ossum, 32 years of age, a sailor on the bark Jessie Clark, who accidentally fell out of a yawl-boat in the river near Halsted street bridge and was drowned. Also at No. 158 Bushnell street upon Henry Fanforth, 78 years of age, who died at 1 o'clock in the morning during an attack of acute asthma. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were returned in both cases.

The police are at present amusing themselves in writing reports to the effect that they do not believe any one was drowned off Adams street bridge. The proper time to have investigated the matter was last Monday night, as the accident was reported to the police at once. No attention was paid to it, however. A few days more and the river will probably give up its dead, and prove to the careless police that such an accident did really occur.

Mrs. Ritzlof, the mother of the destitute family at No. 197 Orchard street, concerning whom so much has been published recently, ran away from the County Hospital yesterday afternoon, and returned to her home. She was found by the neighbors sitting on the door-step, sick and worn-out with fatigue, the result of her long tramp. Her babe was in her arms. The poor, half-demented woman was brought to the Webster Avenue Station, and is being well cared for there.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest in the Town-Hall at Lake View upon the body of an unknown man, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE as having committed suicide by drowning himself in the lake. A verdict of death in the manner named was returned by the jury. In the afternoon the body was removed to the County Undertaker's shop, at No. 186 Milwaukee avenue, and while there was identified as that of Louis Metzler, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer at No. 404 West Chicago avenue. Mr. Metzler left home at about noon Wednesday, and, kissing his wife good-by, as was his custom, said he was going down town on some matters of business. Failing to return home, he was reported missing to the police. Mrs. Metzler cannot reconcile herself to the fact that he committed suicide. His domestic life was of the happiest, and his business, so far as is known, was in a prospering condition. The deceased was born at Jungendorf, Austria, and was 41 years of age. His wife is 37 years of age, and they had been married thirteen years. They have no children.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Consul-General of Spain states that subscriptions will soon be taken in the principal cities of the United States for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Spain. Two thousand human bodies have been recovered in the deluged districts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 23.—Special Agent K. M. Adams arrived from Chicago yesterday, and turned the Post-Office over to Thomas W. Spence. He found Postmaster Hauser's affairs in a very bad condition, and was very severe in commenting on the loose manner of his doing business. The full discrepancy is not known to the public, but it is nothing greater than Hauser or his friends can easily handle.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 23.—Six hundred tons of hay was burned last night southeast of Morris, which was the result of carelessness, the fire being communicated from the weeds in a ditch which was being burned. Another lot of eighty tons near Morris was burned about the same time, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 17.—A recent fire in the town of Azua destroyed 100 houses and stores. Loss estimated at $200,000.

Fair skin, rosy cheeks, buoyant spirits, and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters. See notice.

WASHINGTON.

Arguments in the Election-Law Test Case in the Supreme Court.

Annual Report of Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.

He Favors the Reorganization of the Militia System.

SUPREME COURT.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 23.—Supreme Court, No. 6, original ex parte, Augustus F. Clarke petitioner. Argument commenced by Attorney-General Devens in opposition to petitioner, and by George Hoadley for petitioner. The petitioner in this case was, in 1878, one of the judges of election for a certain precinct in Cincinnati. He was indicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio for violation of the duty imposed by the laws of the State upon him as such judge in the Congressional election held in October of that year. At the February term, 1879, of said Court he was tried and convicted upon the indictment, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine and costs. He now petitions this Court for the discharge of his corpus, on the ground that the statutory provisions under which he was indicted were invalid, and the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the premises.

It is here maintained by counsel in behalf of petitioner that the Circuit Court was

WITHOUT JURISDICTION,

for the reason that, although a violation of duty imposed by the State may be an offense cognizable under the authority of the State, it can never be a crime cognizable under authority of the United States, as it ought to be, under Art. 3, Sec. 2, of the Constitution, in order to give the Federal Court jurisdiction. It is admitted that Congress may, under Art. 1, Sec. 4, of the Constitution alter the regulation prescribed by a State Legislature relative to the manner of holding elections for Representatives, but since the regulation thus altered remains a State law, and does not become a Federal regulation, it must be enforced by State and not Federal agencies. All that Congress has done, however, in Sec. 5,515 of the Revised Statutes is to add a penalty for the violation of the State's own regulation, and this, counsel maintain, is unconstitutional, because it obviously exceeds the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal Government. Punishment for the violation of a law of Ohio cannot in the nature of things be the means of enforcing obedience to any Federal statute. It is argued, furthermore, that Sec. 5,515 of the Revised Statutes is unconstitutional because it attempts to punish State officers for official acts and omissions. State officers as such cannot, it is claimed, be required to perform Federal duties or be punished for their non-performance. In behalf of the United States, it is argued, first, that Congress has full and unqualified power to regulate the manner of holding elections for members thereof; second, that this power includes authority to adopt whatever measures may be deemed necessary or expedient in conducting such election and determining the results thereof; and third, that Congress can punish any violation of the laws enacted or adopted under the aforesaid power.

GEN. BENET'S REPORT.

NOVEL RECOMMENDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, makes a novel recommendation with respect to a National militia. He recommends the passage of such laws as will make an efficient National militia of some 200,000 men. The proposition in substance is that the militia of the several States, when they have arrived at a certain degree of efficiency, and have complied with certain conditions, may, according to the pleasure of the respective States, be enrolled as a National militia, in which case they shall be maintained at the expense of the General Government. The degree of efficiency is to be determined by the reports of officers to be called Inspectors of Militia, who shall be appointed partly from the regular army and partly from civil life. Col. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, recommends that one-half shall be selected from among those who have served in the Union army and one-half from those who have served

IN THE REBEL ARMY.

This is the first time that a proposition of this kind has ever proceeded from any Bureau officer. To obviate any objections that may arise on the ground of State-rights, it is proposed that any State shall be at liberty to withdraw its militia from the National enrollment in its own pleasure, subject to certain regulations. Among the conditions of admission to the National enrollment are that the State shall consent that, under certain circumstances, its militia shall be subject to the order of the General Government. Col. Benet recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 to put into effect any law that may be enacted upon this subject.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, has completed his annual report. The total amount of expenditures during the year is $1,443,998. Gen. Benet devotes a large portion of his report to the subject of militia. He says: For many years there has been a growing feeling throughout the country in favor of a reorganization of our militia system. To perfect our present organization, or to improve it by alteration, requires the action of Congress. That Congress has full power to provide for organizing the militia in time of peace under the provisions of the Constitution there can be no doubt, and Congress has exercised this power in the obsolete and meagre laws now on our statute-books, but there has been no practical means provided for enforcing obedience to these laws. Everything is left to the discretion of the individual States. A few of the States have small, but well-regulated, bodies of troops, while others have none, or, if any, undisciplined, ununiformed, and indifferently equipped. It seems to me the time has come when the subject of raising, arming, equiping, disciplining, and keeping in readiness for service a part of our militia should receive the thoughtful attention of Congress. That a portion of the militia should in a sense be mobilized requires no argument, and this active portion should be distributed equally throughout the country

ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION.

By establishing the principle by legal enactment that Congress will help only those who help themselves, and providing that arms and equipments will not be issued to a State except in proportion to its properly enrolled and active militia, and that per diem for camp services shall be paid to those individuals only who are present in camp, and only for the days that they are present and actively employed, the States and the people may be brought to a realizing sense of the necessity for

PROMPT AND PERMANENT ACTION

in a matter so vital to the military power of the Nation. The General Government, under the law of 1808, now supplies arms and equipments to the militia of the States, and there is no reason why their issue should not be made dependent on acts to be performed by the States, such as the organization and discipline of a certain portion of the militia.

I have therefore to recommend that provision be made by law for organizing, arming, and disciplining a militia force of 200,000 men, distributed among the States in proportion of about 700 men to each Congressional District and Territory and the District of Columbia. To make this practicable will require large annual appropriations, that must be permanent, at least for a few years, to give a trial to the scheme. In the first place, there should be an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for arms and equipments, which would give about $3,000 for the troops in each Congressional District.

NOTES AND NEWS.

LIEUT. WEIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Lieut. Weir, who was killed by the Utes, was a brother of Mrs. Casey, wife of Col. Casey, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds here, and a brother of Robert W. Weir, a West Point Professor.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

at a recent meeting voted to recommend, in view of the lack of co-operation between the quarantine authorities of other countries and our own, and for the purpose of obtaining a really protective quarantine with the least possible interference with commerce and travel, that the President be requested to open a correspondence with the Governments of the principal nations having commercial dealings with the United States looking to a convention of delegates for the purpose of preparing an international system of notifications as to the sanitary condition of the maritime ports of these nations, and to confer as to the best means of securing the proper sanitary condition of vessels, passengers, and crews engaged in commerce between these ports.

FIELD'S RECENT OPINION.

There is much strong feeling among members of the Supreme Court over the attack made by Justice Field upon his associates in his dissenting opinion on the Thurman act. The language which he employed was such as would not have been tolerated for an instant from any attorney. Some of the members of the Court are considering the propriety of a rule providing that all opinions shall be read or submitted in the consultation-room before delivery on the Bench. The manner in which Mr. Field delivered his opinion made it much more offensive. There was an evident and strained attempt to make a sensation by its delivery, and the tone and style of delivery were more suggestive of the stump than of the Supreme Court room.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23—10 a. m.—No new cases or deaths since last night.

The weather is cold. This morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer was down to 48 degrees.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23—Noon.—The undertakers report two interments,—J. D. Conway and H. W. Crupper. Both died last night.

No new cases or deaths at Forest City, Ark., for the past forty-eight hours. Mrs. Cummings, wife of the President of the Board of Health, is much better to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23—Evening.—One new case, Peter Smith (colored), was reported to the Board of Health to-day.

One death occurred this afternoon,—Joseph Nutzell, on Kerr avenue, two miles beyond the city limits.

Miss Mattie Woods, residing at Greenlaw Station, eighteen miles east of Memphis, on the Charleston Railroad, is down with fever.

The donations to the Howards aggregated $250.

The indications are favorable for a frost to-night. If the present cold spell continues, the local Board of Health will on Sunday give official notification of safety to absentees in returning to their homes, provided the same have been thoroughly fumigated and ventilated.

FOREST CITY, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—Advices received from Forest City, Ark., this afternoon report Mr. J. B. Cummings very low. The town is well guarded, and no communication allowed between the people in the town and country at present. There are eight cases of fever under treatment, and several other doubtful cases.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The Board of Health to-night withdrew the quarantine regulations against cotton by rail from Memphis and places above; also passed a resolution requesting the Governor to raise the quarantine Nov. 1.

COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The coal trade is represented to be in a more satisfactory condition than for years. In addition to the two advances in the price already made, another to take effect on the 1st of November has been determined upon. The advance, it is understood, will be a general one of 25 cents per ton on all sizes, with a probable still greater increase of price on the size for shipment to competitive points.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, steamships Volger and Volmer, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—Arrived, steamship The Queen, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—Arrived, Hibernian, from Baltimore; Wisconsin and Gallia, from New York.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE HEIRS OF Mrs. Jane Hood, late of Chittenden, Cook County, Illinois, deceased. E. H. FISHBURN, Room 3, 84 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE: COMMUNICATE WITH me in confidence in regard to the education of May, etc.; do not let child suffer for fault of parents; have no fears that I shall give you any trouble, or reveal your present abode if you so desire; I shall keep faith with you; a friend might be useful. S.

PERSONAL—LETTER IN THE POST-OFFICE for Mrs. M. W. Webster. C. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE LOST OR STRAYED—THE UNDERSIGNED will give a reasonable reward to whoever will return to him his horse, which strayed away Oct. 21; color, bay; somewhat knee sprung; about 11 years old. ANDREW BIEMOLT, 457 South Wood-st.

LOST—FROM VICINITY OF ASHLAND AND Warren-avs., a young Scotch terrier, light color. Liberal reward will be paid for his return to 64 Warren-av.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN SLUT. HAD ON COLLAR, ears cut, jerks in one shoulder; answers to name of "Prin." Party returning her to 129 Calumet-av. will be liberally rewarded.

$25 REWARD FOR THE DARK BAY HORSE and square-box top buggy taken from corner Twelfth and State sts. Tuesday evening at 6 p. m. Address THOMAS STRATHMORE, 346 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

690 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, desirable single front room; also, back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, $3.50 to $5 per week. Without board, $1 to $3.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARRISON-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND HEATED ROOM WITHIN WALKING distance of business centre by a young gentleman in private family where there are several young people. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE house; location south of Twenty-second-st. and north of Thirty-first. Address Z 3, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADDLE-horse, with all the gaits; a very handsome horse; gay, but gentle; 6 years old; at FISHER & TAYLOR'S stables, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT 413 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., ONE nice bay filly; gentle for a lady; Ethan Allen stock.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY SOUND AND RELIABLE family or delivery horse; may be seen at 166 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS, suitable for a lady. LOOMIS' Laundry, 193 West Monroe-st.

HORSES WINTERED—FINEST ACCOMMODATIONS in the State. Inquire at TOMPKINS, BURLINGAME & CO., 180 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINELY BRED YOUNG mare for a saddle horse. Address Y 99, Tribune.

WANTED—2 HORSES TO WORK FOR THEIR board; near Oak Park. Address Z 29, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS cutter; must be A1. Address V 71, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE-LATHES JUST RECEIVED: one 23-foot bed, 48-inch swing; one 16-foot bed, 24-inch swing; one 12-foot bed, 20-inch swing; one 8-foot bed, 20-inch swing; three 6-foot bed, 16-inch swing; one 5-foot bed, 14-inch swing; one 4-foot bed, 13-inch swing. These lathes good as new at half price, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at L. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Fifty-second-st., only $16 a foot. 20 acres at Stock Yards, very choice and cheap. 5 acres on Forty-seventh-st., east of Ashland-av. 10 acres, corner of Stony Island boulevard and Seventy-first-st., great bargain. 100 feet, Oakwood boulevard, just west of Vincennes-av. 30 acres at Cornell; 50 acres Washington Heights; 40 acres, Northwestern car-shops. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THERE WILL BE NO POSTPONEMENT of the great auction sale at the Transit House, Union Stock-Yards, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m. CHANDLER & CO., mortgage bankers, 72 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—100 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., also corner Thirty-sixth-st. Bargains. STONE & KARNES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.: Half a block fronting Douglas Park boulevard, 22 lots, $6,000; 4 lots on Twenty-second-st., Lawndale, a corner, only two blocks from depot, $1,200; 49 feet, east front, on Laflin-st., near Adams, with frame house and cellar, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., IN CHOICE LOCATION, stone-front house in perfect order, dining-room on parlor floor, lot 51 feet; $17,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—131X160 FEET, INDIANA-AV., northwest corner Twenty-ninth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., between Peck Court and Fourteenth-st.; also a good dwelling, frame, brick, or stone front, 2-story basement, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth-sts.; also well located acre property, in the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, for cash purchasers. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY, in value from $5,000 to $300,000, for cash purchasers. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—100 FEET OR MORE SOUTH OF FORTIETH-st. and east of State; prefer east front. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH OR WEST of city, 10 to 160-acre tracts. I mean business, and have the money in hand to buy. Owner please call. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—I AM AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE at lowest prices $100,000 worth of improved city real estate. Want offers from owners or brokers. Address E. L. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-sixth or Forty-seventh-sts., corner preferred. EDWD. C. J. CLEAVER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$60, FRONTING JEFFERSON PARK, an elegant two-story and basement house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, large yard, etc. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, CONVENIENTLY located, a two-story and basement brick residence. GEO. H. ROZET, 97 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash-av. and State-st., seven-room house, with small barn. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE TENANT-HOUSES IN Evanston. Well situated. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A FLAT SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping; rent low. 674 West Adams-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, second floor, 13 East Van Buren-st. Apply at 15 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, NORTHEAST corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 5, in building.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor. 84 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and cared for; very cheap. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, in suites or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

West Side.

TO RENT—$13 PER MONTH—BASEMENT AND first floor of fine 3-story brick house, 519 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, or two or more rooms for housekeeping. 109 South Leavitt, near Madison.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 10 NORTH CURTIS-st., 5 rooms, $13. Apply to J. B. HALL, 130 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BARN ROOM FOR FIVE HORSES. Inquire on premises, 908 Madison-st., or 79 East Randolph-st. J. MORRIS.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED room; with or without board; West Side; east of Union Park; young couple; no children; state price. Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms; with or without board; North Side; by gentleman and wife; references. Z 34, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, and other personal property to good parties at much lower than usual rates. VOX, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, machinery, and other good collaterals. Established 1867. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMPROVED city property, at lowest current rates. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 5 and 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$7,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT. CITY property preferred. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 83 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAUTION—DON'T BE DECEIVED BY ANY IMITATIONS, under other names, of the GENUINE DECKER BROS. PIANO.

Send to us for full evidence and decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Decker Bros. vs. M. A. Decker (now Decker & Son), and the injunction forbidding the said M. A. Decker, or any of his agents, from calling his piano the "Decker Piano," or "The Original Decker Piano," or in any way representing it as such. The genuine and original DECKER BROS. Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIANO AT PRIVATE HOUSE 76 Park-av. For cash an extra bargain will be offered. Call day or night.

NEW UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS OF FIRST-class make sold on $10 monthly payments. 148 Illinois-st., near North Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WITH MEANS IS DESIROUS OF ENGAGING in the dressmaking or millinery business with some lady that has an established business. First-class reference given and required. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

COMPOSITIONS FURNISHED ON ANY SUBJECT, or will select subject myself; price 10 cents, payable on receipt of composition. GEO. E. WINSTON, Portage City, Wis.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 394 to 402 North Water-st.; special shapes to order promptly.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SALOON—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS in Hyde Park. Dummy stops at the door. Stock, fixtures, and everything in good running order. Seven living rooms up-stairs. Two years' lease and cheap rent. Address H L, P.-O. Box 45, Hyde Park.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE—WOULD SELL MY packing house at a bargain or half interest in it to a practical man. P. L. UNDERWOOD, corner Halsted and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN ADVANCE FROM $500 to $600 in a first-class business. Security more than four times. One that can superintend the sale of the goods two or three hours each day preferred. The money can be doubled in two or three months. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE HAVE A NEW MONEY making scheme which will pay men $75 per week on $25 capital, and double the amount on twice the investment. It will pay to investigate. $1 samples 50c, or papers for stamp. No boys nor postals. Merrill Mfg. Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULTATION free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS, labels, and copyrights obtained and secured. Advice given. Call or address C. S. HARRISON & CO., Room 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago, with branch office in Washington.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR GOOD BOOKS. CALL OR ADDRESS GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st., near Lake.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CASHIER AND bookkeeper at 104 and 106 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CLERKS, CARPENTERS, bookkeepers, mechanics, etc., to fill vacancies in both city and country. If merchants, manufacturers, and others wanting help will apply to us we can fill all your vacancies. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS IN RETAIL boot and shoe store. 131 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TAILORS ON MILITARY WORK. Apply at once at Clement & Sayer's Great Steam-Power Clothing Manufactory, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOSITOR. APPLY AT Prairie Farmer office, 118 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY CHICAGO & STRAWN RAILROAD 20 good bridge carpenters to work at New Lenox, Ill. Apply at work or to C. L. RISING, General Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FINISHER FOR FURNITURE WHO can make himself useful in general furniture business can have steady place by giving good references. Apply at 383 State-st. E. GOLDSTEIN.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY AT 226 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BRIDGE CARPENTERS AND RAISERS. Apply to RUST & COOLIDGE, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A CARPENTER IN REAR OF 121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON BLACKSMITH and helper, at 117 Canalport-av. SULOW & RUSSELL.

WANTED—20 BRIDGE-CARPENTERS; GOOD wages and steady employment. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TIN-ROOFERS BY A. KNISELY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS brass-molder who is accustomed to ornamental work. Payson M'f'g. Co., 1319 West Jackson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO HAS SOME knowledge of gardening and can milk. Apply, with recommendations, at 93 Lake-st., Friday morning from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO DRIVE AN EXPRESS-wagon; one used to the city and different railroads. Address, giving references, wages wanted, etc., Y 93, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE West, in Southern Iowa; good wages and winter's work; ship to-night. For free fare apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Chicago & Northwestern, a winter's work, free fare; 50 for Iowa, 100 for Lake Superior mines, at $1.50 per day; 100 choppers, teamsters, etc., for the pineries; 50 for city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa, go to-night; 50 for sawmills and lumber-yards. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; winter's work; 50 choppers; 25 quarrymen; 10 teamsters. Free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK-LAYERS AND 25 spikers. The highest wages will be paid for good men. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—"AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN. Grant," by John Russell Young, published by the American News Company. Good canvassers in city and country can obtain good territory by applying at once to Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CANVASSERS throughout the United States. C. L. YOUNG, 137 and 163 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL new book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." Best authorship. Handsomely bound and illustrated. It pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A CHEMIST WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in putting up inks, extracts, etc., to take an interest in a well established and paying manufacturing business; to an experienced man a liberal salary will be paid. Address M. Carrier No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE CANVASSERS (ladies and gents) for our works; extra inducements will be offered. Call on the J. B. Burr Publishing Company, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN—NOT FOR ANY AGENCY BUSINESS, but for a legitimate Western enterprise, that will pay $5,000 or more yearly; better than a gold mine. Address, with stamp, ENTERPRISE, P. O. Box 1,364, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BOYS OF 15 YEARS OR OVER TO work in factory. Apply to N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., corner Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS—WE HAVE A NEW MONEY-making scheme that will pay men $75 per week on $25 capital, and double the amount on twice the investment. It will pay to investigate. $1 samples 50 cents, or papers for stamp. No boys nor postals. MERRILL Manufacturing Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—SMALL BOYS AND GIRLS TO WORK in button shop. Room 13 Central Block, 82 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY OR MAN to take care of horses and for general work in private family. 1034 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN TO assist in photograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Art gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, STOUT BOY AND ONE girl used to work, for a variety of factory work. C. O. PERRINE, 54 Michigan-av.

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family; must be a good cook and laundress. Call at 549 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; none but those competent need apply. 153 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good cook and laundress. Call at 217 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children. Apply at 103 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AND COOK, one that is willing to do general housework. Apply at 761 Michigan-av.

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WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, AT 45 UNIVERSITY-place, opposite Chicago University, Cottage Grove.

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Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man; has had several years' experience. City reference from last employer. Z 30, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking French and English, in any capacity. Good reference. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

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Domestics.

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Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of B. Macauley. "A Messenger from Jarvis Section."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Engagement of the Valjean Brothers.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. "On Time."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at Masonic Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Business and important work to come before the Lodge. A full attendance of members is earnestly requested. Visitors cordially invited. Lodge opens at 7:30 sharp.
F. W. PORTER, W. M.
J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

The official canvass of the Ohio election shows FOSTER's majority over EWING to be 17,129. The Nationals, or anti-fusion Greenbackers, cast only 9,129 votes for their candidate for Governor.

The anniversary of the Revolutionary battle of Yorktown was yesterday celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm at the old Virginia town from which the memorable fight took its name. The presence of a number of visitors from other States, as well as of an officer of the British army, who made a good-humored speech, added interest to the occasion.

The exchanges of nineteen principal cities for the week ending Oct. 18 amounted to $1,033,000,000. The New York *Public* says: "This splendid record of exchanges, surpassing in rapidity of increase that of any other week for six years, and probably for a much longer time, is a sufficient answer to all doubts as to the solidity and reality of improvement in business." The exchanges for the same period in 1878 were $610,000,000, showing a gain for the present of over $400,000,000.

The administration of justice on the Kentucky plan has its advantages occasionally. While the timid authorities are powerless to put a stop to the bloody vendetta of the HOLBROOKS and the UNDERWOODS, they are also powerless to prevent the infliction of retributive punishment by a mob upon criminals who would otherwise be likely to go free. Such was the case at Martinsburg, where two members of a gang of outlaws were taken from the jail by a body of 200 men and hanged to a tree until dead.

ADOLPH MOSES, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, *vice* MOORE, shelved, is said to be 44 years of age, took a naturalization oath to support the Constitution and the Union; then volunteered into the Rebel army and served under BEAUREGARD against the Union and the Constitution, doing his little utmost to destroy them and erect a mob of "Sovereign States" on their ruins; got soundly licked with the rest of the traitors; carpet-bagged into Illinois as a mourner of the "Lost Cause"; still remains a State-supremacy Confederate in principle; by the accident of birth he escaped the political misfortune of being born in this country; pretends to sympathize with the Communists in order to catch their votes, while secretly despising them, and plays the demagog to reach the Bench. He had better go to Yazoo or Okolona, and run for Judge among those whose political sentiments he embodies.

A bill to be presented in the Spanish Cortes provides for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba upon a plan that seems likely to meet with favor among the class who are opposed to the accomplishment of the result at one stroke. Under the provisions of this measure the sum of 350 piastres, about $350, is to be paid to owners for each slave liberated, a charge of 100,000 piastres to be added to the Cuban budget every year to defray the expenses of emancipation. The grant of freedom is to begin with the older slaves, those aged 55 and over to become free at once; those aged 50, in September of next year; those of 45, two years later; and so on until emancipation shall have become complete in 1890. The introduction of free labor, and with it the correction of the outrageous discriminations which have so long been in force against commerce with the United States,—both of which reforms are likely to be adopted and put into execution,—would open to slave-cursed and Spain-ridden Cuba an era of prosperity such as that island has never known.

Notice has been given by the trunk-line managers of another advance in freights between Chicago and the seaboard, to take effect Nov. 10. An addition of five cents per 100 pounds is made upon all classes, making the rate on grain 40 cents, or double what it was a year ago, on provisions 45 cents, on flour 80 cents per barrel, and on cattle 65 cents per 100 pounds. It is less than a month since the last turn of the screw was given, and now shippers and producers are to be subjected to still another act of robbery for which there is no more justification than the highwayman pleads whose demand is enforced at the muzzle of a revolver. It may be that farmers and shippers will be to a great extent compelled to submit for a time to this plundering process, but the day will surely come when for the wind they now sow the railroads will reap the whirlwind of popular indignation in the form of a revival of Granger laws with stricter provisions than ever before.

BEN HILL has gone home with a heavy heart after the failure of his second mission of mediation between the warring factions of the New York Democracy. He appealed in behalf of the Solid South for a truce, an armistice, a compromise, anything that would dispel the gloomy prospect of a Solid North in 1880 and the consequent postponement of the time when the Confederates shall have complete control of the Federal Government. But he could not convince JOHN KELLY that the Southern yearnings for appropriations and offices were of paramount importance to Tammany's yearnings for SAM TILDEN's scalp, and he returns home with the mournful message of hope deferred for at least another four years. Mr. HILL has no faith in the efficacy of TILDEN's secret and mysterious methods, including the barrel, in such an emergency, and can see in the situation no encouragement whatever for Southern Democrats. The South might as well not be solid, for all the influence it is able to exert upon the Northern wing of the party in so pressing an emergency as the present.

A few weeks ago several sailors on the ship Sea King, while on the high sea, murdered the second mate, whom they charged, when arrested for the crime upon the arrival of the vessel at Philadelphia, with having been not only abusive but guilty of cruelties towards the seamen to a degree unusual even to the most hardened mariners. Unable to endure the treatment, a small band of the sailors took occasion one dark night to enforce their remonstrance through the agency of an iron belaying-pin, to the extent of pounding the mate's skull to a pulp and then consigning his body to the waves. Justice took cognizance of the awful crime, and the participants in the deed were arrested as soon as the ship reached Philadelphia. Yesterday the ringleader's trial was terminated in the United States Court in the City of Brotherly Love, and resulted in his conviction. He is found guilty of the crime of murder, the penalty of which must be paid upon the gallows, unless the President should interfere with his executive prerogative, which it is not at all likely he will do. The crime was shown on trial to be of horrible brutality, and the miserable man and his associates in the bloody deed will, beyond question, receive the punishment which they deserve.

A dispatch from Washington announces that Secretary SHERMAN has communicated to his friends that he will not be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate which is to be vacated by THURMAN's enforced retirement. If this report be true (and it is not improbable in view of the Secretary's avowed candidature for the Presidency), it will simplify materially the contest for the Ohio Senatorship. Secretary SHERMAN would undoubtedly be a most formidable candidate if he desired to return to the Senate, for the people of Ohio have every reason to be proud of him. His declination, if authoritative, will probably contribute to Gen. GARFIELD's chances, whose long and valuable services in the House would seem to give him a special claim to promotion. It is possible that FOSTER might prove stronger than GARFIELD, but there will be a very widespread conviction that FOSTER should serve as Governor after the people supported him so handsomely for that office, and this consideration may prevent him from entering the lists. The candidates with whom GARFIELD will have to contest the prize will then be reduced to ex-Gov. DENNISON, Judge TAFT, and STANLEY MATTHEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Judge OTIS, in taking the chair at the late Democratic County Convention, made some very reassuring observations on the political situation. He referred to "the happy auspices" under which the clans were met, and premised that "they were being watched by everybody to see what they did in this great Capital of the Northwest to lay the foundations for victory in 1880." He had considerable to say about the Democratic party having been "cheated" and "defrauded" in 1876, and finally, in a fine burst of eloquence, proposed to "meet the Republicans at Philippi in 1880"! But either the Judge's oration was too much for him, or the nominations of GUERIN and MOSES "stuck in his crop." At all events, instead of keeping up his march towards Philippi, he complained of "hoarseness," surrendered his little gavel, and became a straggler from the ranks.

The Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER, a very respectable gentleman, in his speech, did not attempt to disguise the fact that the local question the people of Cook County are about to decide is entirely overshadowed by the National issue to be tried next year. He warned the great mass of not over reputable Democrats by whom he was surrounded "not to forget that they could win in the pending election only through the character of the candidates." "The ticket must," he said, "be an exceptionally good one to enable the Democracy to succeed." When it came his turn to propose a candidate for the responsible office of County Treasurer, Mr. FULLER, true to his theory, presented the very respectable name of MARCUS C. STEARNS, and, when it came to balloting, Mr. STEARNS received—four votes!

In the judicial scramble the first (informal) ballot, showing an immense boom for the most objectionable candidate, MOSES, HENRY M. SHEPARD, a deserter from the Union Republican party to the State-supremacy crowd, made a herculean effort to stem the tide by presenting the name of the great statesman and jurist, LYMAN TRUMBULL. Mr. SHEPARD was hissed, told to "shut up," to "sit down," etc., and the great statesman and jurist was ignominiously defeated!

Nothing shows better the irresistible control of the Convention by the most disreputable element in the party than the concession made to the silk-stockings in the nomination of little TRUMBULL, the son of his father, TRUMBULL the great. The great unwashed knew full well that their candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship was destined to sure defeat by Capt. HEALY, the Stalwart Irish Republican candidate. Hence they were quite willing to put up a "respectable" to be knocked down.

Another curious commentary on the character of the Convention was presented in the defeat of Mr. SAMUEL B. CHASE for a County Commissionership by the notorious fraud, "Fish" MILLER. CHASE, the respectable, had it all his own way in the early stages of the balloting, and the few decent men in the Convention took heart of hope. But they were doomed to disappointment. Suddenly whole delegations changed their votes from CHASE to "Fish" MILLER, and, when the result was announced, the ticket was saddled with a load heavier than GUERIN, or even MOSES. From this time on the silk-stockings slunk out of sight in the proceedings, the victims of despair, and the disreputables walked over the course.

It is only necessary to consult prominent Democrats to be assured of the fact that the ticket as a whole is the worst ever presented to the people of Cook County for many years. Democrats themselves predict its utter and humiliating defeat at the polls. WINSTON, ALLEN C. STORY, Gen. LIEB, CLINTON BRIGGS, JOHN C. RICHBERG,—some of them openly, and all inferentially,—admit that the Convention foundered the Democratic party, and left the field free for a Republican walkaway. Mr. BRIGGS, in a frank conversation, refers to his warm friendship for Dr. GUERIN, but admits that he is not the best man for the Treasurership. Mr. JAMES GOGGIN says that "Dr. GUERIN is wholly unfit for the place." County-Commissioner LENZEN wishes to be reported as ashamed of the Convention and its proceedings. He declares that it is a disgrace to the Democratic party to have had such a Convention, and that "no honest man ought to allow himself to be nominated by such a body of men." Prominent Democrats predict that the Republican ticket will be elected by from six to twelve thousand majority. But these predictions were made *day before yesterday*, under the influence of deep chagrin and mortification. If Republicans expect the Democratic party to submit to defeat without an effort, they will be grievously deceived. The ticket nominated at Uhlich Hall will receive the support of the masses of the Democratic party! It will receive the active support of all the Democratic officeholders in the City of Chicago. No matter if Mayor HARRISON was snubbed, he cannot afford, as a Democratic politician, to revenge himself on the party in which all his ambitious schemes are bound up. In three days all the quarrels of the Convention will have been healed, and the rank and file and the disgruntled leaders will be solid for the Uhlich Hall ticket. It cannot be elected, *if the Republican party does its duty, and the Republican voters do theirs.* But under any other conditions it can and will be elected.

The Republicans have placed an excellent ticket in the field. It is entitled to the hearty support of all Republicans simply on its merits; it is doubly entitled to such support because the Democrats have presented in opposition to it an exceptionally bad ticket. But it must not be forgotten that Democrats vote for the party. They are not, as a rule, squeamish about the character of the men composing the tickets presented for their suffrages. Republicans need, therefore, to be on their guard. They should organize, and conduct the campaign in all respects as if the Democratic party had presented a respectable ticket. The Republican ticket *may* be defeated by overconfidence, by lukewarmness, or by the great army of stay-at-homes. It follows that overconfidence must be discouraged, lukewarmness denounced, and the men inclined to stay at home must be brought to the polls. All this means that a vigorous campaign must be inaugurated at once and prosecuted to the end. In a word, the Republicans must be prepared, armed from top to toe, to meet Judge OTIS at Philippi! For, notwithstanding the venerable Judge flew the track in the Convention, he will doubtless be in the field for the ticket he despises.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

The latest news from London indicates that the English Government has an elephant on its hands which it will be very difficult to maintain, as well as to manage, and yet there does not seem to be any very practical method of avoiding the care of the animal without extreme danger to other parts of the Asiatic menagerie. Events have forced Afghanistan into its keeping. It cannot formally annex the country, for that would be the signal for instant war with Russia. It cannot withdraw altogether, for that would sacrifice all its guarantees and endanger India. It must, therefore, hold on to what it has secured, and this is a duty which is fraught with responsibility from within and danger from without.

In this emergency, Lord LYTTON, Governor-General of India, has submitted a plan which, it is stated, has received the approval of the Cabinet, and which will place Afghanistan upon the same footing, substantially, as some of the quasi-independent provinces of his own realm. It contemplates the abdication of the present Ameer, YAKOOB KHAN, who evidently will be forced out if he does not withdraw voluntarily, and the nomination of some member of his family who is friendly to England, and whose rank and privileges will be respected so long as he shall respect the treaties which will be made with him. It will also pay him a certain stipend for the maintenance of a subsidiary military force, to be composed of native and English troops, the whole force to be governed by English officers. The revenues of the country will be collected by native officials under the immediate direction of English superintendents, who will be recruited from the India Civil Service. The judiciary of the country will be supplied from the same service. While the new Ameer will nominally have control and govern the country, an English Resident will be placed in Cabul, and through him the English Government will inspire the Afghan policy and exercise a direct influence upon the fortunes of the country.

This is substantially the same relation which England holds to the so-called independent tribes in India. Perhaps the relation is even more intimate; at least, as the Government practically controls these tribes, it is certain that it will control Afghanistan. It is difficult to see why England has not practically annexed Afghanistan. She will direct every movement of the Ameer; at least, he cannot move a step if England objects. He can make no treaties with other Powers without her consent. He will not dare to allow Russia or any other Power to get a military or commercial foothold in his dominion without the same consent. She will control the army and assume the cost of its maintenance and officer it herself. She will manage the revenues and control the judiciary. Thus every department of the Administration will be under her supervision and immediate control. The Ameer himself will be but the puppet whose strings will be pulled by the Resident. What more could England gain by actual annexation? Is not Lord LYTTON's plan more advantageous than annexation, in that it will relieve England from financial burden, and allow her opportunities to escape from political responsibility whenever she so chooses? Instead of owning the ship and thereby assuming the risks of wreck and total loss, she will be the pilot that directs it, and if she does not direct it to her own advantage it will be strange.

The inauguration of this policy only hastens the time for final settlement with Russia, for the two Powers have now reached a spot in the road towards India where it is rapidly growing too narrow to turn out, and one or the other will have to back out. The Marquis of SALISBURY, knowing that Germany and Austria, since their recent alliance, are behind him, has already indicated that Russia can go no further towards the Indian frontier without incurring the hostility of England, and the Russian Government and press are chafing under language which they contend is not friendly and not calculated to contribute to the maintenance of peace and good relations. The orders to Count SCHOUVALOFF to remain in London until Lord BEACONSFIELD has made his speech at the Mayor's banquet, the frequent interviews between GORTSCHAKOFF and the Czar, the active steps which Russia is taking to establish an alliance with France, the tone of the press, and the popular resentment in St. Petersburg, are pretty reliable indications that the relations between England and Russia are severely strained, even if they are not on the point of actual rupture.

THE HISTORY OF MARCH, 1861.

The revelations made in the current publications of the Diary of a Public Man, which have been given in THE TRIBUNE as taken from the *North American Review*, continue of a character to destroy many popular notions of men and matters. The last chapter of this Diary uncovered the history of the late Gen. ANDERSON, who was in command at Fort Sumter at the beginning of the War. The accepted history of that affair has been highly creditable to the bravery and patriotism of Maj. ANDERSON. It now turns out that that officer, holding a commission in the Regular Army, was a devout believer in the doctrine of State-sovereignty; that he believed his primary allegiance was due to his own State; and that he did not resign and did not deliver the forts in Charleston harbor to the Confederates was due to the fact that his State had at that time taken no action. He was waiting for Kentucky to secede, in which case Maj. ANDERSON was prepared to recognize the authority of the Confederate War Department. After the surrender of Sumter, Maj. ANDERSON's health failed him, and thereafter he resided in Kentucky, but took no active part in the War. It now appears also that Mr. LINCOLN was aware of this feeling upon the part of Maj. ANDERSON, and that it was known to his Cabinet, and undoubtedly was known to the Confederate Government, all of which facts serve to show how deep and embarrassing were the complications in which the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN was surrounded during the first weeks of its existence.

The Diary further discloses that there was no War party among the Republicans in the Senate (the House was not then in session), and that the prevailing sentiment in March, 1861, was in favor of a peaceful separation. The Diarist represents that there was more anxiety among Northern inventors lest by the terms of separation patentees would lose their patents in the Southern States than there was concerning the separation itself. It is clear that Mr. LINCOLN personally did not believe in a peaceful solution of the trouble, and that he was troubled by the want of support manifested by the Republicans in the Senate. It appears also from this Diary that Mr. DOUGLAS was clearly in the confidence of Mr. LINCOLN, and repeatedly but unavailingly challenged the Republican Senators to declare their position for or against the President. The Diary, so far as published, comes down to the middle of March, 1861, at which date there does not seem to have been a single Senator who was prepared to declare himself for war. There was a general settling down to the conviction that, failing to reconcile the existing difficulties, there should be a formal separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States. Indeed, this was the end desired by Mr. SUMNER, who preferred such a result to war, or to peace with any further National association with slavery. How little these Senators knew of the patriotism of the American people! It was unquestionably this willingness on the part of Senators to dissolve the Union that urged the hot heads of the Confederacy to fire on Sumter. They, judging from the Senate, did not believe the North would fight, and perhaps they were not more surprised than the politicians at the North at the popular uprising that followed the firing on Sumter. This history of that most important time in our National existence grows in interest, and it gives new light to the events so rapidly succeeding Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic leaders have certainly been more than usually successful in disgusting the rank and file in the construction of their local ticket. The local faction were very much elated a few weeks ago over their prospects for victory. They elected a city ticket last spring and the judicial ticket in June, both with the aid of Republican votes, and the recollection of these successes induced a scramble for the nominations this fall. The fact that the victories of the spring and summer were mainly due to the errors of the Republican managers has been entirely overlooked, and no thought has been bestowed on the significant circumstance that the local Republican Convention of this fall was a dignified and representative body, and put a strong and popular ticket in the field. The fruits of the last two Democratic victories have been wasted, and the nominations made by the Uhlich Hall mob of bummers insure Democratic defeat, if the Republicans will simply take the trouble to vote.

The elements of disaffection are rife and widespread among the Democrats of Cook County. COLVIN and his friends are especially sore, swear very truthfully that they were betrayed and sold, and will hardly forgive the backers of GUERIN, who hissed COLVIN's name in Convention whenever it was mentioned. They had taken means, as they supposed, to assure certain delegates, who were subsequently "seen" and secured for GUERIN after the Convention was organized. COLVIN has never been very much of a Democrat, except for the purpose of getting office, and his particular blowers and strikers are not strong partisans, but rather a class that follow personal fortunes. They are disposed to get even with the GUERIN crowd at the polls. This defection might have been offset to some extent if the Democrats had nominated for Superior Judge some man equally prominent with SIDNEY SMITH as a lawyer and citizen; but, as it is, GUERIN will receive but a cold support from the COLVIN following.

The nomination of MOSES for Superior Judge has furnished another element of discord. All the reflecting and decent Democrats, as well as the Republicans, feel that it was an outrage to slaughter Judge MOORE. The career of MOSES is also calculated to alienate votes that would ordinarily go to the Democrats. The fact that he fought in the Confederate army as a volunteer Rebel under BEAUREGARD to destroy the Union and Constitution will disgust the War Democrats. These circumstances are alarming the partisan bummers to an extent that there is some talk of forcing MOSES off the ticket and substituting MOORE. But this will be equally fatal if any clique dares do it, for MOSES had clearly a majority in the Convention, and represented a constituency that will be strong enough to beat anybody who might be substituted for MOSES. It is a serious dilema and an unpromising outlook in any event.

The same sort of discord, though not so important, arises from the nomination of the "son of his father" for Clerk. The TRUMBULL family have hardly passed through the probation period on the State-supremacy side, and the KERN faction is pretty apt to resent the slaughter of CHARLEY's former Chief Clerk, who expected the nomination which the junior TRUMBULL got, but was hooted down like COLVIN.

The ticket is especially weak as to Commissioners. Mr. CLINTON BRIGGS, who would have given it some strength, absolutely declines to train with the bummers this year, and the Committee will scarcely find a business Democrat of equal standing to fill the place made vacant by his retirement. ROBBING is a negative, no-account candidate, whose name adds nothing to if it detracts nothing from the ticket. LEYDEN will be with difficulty recognized as an Irishman from his cognomen, and with greater difficulty as a fit man for the place, and it is understood that a large part of the community intend to vote against "Fish" MILLER because of utter unfitness for the office of County Commissioner.

These are some of the elements of disgust prepared by the Uhlich Hall crowd. They have already had a dispiriting influence upon all respectable Democrats, nearly every one of whom is ready to confess to the probability of defeat, and most of whom think it will be a proper punishment for the recklessness and stupidity that have been shown. Nevertheless Democrats have a way of thriving upon contention in their own ranks, and they may rally in considerable numbers at the polls, and it should be the business of the Republican managers to impress upon the community the necessity of a full vote as the one sure way to elect their own excellent ticket.

THE NEXT NEW STATE.

The progress of settlement in the Northwest has, during the last four years, been immense. Into Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, and Minnesota the stream has been continuous and large. Population has followed the extension of railways, and the surveyor who marks out upon the unbroken and unoccupied prairie the route of the railway finds, when he makes his first trip over the rails, a country peopled, with their farms in actual cultivation. This tide of settlement has, however, gone far beyond the organized States. It has been induced by various circumstances, but especially mining prospects, to go into Montana and Wyoming; but a great population seeking farms for permanent occupation has poured into Dakota, not merely in one locality, but from the extreme northern line to the Nebraska line. The present territorial boundaries of Dakota include an area as large nearly as that of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and more than twice as great as that of Minnesota. That portion of the Territory west of the Missouri River is mainly set apart for Indian Reservations, but all that part east of the Missouri River is rapidly filling up with agricultural settlers, pouring in daily from all points of the compass. The peculiar advantage of Dakota for settlers is that all the land is the property of the Government; no part of it has been granted to railroads, but all is open to purchase or for entry under the Homestead law. The land itself is extremely fertile, and the eastern half of Dakota is capable of producing more breadstuffs and other articles of food and of merchandise than any one of the existing States, not excepting Minnesota. Another advantage is that the settler takes his land unincumbered by any mortgages or heavy taxation resulting from county debts contracted in aid of railroads,—a burden which unfortunately weighs heavily upon other Western States. The settlers are all well-to-do people, who go into the Territory with their horses, cows, breaking-plows, and money enough to enable them to begin work as soon as they reach their land. They are not a floating population; they have gone there to stay, and the settlers of 1878 and of 1879 will have their crops selling in Chicago in 1880. So large has become this population, and so much of the land has been put under cultivation, that there are no less than six railways now constructing in the State, and, reaching westward from Minnesota, have already penetrated far on towards the Missouri River. The James or Dakota River runs from north to south through the whole extent of the new State, and enters the Missouri River at the southern boundary. The six railroads cross the State and this river from east to west. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will be completed to the Dakota River by January next. The Hastings & Dakota, the St. Paul & Sioux City, the Southern Minnesota, and the Northern Pacific are all rapidly pushing westward through Dakota. These six parallel railways cross the State at convenient distances, giving to Dakota a system of transportation and a facility of reaching market not surpassed by that of any State in the Union.

The population of Dakota at this time can hardly be estimated. The inflow of population during the last eighteen months has been very large. On each of these six lines of railroad the settlements have been rapid and continuous, as well as along the Missouri and Dakota Rivers. It is not in any way extravagant to assume that by the date of the census next June the population of the State will not be less than 130,000, and before the expiration of 1880 it may be 160,000. There is no reason to expect that this rate of increase will not continue for several years to come and until the population of Dakota shall reach 500,000 to 600,000.

It is more than probable, therefore, that the Territorial Assembly of Dakota will, at the coming session, memorialize Congress to pass an act enabling the people of Dakota to adopt a State Constitution, that Dakota may be admitted as a State into the Union. It is possible that the formal admission may be postponed until after the Presidential election, but there is no reason why Congress should delay taking such legislative steps as will result in the admission of the State of Dakota in January, 1881.

The TILDEN crowd is trying to extract comfort from the rout of the Democratic party in Ohio by contending that it disposes of THURMAN as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. But it does not follow that the squelching of THURMAN leads up to the advancement of TILDEN. New York may prepare a winding-sheet for TILDEN, as Ohio did for THURMAN. Even if this should not occur, TILDEN and his New York following ignore the strong animosity entertained for his candidature at the South. He may have been deceived as to this by the loud-mouthed partisanship shown for him by WATTERSON and the BLACKBURN family of Kentucky, but the influence of this faction and their Louisville organ in the South is simply *nil*. The TILDEN people also ignore the strong sentiment which the South is working up for Gen. HANCOCK. The Southern Democrats intend to dictate the nomination for President, and HANCOCK is their man. This can be distinctly recognized among the Southern people, and it may be gathered from the tone of the Southern newspapers. It was HANCOCK's career in Louisiana after the War that endeared him to the Rebel heart, and the ex-Confederates are confident that they may trust him. HANCOCK is the coming man on the Democratic side, TILDEN's still-hunt to the contrary notwithstanding.

The alacrity with which the Democratic "veterans" have come down from their high horse is one of the most amusing signs of the times. It is only a few days since VAN SLYKE was calling Gen. GRANT a "fraud" and a "tramp," and declaring that *he* would never march after so contemptible a person. Now, behold VAN SLYKE loud in the praises of GRANT, and anxious to make an individual demonstration in his behalf. VAN SLYKE is sorry that he called GRANT a "fraud." VAN SLYKE denies that he spoke of GRANT as a "tramp." VAN SLYKE has many fawning words of eulogy on GRANT to pronounce if he could get anybody to listen to him. We have no doubt VAN SLYKE would march after the General from the Golden Gate to Hell-Gate, if anybody would find him in clothes and groceries, wet and dry. But the trouble is, nobody cares anything about VAN SLYKE or his ambition. Nobody knows who VAN SLYKE is, or wants to know. On his own confession he is the thinnest kind of a "veteran." He is not a "Colonel," but a "Captain"; he went into the army in July, 1861, and was discharged Nov. 6, the same year. He probably never fired a gun or saw a Rebel in the whole course of his life. When such men as he call Gen. GRANT a "tramp," they only get laughed at. The tramping that Gen. GRANT did is well known to the country. A million boys in blue tramped in the same way. Any political adventurer or dead-beat who tries to foist himself into temporary notoriety by abusing that kind of a tramp will be badly disappointed.

The French have claimed that a majority of the population of Alsace and Lorraine—conquered by the Germans—speak the French language, but this proves to be untrue. "Recent official inquiries show that Alsace-Lorraine contains 1,272,000 civilians who speak German and 259,000 who speak French. In 1866 the French Government found that of 1,026 conscripts in the Wissembourg district 472 were entirely ignorant of French, the whole Lower Rhine presenting about the same proportion, whereas in the Upper Rhine the result was more favorable for French, but in German Lorraine 90 per cent were unacquainted with that language, although it had been taught in the schools since 1850."

In the Democratic Convention Wednesday, a coffee-colored person named DAWSON promised several hundred negro votes to the ticket nominated, if it was a good one. This person DAWSON, of course, represented nobody but himself. But, even if he had, it would be impossible for him to deliver ten votes to an ex-Confederate officer like ADOLPH MOSES. The colored people may have short memories. Observing some of the late proceedings in the Second Ward, one is inclined to think they have. But they are not yet prepared to help into office a man who fought to keep them in slavery.

The "old man" has not yet announced whether he will be a "voter" or "scratcher" on the Confederate County Treasurer. He evidently wants to make sure of not being mccread, and says:

> As to the nominees for County Treasurer, we reserve our extended judgment for the present. It is sufficient to say that voters who do not blindly follow the party Convention will probably desire to know more about each of the candidates than is known at present before deciding which shall receive their suffrages.

Editors are only human after all. When one of them finds himself mulcted in a $25,000 verdict in a libel suit he is very apt to feel "sour" at the plaintiff's attorneys and call them acid names; "Acid SMITH" for instance. It would be asking a little too much to call him Sweet SMITH, or Saccharine SIDNEY, or give them any other taffy testimonial or glucose glorification.

He should not be too severely censured for objecting to SIDNEY SMITH's style of conducting a libel suit. If MOSES had ever succeeded in mulcting THE TRIBUNE in $25,000 damages, notwithstanding its Christian charity and benevolent forbearance, it would probably call him "Adevil" instead of ADOLPH MOSES. Human nature is weak in its best state.

The plan for the enlargement of the Town of Strasburg, after three months' consideration by the German War Office, has been approved, and its publication is anxiously awaited, house-rent being at present very high, and the owners, mostly residents in France, making 10 to 13 per cent out of German officials who are unable to find other accommodation.

ADOLPH MOSES, after volunteering into the Rebel army under BEAUREGARD and doing his little nastiest to destroy the Union and the Constitution, exhibits considerable cheek in thrusting himself forward for Judge in a community of Union-loving people. Of course he will get the old Copperhead, anti-Union vote, but none others.

JERE MAHONY stole CARTER HARRISON's eagle to fly in the Convention in behalf of the Confederate ADOLPH MOSES, but it was a foul use to make of the American emblem of National sovereignty. The Southern buzzard was the bird he should have turned loose among the bruisers, bummers, and burglars of that Convention.

The distinguished journalist who required forty-eight hours to decide which candidate for County Treasurer he would support must have had some ulterior designs on the public printing. His able paragraph on the subject revealed as plainly as possible between the lines the following words in big letters: "COME AND SEE ME."

Judge MOORE was dropped by the Democratic Convention because he wasn't quite enough of a Copperhead. They wanted an out-and-out Confederate. So they took MOSES. He had fought under the Stars-and-Bars, and done his best to destroy the Constitution which he would be required to enforce if elected Judge.

The saddest candidate of either party yesterday was young WALTER TRUMBULL, who realized too late that he was put up expressly to be sacrificed to the very popular Irishman on the Republican ticket.

A paragraph reflecting on ENOCH TOTTEN, Esq., of Washington, in a recent issue of this paper, was based on a misapprehension of the facts. The New York *Times*, in which the story relating to Mr. TOTTEN originally appeared, has withdrawn its unfavorable view of the dispute between him and Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS; and THE TRIBUNE has no desire to take part in the controversy, on one side or the other. Mr. TOTTEN's standing as a lawyer and a gentleman is said to be very high.

When the Rebel General BEAUREGARD came to Chicago, the first person he asked for was his old friend and companion-in-arms, ADOLPH MOSES. The General went directly to MOSES' house, and there fought his battles over again, —and lost them, as usual. MOSES is said to be proud of his Confederate record.

The Democratic organ calls Mr. SIDNEY SMITH "Acid SMITH" in a dozen excruciatingly facetious squibs. But it would call him "Sweet" instead of "Acid SMITH" if he had been attorney on the other side of a certain lawsuit in which the organ aforesaid appeared on the record as defendant.

House-building has been more active in Paris this year than has been known since the war. The number of new houses is 658, comprising 2,615 floors or stories. Rents, nevertheless, keep up at the figure reached last year in consequence of the Exhibition.

In regard to the Treasurership, the venerable old gent is determined that, after the election, no brokers or bondsmen shall come fooling round him with blacktail propositions. It is the whole or none. That's right.

With Confederate MOSES at the head and "Fish" MILLER at the tail of the bummers' ticket, it will "shine and stink, and stink and shine, like a rotten mackerel in moonlight."

One man is enthusiastically for GUERIN, and that is JOHN FORSYTHE, his brother-in-law, who expects to handle the county's money if the Democrats win.

With an ex-Rebel carpet-bagger at the head of the Uhlich-Hall ticket, it can in truth and fairness only be called the Confederate ticket.

Mr. ABRAHMS begins now to perceive that he made it altogether too "unanimous" for the judicial good of KARL MARX O'MOSES.

This MOSES will never be permitted to get a sight of the Promised Land, much less to enter it.

Dr. JOHN GUERIN has amputated the tail of the Democratic party just behind the ears.

J. K. MILLER gives the Cook County Confederate ticket an ancient and fish-like smell.

The county finances don't need to be "doctored."

PERSONALS.

Last words of Standing-Bear: "I am not dead; only dead-broke."

Mr. Colvin is now firmly convinced that the habit of wearing yarn stockings is a bad one.

All the defeated Democratic candidates ordered silk stockings yesterday. Better late than never, is their motto.

Nothing had been heard at last accounts from Mr. Adams and his package of stick-candy with which the Utes were to be conciliated.

The majority of Chicago Democrats don't wear stockings at all, so the cry of "Down with the silk stockings!" can have no effect upon them.

A young man who became so permeated with a horse that he assimilated the animal was sent up for six years in the Criminal Court Wednesday. This should be a warning to Mr. Lorimer.

"High-School Girl."—Muley-Abbos, uncle of the Sultan of Morocco, who recently died from poison, was no relation to Horsey-Bonner. The mistake was a very natural one, however,—for a High-School girl.

Col. Edwin Lawrence Drake, who sank the first oil well, is living in a modest home in Pennsylvania. He is disabled by muscular neuralgia, and, as he sits in an invalid's chair at his doorway, he can see the long tank trains carrying away the product of his discovery. His illness at an unlucky time prevented him from making a fortune; but he has a pension of $1,500 a year from the State.

Sir Henry Bulwer, uncle of Lord Lytton, for months fancied himself affected with paralysis of the legs, and refused to put a foot to the ground, but was wheeled in a chair by a servant. One day the Rhone steamer, on which he was traveling, caught fire, and the Captain having run the boat ashore, a plank was thrown out, by which the passengers might land. The first person on this new bridge, and stepping nimbly down, was Sir Henry. When safe on shore he remembered himself, and called out to his servant: "Carry me, Forster." But it was too late. Forster refused to hear more of his master's folly, and Sir Henry walked very well to the day of his death.

The wealthiest man in Kalamazoo, Mich., was approached in the street by an excited little boy, who said: "Mister, my sister is in the flume, over there; if you'll get her out I'll give you a dollar." The man rescued the imperiled child. A few days afterward the boy entered his office and put on his desk a dollar in small coin, having broken open a toy-bank and sold a hobby horse to raise the amount. But, unlike most wealthy men, this one in Kalamazoo was not penurious, and the faithfulness of the little boy in redeeming his promise made such an impression on his mind that he handed back half of the money to the little fellow, and immediately invited the gang in the office to go and have something with the balance of the bill.

A French woman went to Guy's Hospital, London, and offered a round sum for the privilege of marrying a dying man. She is Elante de Panard, a descendant of Beranger's famous rival in lyric poetry. She was left a fortune of $20,000 by her uncle, a baker on one of the less fashionable boulevards. The money will not be hers until she marries, and as no eligible young man appears, she has been driven to the expedient of marrying a dying man. To that end her friends have applied at several Paris hospitals, but the authorities would not hear of such a deathbed mockery. The case was then presented to Mr. Uthoff, surgeon at Guy's, who was informed that if the dying man was a widower with children, they would be provided for. The offer was refused.

A letter from Mayence to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* relates a little incident of the manœuvres which follows harshly in the wake of festive accounts of the Emperor's visit to Lorraine. A young Hussar who had been guilty of some military oversight was tied to a tree in punishment thereof. A comrade, seeing that the tightness of the straps was causing him pain, took advantage, as he thought, of an unobserved moment and loosened them a little. Unfortunately, however, he was discovered by an under-officer, who took the liberty of boxing his ears, and the charitable young Hussar seems to have forgotten himself to the extent of returning the blow. The under-officer reported the offense, and the Hussar has been sentenced by court-martial to five years' incarceration in a fortress. Five years' imprisonment for a breach of discipline which cannot but raise the offender in the esteem of his fellows does seem more than enough to keep up the spirit of obedience in the German army.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 23.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Nebraska closed their session to-day. Lincoln was selected as the place for holding the session next year. The officers elected for the next year are: Grand Master, Charles A. Spece, of Columbus; Deputy, A. C. Cannon, of Kearney; G. W., A. T. Hedrick, of Treumsih; Treasurer, Samuel McClay; Secretary, D. A. Cline; Grand Representative, D. N. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Illinois State Temperance Club, which has been in session here the past three days, closed its labors to-day and adjourned. The attendance from abroad was very light, and interest in temperance matters appears to be dying out.

EXONERATED.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—The Hon. George W. Frost, ex-Agent of the Crow Indians, arrived this evening from Virginia City, where he was honorably acquitted of the charges made by the traders, and the whole prosecution shown to be purely malicious.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Beginning of the Big Billiard Match Between Schaefer and Slosson.

Some Extremely Fine and Even Playing by the Two Experts.

A Run of 365 by Slosson Gives Him for the Time a Commanding Advantage,

But Schaefer Follows Forthwith with 376, Finishing the First Thousand Ahead.

Hanlan Wants to Row Courtney, Play or Pay, but Don't Believe Courtney Will Do It.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHICAGO TERRIER CONTINUES HIS GRIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Schaefer and Slosson played the first thousand of their three-thousand-point match of billiards in Madison Square Garden to-night. About 1,000 spectators were present. The brilliant playing was chiefly done by Slosson, who did much open-table work of the finest character. Schaefer clung to the rail with his bulldog grip, and, when the balls succeeded in getting away from the rail, he did not show to anything like equal advantage with Slosson. Both players seemed somewhat nervous at the start, perhaps because of the $4,000 stakes and gate-money depending on the result of the three evenings' work. In the sixth inning Schaefer began real business by running 212. Slosson responded with 115 in the ninth and 211 in the tenth innings. Then followed half a dozen innings of brilliant play without big counts, Schaefer, however, adding 108 to his score in the twelfth inning. Play on both sides then became poor. In the eighteenth inning Schaefer redeemed the play by a pretty exhibition of nursing that netted him 94, and carried his score up to 624, Slosson's standing at 497. Slosson, in the next inning, played a number of "position" shots, and then began to display his powers at rail play, using either hand as occasion required, and exhibiting by far the most brilliant play of the evening. He played the open table admirably when the balls broke, and brought them back in position. Twice they froze, but he counted easily, and continued his play, passing 100, 200, 250. The balls froze on his 294th carom, but again he counted from the string, reached and passed his 300th carom, drew the balls into position on the rail, and resumed what was considered the most brilliantly-executed run ever played. He broke the balls after counting 350, missed his 365th carom by a too gentle stroke, and with a smile at so absurd a miss retired with a score of 862 to Schaefer's 624. Schaefer, having a position left, began to play the rail also, and, with much skill and delicacy, set to work carefully to exceed Slosson's run. By continuous nursing he passed his adversary's total score, and passed 250 caroms, reached 300, and the building rang with the cheers of the spectators. On the 325th carom the balls froze. It was only an instant's interruption, for he counted from the string and played on open table until he gained the rail again. Only eleven more caroms were between him and the 1,000 points. He scored them amid applause, and was at once surrounded by his friends.

He will resume play this evening from the position in which the balls were left on the rail. Appended is

THE SCORE:

SCHAEFER—5, 0, 5, 4, 0, 212, 53, 0, 13, 38, 23, 108, 0, 1, 51, 16, 1, 94, 376. Total, 1,000.
SLOSSON—5, 7, 0, 10, 1, 0, 5, 0, 115, 211, 47, 25, 0, 0, 28, 23, 6, 14, 365. Total, 862.
Averages—Schaefer, 52 12-19; Slosson, 45 7-19.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

THEY MAY MAKE A MATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The outlook to-day is very favorable for a race between Hanlan and Courtney, after all, before winter sets in. Mr. Blaikie, having made up his mind that Hanlan could only get his money after a long and expensive lawsuit, and knowing that Mr. Soule could not touch the money, decided that the best way out of the dilema was for the men to row out the race honestly as soon as Courtney could get a new boat built, and decide the question on its merits and in accordance with Mr. Soule's original terms. The fact is, Courtney is not in a position to resent the slurs contained in Hanlan's note, otherwise than by facing the music and beating the Canuck, if he can. He owes it to himself and to the public to row this race, and in no other way can he hope to clear himself from the damaging suspicions now resting upon him, either through his misfortune or his fault. Escape from his painful predicament is now open to him. The plan is feasible, and ought to be carried out in good faith. From the tone of an interview with him, it is believed he will shake off bad company, put himself in good hands, and vindicate his reputation and ability as an oarsman.

AS WILL BE SEEN BELOW,

Hanlan accepts the proposition sent to him by the referee, under certain conditions, which were to be expected, perhaps, under the circumstances, and which Courtney ought to make good. Much credit is due Mr. Blaikie for his disinterested efforts to bring this unfortunate affair to an honorable conclusion.

NO. 103 BROCK STREET, TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22.—*To William Blaikie, Esq., Post Building, Broadway, New York*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I have to state that, in the first place, I wish it distinctly understood that anything contained in this letter shall not in any way prejudice my claims, legal or moral, to the purse of $6,000, which I consider I have fairly won, and which, according to the best legal authorities in Canada and your own ruling, is mine already, both in equity and in law. With this understanding, I am willing to admit that, in case Mr. Courtney can be induced to row me for the purse as indicated in your letter, it would be easier for me, and more to my taste, to win again what is already my due on the water, rather than in a court of law. In case such a race should be arranged, however, I should insist that the money be placed not merely subject to your order, but in your hands, to be handed by you to the winner when, in your opinion, he had won the race. If I enter into such an arrangement it will be for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance and delay of a lawsuit, and no loophole shall be left through which any person or persons can creep for the purpose of giving me trouble in the collection of my winnings. To this end I would suggest that the race be made "play or pay" in every respect, subject only to the condition of the water. I do not believe that Mr. Courtney wishes to enter into a fair and square contest with me, and I have no wish, if I take the time and trouble to get ready for a race, to be deprived of my earnings, either by fraud or cowardice. I am of opinion that if this contest be made subject to the condition of Mr. Courtney's coming out upon the water and rowing me a fair race, it will never come off; but if the money be placed in your hands for a "play or pay" race, upon a certain date, or the first day thereafter when smooth water can be had, I think I can win it with less trouble in that way than I could through a lawsuit. Let the race be "play or pay," and if anybody cuts my boats Mr. Courtney can have the money. Yours truly,

EDWARD HANLAN.

P. S.—I take this means of vindicating myself and friends, and of showing the world that I am now, and have been all along, anxious to prove which is the better sculler of the two. I should mention that the proposal here made will remain open until Monday next, the race to be rowed not later than ten days afterward, and over the same course. E. H.

COURTNEY HAS NOT SENT

my letter, but his friends feel confident that he will come to the scratch to-morrow.

To-day your correspondent had a brief talk with Mr. Blaikie in regard to the probable results of these missives. Mr. Blaikie characterised the plan, as outlined by the letters, as the only one, in his view, that would practically settle whether they (the oarsmen) were in the position of the schoolboys, one of whom was "afraid and the other dared not." He thought the men would reply at once, and some definit result would be gained in a day or so. He favored the course at Washington, in case of a second meeting between the gentlemen this year, as the climate would be more agreeable than at Chautauqua, and the course was just as good. Besides this, there was soon to occur at that city a grand international regatta, and a race between these two generally-recognized leaders in the oaric profession would be very acceptable to the originators of the regatta. This plan would to his notion, put an end to Courtney's rowing against Hanlan's time. He did not, at any rate, think the latter a good idea. People would, he said, look upon the record, if perchance he should lower the Chautauqua time, with suspicion, announcing that the course was short, etc.

WASHINGTON IS WILLING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In view of the proposition made by William Blaikie, the referee, to Courtney and Hanlan to row on the Potomac River, the Analostan and Potomac Boat Clubs this morning telegraphed to Blaikie extending to Courtney and Hanlan the hospitality of the clubs and the use of the boat-houses, and guaranteeing an enthusiastic reception. Hanlan and Courtney have been telegraphed also by the clubs.

THE TURF.

BALTIMORE RACES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—The races were resumed to-day. The dash of one mile was won by Sensation, Grenada second, Oden third. Time, 1:50¼.

The Baltimore mile and a quarter race for all ages was won by Juniata, Sunlight second, Surge third. Time, 2:19¼.

The Pimlico stakes, two and one-eighth miles, was won by Mintzer, Ferida second, Soulanier third. Time, 3:58¼.

The mile-heats race was won by Mollie McGinley; Jericho second. Time, 1:49¼, 1:52¼, 1:53¼. Jericho won the second heat.

CHILLICOTHE, O.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 23.—The 2:30 trot was won by William H. in three straight heats. Best time, 2:42¼.

The 2:30 race was won by Kilbuck Tom in three straight heats. Best time, 2:31.

The running one mile dash was won by Index. Time, 1:48¼.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIDA.

Aida	Singer
Amneris	De Belocca
Radames	Petrovitch
Amonasro	Storti
Ramfis	Castelmary
King	Lafontaine

The large audience that was in attendance at the opera last evening shows that the success of Mlle. Singer on Tuesday evening, in "Il Trovatore," had led opera-goers to expect a performance of "Aida," in which this lady assumed the title role, of more than ordinary excellence, and the result showed that they were not disappointed. If the choral and spectacular effects were not all that might be desired, there was a strength on the part of the individual artists who supported her, and a corresponding degree of success, that have not been equaled before in any of the presentations of this latest work of Verdi.

"Aida" grows with each new hearing, and there certainly can be no surer test of its intrinsic excellence, or of the fact that it is constructed upon a firm and enduring basis and will live when the composer's more tuneful and conventionally Italian work is forgotten. It is not a hazardous prophecy to assert that Verdi will be best known in the future by his last opera, for he has now reached an age at which we are not warranted in expecting anything more from his hitherto prolific pen. It is something more than a compromise, though there is a union of his melodiousness with the declamatory effects and emotional expression of the music of the future. It is in reality a new departure, and, though much of its spectacular and dramatic effects are strongly suggestive of Meyerbeer, there is a more distinct suggestion in his treatment of the instrumentation and his management of theme-motives, of Meyerbeer's bitterest opponent, Richard Wagner. There is a breadth and richness in the instrumentation which make one wish Verdi had given more attention to purely orchestral writing. There is something in this work more satisfactory than the merely conventional arias and concerted numbers tied together with irrelevant recitative, and recurring in the same situations and at the same intervals with the regularity of clockwork, to which Verdi treats us in "Trovatore," "Traviata," and "Ernani." The whole work stands well rounded and harmonious, and not a bar of it can be spared without damage to the context. He may well be content to rest his future fame upon this Egyptian work, and the solemn and majestic tribute he has paid to the memory of Manzoni.

It is fortunate to hear such a work given with so satisfying an artist as Singer in its most important role, for she brings to it the very qualities which the composer must have expected when he created the part. The strength and breadth of her voice, the pronounced emotional power in her acting, the intensity with which she throws herself into the character she is delineating, her physical endurance, and her ability to meet the dramatic demands made by this passionate character, specially fit her to undertake it, and to give us a representation which we can hardly expect to see surpassed in completeness. Such a voice, so majestic in its lower tones, so rich and full in the medium, and at times so dominant and asserting above orchestra and chorus in the upper, so emotional in all its registers, and so capable of expressing natural pathos and the most exalted passion, was needed for this part. There was a time when these great artists of the grand style, whose powers adapt them to the heroic, were abundant, but they are so rare now that they should be appreciated when found. We seem to be leaving the Titjenses, Zucchis, Parodis, and Parepas on the lyric stage as we are leaving the Rachels and Ristoris on the dramatic. It is almost ungrateful to such an artist to say that this was done better than that, or that in one scene she was grander than in another, where all was so perfect, but her triumphs were in the long aria closing the first act, where she struggles between her love for her father and for *Radames*, who has gone forth to conquer him; in the impassioned duo in the second act where *Amneris* discovers the love of the slave for *Radames*; in the massive sextet closing this act, where her splendid voice pealed out clear and pure above the masses of voice and instruments; in the tender manner in which she sang the "O cieli azurri" in the third act; and in the grand duets succeeding it with *Amonasro* and *Radames*, in the last of which her appeal was fairly electric in its effects. From this point on her success was such as has been won by few artists in our remembrance, and carried the house by storm. Her support was admirable. Though Belocca was weak at times and covered up in the concerted passages, she charmed with the purity, richness, and smoothness of her voice. Petrovitch, Castelmary, and Storti were equal to every demand of their work, and the latter, in the third act, received an ovation for his spirited action and superb singing. He has proved himself a great artist, and worthy to rank with the best of the many fine baritones who have sung here in the past. Though the work was marred very often by the chorus, and at times made ridiculous by the ballet, it was a performance which will long be remembered by those who were present.

This evening "Lucia" will be given.

CAZAURAN'S "FRENCH FLATS."

The regular season of the Union Square opened last Tuesday night with A. R. Cazauran's "French Flats," an adaptation of the French comedy of "Les Locataires de M. Blondeau." According to the press of New York, Mr. Cazauran has scored another hit. From the *Tribune* we learn that the play "is a screaming farce. It does not possess, nor pretend to possess, one single serious element. It is a wild tangle of absurd situations, constructed cleverly with a view to excite and sustain laughter. The scene is laid in an apartment house in Paris, and upward of twenty persons are shown herein, all at cross purposes and in odd and confused situations. The piece has been taken from the French, and much altered in the process. Fortunately it is one that gives no palpable offense. The house was full, and the piece was received with continued laughter. It will have a successful career with all who care for merry triviality." The *Sun* says: "In 'French Flats' there are four acts, which Mr. Cazauran calls four 'stories,' because each has its being on a different floor of a style of improved tenement house that is quite as familiar to people in New York, as to the people for whom M. Chivot wrote the original comedy. Rationally considered, these four acts resolve themselves into three screeching farces and an explosion. The plot and material of it are as unreal and insignificant as it is possible they should be, but there is afforded throughout a series of entanglements, complications, perplexities, and intricacies of incident and situation, that confer upon all the leading players such opportunities for low comedy and comedy burlesque as probably in their wildest dreams their riotous imaginations never pictured." "The original," says the *Times*, "was notable alike for the skillfulness of its construction, the peculiarity of its story, and the indecency of many of its features. But Mr. A. R. Cazauran, the English adapter, has expunged the latter so thoroughly that no trace of them remain in the play."

A NEW FRENCH COMEDY.

From the *Boulevard*, a new publication printed in English and issued in Paris—an admirable authority upon dramatic and musical matters—we extract the following: "We have been rather overdosed with farcical comedy for some time past; but there are several points in MM. Chivot, Duru, and Erny's 'Villa Blancmignon' which distinguish it from the pieces of the same class which have preceded it. The plot is ingenious and amusing. *M. Moulinier* and his family are well-to-do citizens who have apparently made their fortune by the usual honest process of retailing adulterated groceries to a deluded public. *M. Moulinier* himself is a plain man, without ambition; but Madame is of a different stamp. She has hankerings after gentility and a longing to "do" the grand tour. To avoid the appearance of being out of the fashion the *Mouliniers* go off—ostensibly—to spend their holidays in Italy. Really, however, they go no further than the Villa Blancmignon, a boarding-house on the outskirts of the Bois de Vincennes. Their adventures in this agreeable but plebeian retreat I dare not attempt to describe. Suffice it to say that, to their unbounded amazement, they meet numbers of their polite acquaintances, who have had the same fraudulent idea as themselves, and that they are properly fleeced by the suburban landlord. This appears simple, but it is merely the backbone of the plot. The authors have complicated it by introducing the amorous intrigue of a certain *Madame Savourin* and a young diplomat. The meeting of these lovers, of the *Mouliniers* and of *M. Savourin* at the 'Villa Blancmignon' gives rise to a series of side-splitting scenes of the 'Pink Dominoes' order, which can only be understood by actual spectators."

MR. STRAKOSCH'S BALLET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—I attended the opera last evening, and was disgusted with the introduction into the performance of a ballet dance by a couple of females indecently attired, and whose performance consisted chiefly in a series of immodest and indecent exposures of their persons.

If Mr. Strakosch has accomplished artists in his troupe, let him not lower the dignity of an entertainment which properly belongs to the domain of true art by associating with it so unworthy and degrading an accompaniment as this.

He may be assured that the lovers of music who go to hear the works of great masters fitly interpreted will be displeased at any such performances. He has no right to compel those who love music and take pleasure in hearing fine operas well rendered to be subjected to any such offensive exhibitions.

They have nothing to do with an opera which is being performed, and they are, I am sure, very distasteful to all persons of character and refinement in his audience. E. C. L.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Sothern will follow Lotta at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia.

Lawrence Barrett is in Buffalo, where he is booked for the entire week.

The Globe Theatre, at Boston, which has been closed for a long time, was opened on Monday evening.

Miss Rose Coghlan will join the dramatic company engaged by Mr. Mackaye for the Madison Square Theatre.

"Thomas a'Becket," Tennyson's new play, before production, they say, will have to be considerably reduced.

"My Partner" is to be produced at the Boston Theatre on Oct. 27, and will be followed by "The Galley Slave."

Mr. Boucicault, it is said, has in rehearsal a new version of the play which was made known in the Union Square Theatre as "Mother and Son."

"Crutch and Toothpick" has met with only tolerably good houses in San Francisco, where James O'Neill and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis have been the *Guy* and *Dolly Devereux* of the piece.

"Hamlet" is to be produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, "on a scale of great magnificence," as the well-worn phrase goes, and it is expected that Shakspeare, thus handsomely dressed, will be doubly welcome.

The Conservatoire of Paris has formally added the study of history to its curriculum, with the idea that pupils will better realize the characters they assume after an acquaintance with the events, costumes, and manners of different periods.

"And so you are the author of something else than your own misfortunes?" "Yes, of real plays." "Tell me, now, for I am very ignorant about such things as the divine afflatus and all that. What is the moment in writing when you feel the greatest ecstasy?" When the villain is baffled, eh?" "Yes; and that's when you sign the receipt for the manager's check."—*Theatre.*

Daly's version of "L'Assommoir" was, on Monday evening last, produced at the Philadelphia New National Theatre, with a cast comprising Samuel W. Piercey, Harry Vaughn, Charles Abbott, J. F. Brien, W. H. Jones, C. A. McManus, E. P. Wilkes, G. T. Ulmer, George Stevenson, T. Rice, R. H. Randall, Laura Don, Helen Tracy, Maggie Barnes, May Bowers, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Wharton, Kate Roberts. The house was full, and the piece appeared to suit the audience.

Mr. Edwin Booth's first appearance in London, says the *Theatre*, was a dismal failure. His engagement began in September, 1861, when "every one was out of town." He played "Richard III." with a comedy company, Mr. Howe being the *Richmond*. The latter, in the fight, fell back over one of the forward flies. A voice from the gallery cried: "Stick him, old man; he well deserves it," and the curtain came down amidst roars of laughter. Mr. Booth, however, will make his reappearance in London at the Lyceum next spring.

THE BOSS ANVILS.

They Will Weigh Fifteen and Five Tons Respectively, and Will Be Cast at Pittsburg—Preparations for the Work.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The increasing demand for heavy shafting has induced Park Bros. & Co., proprietors of the Black Diamond Steel-Works, in this city, to commence the erection of two hammers, one of fifteen tons and one of five tons. When completed, the former will be the largest in this country, and will require an anvil weighing 150 tons. As an anvil made in parts gives less satisfaction than when made in a single piece, the firm has decided to do the work themselves. To cast so large a piece of metal will require the erection of special cupolas for the purpose, using two furnaces. The cast will be made in the open earth, and, as the difficulty of moving such an immense weight may naturally be supposed to be very great, the anvil will be cast at the side of the foundation upon which it is eventually to rest. It will be cast down, and, when completed, will, by the use of two 100-ton hydraulic screws, be turned over upon the foundation with comparative ease. For casting the fifteen-ton hammer, which will be of steel, permanent furnaces will be erected, which will afterward be utilized for the casting of large steel ingots, but the furnaces for casting the immense anvil will be taken down after the work is completed. The fifteen-ton hammer will, in reality, weigh sixteen tons with its shafting, etc. With the double steam action and a fall of nine feet it will have a power of thirty-five or thirty-six tons, sufficient to work an ingot of twenty tons weight. The five-ton hammer will be located near the large hammer, and will be utilized to give the finishing touches to work where only light strokes are needed, thus saving steam power. The entire cost of the work will be between $60,000 and $70,000. The largest hammer now in the United States is at Nashua, N. H. It weighs ten tons. The shafts of several of the largest river steamers were forged there. Preparations for the work are now under way.

THE MISSING GOODRICH.

The Goodrich mystery is nearing a clearing up. The Hyde Park police and others have information, which is claimed to be reliable, to the effect that the missing man was last seen there by people who knew him well as late as Tuesday night. At that time he bore evidence of having been out upon that sort of a spree which the initiated term a "hurrah." His physical condition being known, his financial condition can readily be guessed. Upon receiving the above information, the friends of the Goodrich family, who have been so relentlessly following up every trail, transferred their search to the village of Hyde Park, and by morning they hoped to find him.

A Zulu-Admirer.

A soldier at Woolwich, England, has just registered his infant son in the name of "Cetywayo."

GEN. GRANT.

He Meets with a Most Enthusiastic Reception in Sacramento;

The People of the City Turning Out en Masse to Do Him Honor.

The Citizens' Committee's Program for Gen. Grant's Reception in Chicago.

Gen. Sheridan Consents to Act as Grand Marshal on the Great Occasion.

Arrangements for the Big Banquet---Price of Tickets, Etc.

SACRAMENTO.

GRANT'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 23.—Gen. Grant and his party arrived at Vallejo by the steam yacht Nellie, inspected the Mare Island works, and then boarded the train for Sacramento, arriving here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All along the route they were heartily greeted at stations, and a large concourse of people was at the depot when the train arrived here. A procession was formed, which completely filled the neighboring streets. Gov. Irvin and Mayor Turner escorted the distinguished guest to a carriage, and, amid loud cheering from some 12,000 people present, including about 3,000 school-children, the line of march was taken through numerous streets to a platform at the Capitol, where the Hon. Henry Edgerton delivered an address of welcome. Gen. Grant responded, thanking the people of this city and State for their warm reception, which was alike at every place on the coast which he had visited. He said: "Of all the hospitality bestowed, all the honor conferred, there has been nothing so grateful to my heart as the receptions I have received at the hands of the people here. I would not say what has been done abroad. It has been all that could be done for mortal, but it has not been done for me. It has been done for the people whom I see before me,—for the people of a great country that is recognized abroad as one of the greatest countries of the world. If we all—every one of us—could see other countries, as I have seen them, we would all make better citizens, or, at least, the average of our citizens would be better."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the party was conducted to

THE GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

where a number of invited guests dined.

The demonstration last evening was magnificent beyond expectation. Gen. Grant received in the Assembly room, and Mrs. Grant in the Senate Chamber. Twenty thousand people were in and about the building, which, with the grounds, was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, while fireworks were generally displayed during the passage of the party to and from the Capitol. One feature of the fireworks was an immense pyrotechnic bust of Gen. Grant, twenty feet high, flanked by columns supporting American eagles and globes representing his tour around the world. The word "Welcome," formed by 500 gas-jets, overspanned the entry arch, the letters being four feet long. Nine thousand people shook hands with the General.

The program for to-day includes a barbecue by the veteran soldiers and sailors, a military review, and a dinner to Gen. Grant by Senator Booth.

THE ROUNDS.

At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Grant and invited guests visited the Grammar School to meet the veteran soldiers and sailors and their families. He was introduced, and informally passed round the room, shaking hands with them. The children filed in and sang "America."

Upon leaving the building the party drove to the Golden Eagle and took a lunch, then proceeded to Pioneer Hall, where Grant was presented with a certificate of membership in the Sacramento Society of Pioneers. The General returned thanks for the honor conferred, stating that he supposed his early participation in the struggles which made California a State had made him eligible as a Pioneer. He paid a warm compliment to California and her people.

Members of the Society and their families were then presented.

The next place visited was Agricultural Park. A grand military review and sham battle took place there. Gen. Grant there, as elsewhere during the day, entered with zest and spirit into the entertainment.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

PREPARING A PROGRAM.

Another meeting of the citizens who have taken in hand the matter of the reception of Gen. Grant next month was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne in the chair. About fifty gentlemen were present.

Mr. Klokke, of the Committee, submitted the following:

The Committee authorized to report the several sub-committees and perfect the program for the reception of Gen. Grant have the honor to report:

1. That Gen. Philip H. Sheridan has consented to act as Chief Marshal of the day, and, together with his staff, will appear in the procession in command thereof. [Applause.]

2. That all military organizations, the Fire and Police Departments of Chicago and suburbs, civic societies and associations, and all organizations, military or civil, visiting Chicago on the occasion, be and are hereby invited to participate in the procession.

3. That the business men of Chicago are hereby invited to place their wagons in the procession properly decorated.

4. That all organizations and others desiring to take part in the procession report to Gen. Joseph Stockton, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Procession.

5. That the citizens along the line of march be and hereby requested to decorate their buildings in an appropriate manner.

6. That, pursuant to the instructions of a former meeting of citizens, the following Committee have been selected:

Executive Committee—Thomas Hoyne, W. H. Bradley, E. F. C. Klokke, Henry W. King, S. H. Kerfoot, Perry H. Smith, James P. Root, John Prindiville, Gen. Joseph Stockton, George R. Davis.

Finance—W. H. Bradley, Murry Nelson, L. Z. Leiter, George C. Clarke, Jesse Spalding, Enos Ayers, N. K. Fairbank, T. W. Harvey, William Seipp, L. J. Gage, Samuel W. Allerton, Henry Corwith, J. K. Fisher, Perry H. Smith, H. J. Willing, John O'Neill, John V. Farwell, Joel D. Harvey, Clinton Briggs, D. B. Fisk, John B. Lyon.

Decorations—E. F. C. Klokke, George M. Pullman, Edgar Saunders, Louis Keerz, John Mattocks, Potter Palmer, and John B. Jeffery.

Invitations—Henry W. King, E. B. Washburne, Carter H. Harrison, George Armour, Thomas Hoyne, John A. Logan, John Wentworth, Elliott Anthony, T. T. Gurney, John B. Drake, Marshall W. Carter, Marshall Field, J. Y. Scammon, Gurdon S. Hubbard, B. W. Raymond, Louis Hutt, Adolph Schoeninger, J. H. McAvoy, F. H. Winston, R. T. Crane, Palmer V. Kellogg, Charles Fargo, Woodbury M. Taylor, Frank Parmelee, Adolph George, Michael Keeley, C. S. Cooke, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Conrad Furst, L. J. McCormick, William Floto, J. Medill, Irus Coy, Wilbur F. Storey, J. V. Le Moyne, Hermann Raster, D. R. Cameron, E. M. Teall, William K. Sullivan, Daniel Shepard, M. A. Delaney, Robert T. Lincoln, Horatio G. Loomis, W. J. Onahan.

Music—S. H. Kerfoot, George F. Root, Christian Wahl, John G. Shortall, J. L. Woodward.

Transportation—Perry H. Smith, Marvin Hughitt, Joseph Tucker, C. W. Smith (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), J. C. McMullin, T. R. Chandler (Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad), W. W. Chandler.

Address of Welcome—James P. Root, O. H. Horton, William J. Campbell, E. A. Small, E. B. McCagg, William M. Robinson, Lambert Tree.

Procession—Gen. Joseph Stockton, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, Col. E. D. Swain, Gen. Hermann Lieb, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Col. W. H. Thompson, Gen. O. L. Mann, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, Col. James Quirk, Capt. Nealls, Col. Louis Schaffner, Col. S. B. Sherer.

Salutes—B. H. Campbell, Francis Lackner, William V. Jacobs, W. G. McCormick, A. C. Ellithorpe.

Decoration of Shipping and Tugs—Capt. John Prindiville, T. M. Bradley, O. B. Green, David Dall, Wiley M. Egan, T. R. Jenkins, Maj. John T. Fitch.

MR. W. H. THOMPSON

wanted to know if Gen. Sheridan had really consented. He understood he would be out of town on the 12th of November.

The Chair said he had been seen, and had accepted. He was going out of the city, but would return.

Mr. Kerfoot added that Gen. Sheridan had accepted unqualifiedly, and would be on hand with his whole staff.

Mr. Thompson, however, moved to amend the report by making Gen. Joseph T. Torrence second in command.

The Chair understood that was arranged, for Gen. Torrence would be second in command by virtue of his rank.

Mr. W. H. Reed wanted it fixed so that in case Gen. Sheridan failed to appear Gen. Torrence would be put in command.

The Chair said that was unnecessary. Gen. Sheridan had been asked to take entire charge.

The report was then adopted.

The Chair stated that the Chairmen of the different committees, who constituted the Executive Committee, would at 12 o'clock to-day take up their quarters at the Palmer House, Mr. Palmer having voluntarily offered them a room. He hoped all would meet there.

Gen. Beveridge said there might be some on the committees who would not serve, and he therefore moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies and to add to the committees at their pleasure.

The motion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANQUET

to be tendered Gen. Grant at the Palmer House will be one of the most magnificent entertainments of the kind ever gotten up in this country. No pains or expense will be spared by the Committee or Potter Palmer to set such a table as will astonish the 600 who will partake of it. The distinguished guests will be seated at a table on a raised platform running lengthwise of the dining-room, and the tables for the rest of the company will be so arranged as to command a good view of the platform. The tickets are placed at $7 each, including wine, which will be served with each course, commencing with sherry and ending with champagne. The latter has already been ordered, and will be served in two-quart bottles,—for the larger the bottle the better the wine, and, as a veteran remarked, guests cannot carry any off, as some would were they given two one-quart bottles. The bill of fare will be most elaborately gotten up, and will be a triumph of the engraver's art. The flowers alone for the decoration of the room and tables are to cost in the neighborhood of $600. The guests will be furnished with tickets assigning them to particular seats at the tables, so that there will be no confusion, and when they march into the room they will be preceded by buglers, who will play military airs. Mr. Palmer has promised to spend $1,200 on the viands furnished in addition to the $4,200 contributed by the guests, so that the whole cost of the banquet will be between $5,000 and $6,000.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

All the soldiers in Chicago who belonged to the Army of the Cumberland are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific at 8 o'clock this evening to make arrangements for taking part in the reception of Gen. Grant.

UNION VETERANS.

The Reception Committee of the Union Veteran Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Gen. Martin Beem in the chair.

The Committee on Music reported that they had engaged Maj. Nevins' band of twenty-five pieces to lead the Club on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Grant.

It was also announced that the new badges were being struck off and would be ready for distribution in time for the parade.

The Publication Committee reported that they had sent out notices to veteran soldiers throughout the State inviting them to join with the Chicago organization, and requesting them to report to the Club for instructions and blank rosters.

The Finance Committee have collected $100 from a very few members of the Club, and expect to have no trouble about expense.

All the hotels have been visited and accommodations secured for 3,500 veterans from abroad.

Comrades Martin Beem, W. C. Carroll, J. McCartney were appointed a Committee on Decorations, and James Dugand added to the Printing Committee.

W. H. Bolton, John C. Barker, R. W. Smith, L. W. Perce, and James A. Sexton were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of holding a reunion of veterans during the visit of Gen. Grant, when large numbers will be in the city.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all members of the Committee to be present Wednesday evening at the Club-room, or their places would be filled. The Committee accordingly adjourned to that date.

TROUBLED IRELAND.

A Tory Landlord's Panacea—The Earl of Desart on Tenant Right, Fenianism, and Home-Rule.

New York Herald, Oct. 22.

The Earl of Desart arrived in this city from England on Sunday last, and is staying at the Westminster Hotel, where a *Herald* reporter had an interview with him yesterday on Irish and English topics of moment. Lord Desart, whose estates are in Ireland, is a Tory in politics, as his father was before him, and naturally takes a view of Irish affairs entirely opposed to those of the adherents of the Home-Rule policy. He is, however, one of those Peers of the English realm who have fought their way by ability and hard work to eminent places in literature and in journalism. Those familiar with literature in England know that no man has so hard a road to travel in stepping beyond respectable mediocrity as he whose title forces him into the band of "Distinguished Amateurs." This shelf of amateurdom Lord Desart has forced himself beyond, and he occupies to-day by dint of talent and by the force of hard work, a leading place among professional writers of fiction and in journalism.

Lord Desart (William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe) is the eldest son of the third Earl, and was born in 1845. He was educated at Eton and Bonn University. After a short experience as page of honor to the Queen he received at the age of 16 a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and in 1863 left England with his regiment for Canada, where he remained two years. During this time he visited the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, where he was the guest of Gen. Meade. His first novel, "Only a Woman's Love," was published in 1868; his second, "Beyond These Voices," appeared in 1870; the next, "Children of Nature," in 1877; "Kelverdale" in 1878, and "The Honorable Ella" in 1879. This year he has "Mervyn O'Connor" running in serial form through *Vanity Fair*. Indeed, all his novels went through the test of serial publication before appearing in book form. Besides the works named above Lord Desart has issued several pamphlets and for some years past has been an indefatigable journalist, contributing leading articles, criticisms, and reviews to the principal London journals. Withal, he is a genial gentleman, an ardent fox hunter, a man who knows the value of work and is willing to do his share in the field he has chosen for honorable distinction.

VIEWS OF AN IRISH LANDLORD.

Lord Desart was found by a reporter at the Westminster about noon yesterday. It needed very little ceremony to open the interview which the reporter sought. There was little except the land question agitating both England and Ireland to be discussed, and, indeed, the chief interest attaching to the conversation centered in the fact that Lord Desart is a landlord himself, and does not swerve from the views of his class. In the world of letters, however, Lord Desart said that the most recent sensations in England have been Miss Braddon's new novel and Farrar's "Life of Christ."

"What do you think, Lord Desart, of Mr. Parnell's method of solving the Irish tenant question?" asked the reporter.

"Well, my views do not coincide with those of the popular party. I belong to the class who think the landlords ought not be pushed to the wall altogether," was the reply.

"Does Mr. Parnell intend to leave the landlords nothing?"

"Mr. Parnell's doctrine is, I believe, that a system ought to be established by which the tenant could borrow enough of money from the Government to buy out his farm, and then repay the borrowed money from the profits of his labor. In other words, pay a rent to the Government."

"But in that case, some time or other, the tenant would have no rent to pay?"

"Yes."

"As affairs stand now, do you think the farmers ought to be contented?"

"It is much better for the farmers now not to have a thirty-years' lease. Under Mr. Gladstone's bill they are better off by being yearly tenants. Were they leaseholders they could be ejected without compensation. Under Mr. Gladstone's bill the tenant is amply protected in every way. He must receive adequate compensation, according to the judgment of the Courts, for what is called disturbance, and as long as he pays his rent he cannot be disturbed at all. Other clauses protect him in claims which hitherto had never been allowed. With a good harvest the tenant ought to be prosperous."

THE "NO RENT" CRY.

"Mr. Parnell claims that this year no rent at all ought to be paid?"

"Yes; I believe they talk about the 'leaden bullet.'"

"But is this not owing to the bad harvest of the year?"

"The paying of no rent at all, unconditionally, should doubtless be ascribed to that cause, else it would be manifest injustice."

"In England is not the cry of distress among the farmers as loud and as widespread as in Ireland?"

"There is undoubtedly great discontent among the English tenant farmers this year. Strangely enough the English farmers say they are unable to meet their rents, and consequently they wish to get away. The Irish farmers say they are unable to meet their rents, but they want to stay."

"To what cause do you ascribe the distress among the English farmers?"

"Well, I shall give you high authority in answer to that question. The Earl of Beaconsfield is positive that the tenant distress in England has been caused entirely by the recent bad harvests. Mr. Burrill, M. P., in an address delivered early this present month before an agricultural society, composed, of course, of farmers, and there being present as his audience the families of these farmers, told them that the distress from which they were suffering was to be credited to the extravagance of the families of the farmers themselves,—to too much piano, and finery, and that sort of thing."

"The gentleman deserved credit for blunt speaking, any way."

"Between Mr. Burrill's view of the case and that of Lord Beaconsfield there is a connecting line not impossible to trace."

"As a landlord yourself, Lord Desart, you must be familiar with the Irish rentals generally. Are the rents too high?"

"I shall best answer that question when I say that, as a rule, the rents now are based on the valuation made after 1847, when land was selling at a five-years' purchase. Of course, at this time land is more valuable than it was then. It can be sold now at sixteen or even eighteen years' purchase,—rarely at twenty years. Rents have in many instances, no doubt, been put up to the highest figure; but this is not the general tenant condition throughout the country."

ABOLITION OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

"It is understood that Ireland to-day is a grazing country, and that tillage has ceased to be practiced by the larger holders. Is not this a cause of discontent among the people?"

"That is a broad question. I have no doubt that the holders of small farms felt aggrieved at losing their little homesteads. But I believe that these small holdings, scattered over the land, have been the curse of Ireland. No family could subsist comfortably upon a farm of ten acres for which they paid rent, and yet these small holders, although they were not able to make enough out of their land to support themselves, were unwilling to work on other and larger farms to add to their incomes. The country wanted a good system of labor. These small holdings prevented the establishment of such a system. Where several of these small farms were united into one there was an opportunity afforded for developing the land and utilizing it to the best advantage. Labor was necessarily employed and well paid, and instead of a few helpless families striving to eke out a miserable existence there was room enough for the support of many."

"As compared with England how is labor paid in Ireland?"

"Considering the cost of living, the Irish laborer is not behindhand. The English laborer receives more wages, but he has to pay higher for his living."

FRESH THREATENINGS.

"Recent news from Ireland credits the country with something like fresh 'agrarian outrages?'"

"Yes; I see that in the West there have been some threatening letters sent, and rumors were rife that dark deeds were impending. But I hardly think it fair to class such exceptional manifestations as these as agrarian outrages or to conclude that they indicate the spirit predominating among the Irish tenantry as a class."

"This leads me to ask you, Lord Desart, whether Fenianism still flourishes in secret or is dead?"

"If I say that Fenianism is for the present dead, I should also say that it is pretty certain we shall one day or other find it cropping up again, in some form or other, be the extent of it great or small."

"Would you not call Mr. Parnell's efforts to stop the rents a form of Fenianism?"

"Mr. Parnell's movement is unique and entirely exceptional."

"Is Mr. Parnell an 'owner of the soil' in Ireland?"

"Not so far as I know. His brother, I am assured, owns property in Meath."

"It is an old belief among the Irish that all they ever got from England was by agitation. Do you think any good will come from the present effort?"

"I cannot see what good can result from this tenant agitation. I will tell you what harm has resulted from these continued agitations,—they keep capital out of the country. I know myself several Englishmen—men of wealth—who would willingly cross the Channel and invest heavily in Irish enterprises if they had security that they would not have to bear the constant annoyance of threatened disasters in some form or other. This perpetual claim of injustice and the constant demand for redress expressed under so many guises, decade after decade, prevented the commercial prosperity of the country in the past, and will surely prevent it in the future."

"You seem, Lord Desart, to fasten upon a cause. Have you not a theory by which the country may be restored to prosperity?"

"If I have it is this: Give the country a fair chance; stop agitation and this never-ending complaining. Give the country a chance for ten years. For ten years keep on working, working, without agitation, and then, to my mind, you would find Ireland would be prosperous and contended."

"Has the project of home-rule been abandoned?"

"It seems to me that since the death of Mr. Butt the home-rule agitation has not made much progress. In fact, I think it has subsided altogether, and has become merged for the present into the bolder advocacy of Mr. Parnell."

The interview then closed, the Earl of Desart being obliged to keep an appointment previously made.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

At about 7 o'clock last evening the dock in front of the Union Rolling-Mills Company's blast-furnace at the corner of Ashland and Archer avenues gave way under the pressure of an enormous weight of iron ore, and a large quantity of the soil, together with a considerable portion of the ore, was precipitated into the river. The entire west draw of the bridge over Archer avenue at that point was blockaded. The expense of fishing out the ore and repairing the dock, the bridge, and buildings is estimated at $10,000. The fall of so heavy a mass shook the earth for nearly a mile surrounding the mills. Fortunately no one was injured.

Why He Hit Him.

Utica Observer.

A vender of cheap jewelry was knocked down by an Irishman the other night, and at once brought action against his assailant. The defendant protested before the court that the agent had called him a liar. The latter swore positively that he used no offensive language. Upon being asked to give the agent's exact words, the Irishman said, "He tried to sell me an ould ring, yer Honor, an' I towld him it was brass. He then turned round to another man and sez, 'It's alloy.'" The defendant was discharged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

CUTICURA.CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

From the Hon. WILLIAM TAYLOR, State Senator of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by my friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of these diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. ——, of East Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed 500 arsenic pills, 5.20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Cuticura, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Cuticura and some Cuticura Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin that, as soon as I commenced the use of Cuticura, it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of Cuticura, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the Cuticura and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the Cuticura Resolvent. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded.

Cuticura is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old Sores.

Cuticura Soap is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to Cuticura for all external affections.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters the moment they are applied. They Instantly Annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

UNDERWEAR.

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Now fully stocked with all grades of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Merino, Chamois, Silk, Cashmere, and Scotch Wool Underwear.

Men's and Ladies' full regular, $1.00.

Shetland and Scarlet Wool Shirts, $1.00 each.

Boys' Heavy Colored Vests, only 35 cts.

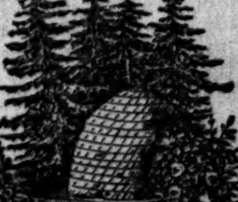
Children's Merino Vests and Drawers, all sizes, 25 cts.

Underwear in all weights and sizes, suitable for all climates.

Goods of good quality at lowest prices.

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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.



CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and *dangerous* mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain **"Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar"** *by its full name;* and also observe the above EXACT Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, *without which none is genuine.*

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HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, *LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.*

The Honey of the Plant *Horehound* SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *Abies Balsamea* CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. *PRICES:—50c. and $1. Large Size Cheapest.*

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

IF YOU HAVE A RAGING TOOTH, BUY PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, 25 Cents.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Dems Sit Down by Their Ticket and Mourn.

They Hang Up Their Fiddles, and Refuse to Be Comforted.

Who Is This Man Moses, They Ask, that He Should Lead Us?

And They Deny that He Is Versed in the Lore of the Lawyers.

And Even the Tribe of Levi Refuse to Accompany Him.

Moses in the Camp of the Enemy---From a Scribe He Becomes a Warrior.

And His Colonel Says He Was a Gallant Soldier.

Clinton Briggs Declines and Roesing Refuses---Republican Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC DISGUST.

CURSING THEIR TICKET.

About the sole and only occupation of the Democrats yesterday was to sing in chorus the weaknesses and faults of their ticket. From the officers down to the rank and file there was a general agreement that it was "the worst, absolutely the worst, sir," that Cook County had seen for many years. The representative men were unanimous in denouncing it.

"It's a wretched ticket," said Harvey D. Colvin.

"Never saw anything to match it," said John Colvin.

"The ticket," said Judge Moore, "from a judicial point of view, is weak."

"Poor collection of names," said Frank Cunningham.

"Shocking collection of names," said Charley Cameron. "Horrible collection of delegates that selected them. Never saw such a batch of men together in my life, sir. Wouldn't listen to me. Hissed the old wheel-horse of the Democratic party in this county, sir."

"Weak," said Joe Mackin. "No soap, no sugar, no grease,—no groceries of any kind about it."

"It will take a stronger ticket than that to pull me into politics again," said Mike Evans.

"It lacks a name to stir up my countrymen," said Col. Cleary. "If they had chosen an old and well-known soldier, like myself, now, it might have been different. Not a man from Tipperary on it."

"We will see if they can nominate a ticket without me and win," said Carter H. Harrison.

"I guess we can get off without an assessment," said the City-Hall boys.

"This is too dreadful," said the reforming young men in Democratic politics.

"Very defective ticket," said Sam Chase. "County Commissioner part of it shockingly poor."

"It's a disappointment to all the Democrats," said Judge Wallace. "The people expected that the Democrats, with the Republican ticket before their eyes, would do better. They might have done better than they did, sir."

John Mattocks, one of the leading lights of the local Democracy, was encountered on the street and probed for his views on the ticket. The reply was brief, but it was accompanied with a peculiar smile which made it more than merely significant.

"Oh, now," said the Democratic chieftain, "what's the use? You know how it is yourself."

"The Germans won't have it," said Chris Casselman. "It's a ticket that don't touch them at any point."

"Very poor ticket," said John Comiskey and Pat Rafferty. "Nothing about it to bring out the Irish vote. A few Germans put on it, but no representative Irishmen."

"Pretty weak," said John Richberg. "So weak that it is cruelty to animals to try to run it."

"Disappointed in the Convention," telegraphed Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, and the party of eminent mineralogists who are on their way to Leadville on a prospecting tour.

From one end of the city to the other came up a

UNIVERSAL SONG OF DISSATISFACTION,

disgust, and disappointment, and so far as can be ascertained, after a thoughtful, diligent, and thorough census, the only three persons who are satisfied with the ticket, outside of the Republican camp, are Dr. Guerin, Adolph Moses, and Walter Trumbull.

Even among those whom the Convention put on the ticket marks of dissatisfaction were not lacking.

CLINTON BRIGGS

could not stomach the ticket.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Briggs would probably decline the honor thrust upon him, and it was predicted that he certainly would not be a candidate unless he could be persuaded to sacrifice himself for the good of the party. This did not set very well upon the Democratic stomach, for they had relied upon his candidacy and money as a source of strength to the general ticket,—really its only salvation,—so early yesterday morning the party lights were after him. Some of them went to his house, others to his place of business, and still others, headed by Dr. Guerin, stood around the street corners, or explored the alleys in search of him. It was not until about noon, however, that he was overtaken or cornered upon Clark street, and he was at once marched to the City Treasurer's office. The crowd surrounding him was headed by Alex. Sullivan and Judge Moran. W. J. Hughes and Dr. Guerin constituted the rear. They were deeply interested in the work they had undertaken, and were free to admit that upon their success the success of their ticket largely depended. They whispered in his ear alternately, made him all kind of party promises for the future, and as a last resort insisted that his candidacy would tend to correct many of the mistakes the party had made in the nominations. But it was all to no avail, for he peremptorily declined to become a candidate. He did not want the office, and, furthermore, since the ticket had been loaded down as it had, he saw no chance of being elected, even if he consented to the use of his name. The party dispersed very much crestfallen, and at once set about looking up some one to take Mr. Briggs' place on the ticket. They were divided in the matter of his successor. Some wanted the name of Fred Sommers, and others James Lomax, Jr., and still others insisted that, since Dr. Guerin would not be able to command the Irish vote, it would be the part of wisdom to put some one on the ticket who could.

Nobody in particular seems to be satisfied or dissatisfied with Dr. Guerin. Nobody seems to know him, not even the Irish. Several Irishmen whom the reporter asked concerning him, indignantly denied that he was a son of Erin, and were certain that he was a French Canadian. If he was an Irishman, he had been so badly changed in the cradle as to be unrecognizable at this time. Everybody thought highly of Briggs' nomination—but Briggs would not accept. Roesing was regarded as a good man—but Roesing wouldn't run. Leyden wasn't considered as an Irishman at all, but a Hollander, who was playing it off on the gentlemen from Limerick and Clare. And as for "Fish" Miller, it was thought that the quantity of codfish and perch bought by the County Board would not make it worth while to have a Commissioner elected specially to supervise the piscatorial department of the county business.

But the chief point in the ticket which attracted general dissatisfaction—the lightning-rod feature of the ticket—was Adolph Moses. It is believed that Dr. Guerin has his doubts about Moses, and that Trumbull is not quite satisfied with Moses.

But Moses is of sufficient consequence to have a chapter to himself.

The Irish are very much enraged over the candidacy of Mr. Roesing for Commissioner, because he happens to be a German, and are saying that his nomination was a mistake. A prominent Irishman of the Eighth Ward said during the day, in the hearing of a reporter, that his people would not support him under any circumstances, and, furthermore, that they would not support Adolph Moses. The objection to the former appeared to be that he had not been a Democrat,—that all of his associations had been Republican, and to the latter the objections were not very different.

MOSES.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS OF HIM AND HIS METHODS.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE caught the Hon. W. W. O'Brien on the fly yesterday, waltzed him up into a doorway, and proceeded to sound him on the situation.

"How do you like the nomination of Adolph Moses for Judge of the Superior Court?" asked the interrogating artist.

"I don't like it," was the blunt reply made by

MR. O'BRIEN.

"Why not?"

"I think a man is unfit to be a Judge who procures his nomination by money and saloon influence."

"Moses has been up to that, has he?"

"I understand that he has."

"What is the evidence on that point?"

"I heard from a respectable and prominent Democrat this morning that Moses was at 12 o'clock on last Saturday night trading in a certain beer-saloon on Archer avenue with some of the vilest characters that manipulate conventions. I cannot support a man for the Judiciary who seeks a judicial position by this means. I have known the Hon. Sidney Smith for many years. I have tried cases with him and against him, and, while it is true that he is impulsive and sometimes irritable, it is also true that he is an elegant lawyer, a warm-hearted, generous, enthusiastic, honest, and noble man. I have no choice between these nominations. I am driven by necessity. I feel that I must do my duty as a lawyer. I have always regarded the Judiciary as a branch of our Government that should be free from politics, and I will not allow myself in this contest to be governed by the dictates of any Convention. I believe Sidney Smith to be a first-class lawyer, an honest and honorable man, and well fitted for the position of Judge, and, if it was the last vote I should ever cast, I should cast it for him."

"Pretty strong indorsement, that."

"It's an honest one, I assure you."

"It may be said, in criticism of your position in this matter, that you are opposed to Moses because he is a Jew. Any truth in that?"

"I say most emphatically no. Some of the best and most intelligent people I ever knew were Jews. I oppose him on the same ground that I would oppose an Irishman in case I believed his opponent was the better man for the position."

"Anything more on this subject, Mr. O'Brien?"

"No. That's strong enough. I don't see how, as a Democrat, I could be expected to make it any stronger than I have done."

And the Irish admirer of Sidney Smith was released from the doorway and went about his professional business.

COL. EDMUND JUESSEN,

though a Democrat, will vote for Sidney Smith, on the broad ground that he is by far the better man for the position of Judge of the Circuit Court.

"I would vote for him," he said, in talking with THE TRIBUNE reporter, "if the Democratic party ostracised me to-morrow for doing it, and I shall work with my friends and try to induce them to vote for him."

"Your objections to Mr. Moses are——"

"His unfitness for the place. He is not a first-rate lawyer, has never been identified with a case of any particular magnitude, and the idea of his filling the position at present honored by Judge Moore is to ridiculous to be thought of for a moment. To my mind, there isn't the shadow of a doubt of Mr. Smith's election. He is an exceptionally good lawyer, a man of undoubted honesty, and, as for his being irritable and all that, it is all nonsense. He is a man of firm convictions, but they are formed on a profound knowledge of the law, and he has the spirit to maintain them."

"Has Mr. Moses' method of gaining the nomination anything to do with your objection to him as a candidate?"

"Although I have heard something as to the way he got the nomination, my objection to him is founded solely on his personal unfitness for the position. His legal abilities are slight, but his own estimate of them is simply gigantic. I don't know of a lawyer at this Bar who is possessed of more self-conceit than he. As to his getting the nomination, I have heard that in this ward, at least, the most shameful repeating was carried on under the direction of those who were supposed to be working in his interests. Of course I don't know the exact facts, but that he should obtain a nomination over Judge Moore is evidence enough to all the lawyers in this city that he and his friends have been doing a good deal of wire-pulling, and a candidate for the high position of Judge should be the last person in the world to resort to tactics of that sort. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, held aloof, and his nomination came to him as a deserved, but an unsought, honor."

"How will Moses stand among the German Democrats at large?"

"I can't conceive of his rousing anything like enthusiastic support. The fact cannot be disguised that there is a prejudice existing between the Germans—however liberal they may be in most respects—and those of Mr. Moses' persuasion. It is to be regretted that this prejudice exists, but the fact that it does exist cannot be gainsaid. It is a prejudice they brought with them from their mother country, and one which they have not outgrown, and it will tell to a considerable extent against him."

"Wasn't he counsel for Henry Greenebaum at one time or another?"

"He was one of the counsel for him in his German Savings matter, and the idea of his coming forward as a workingman's candidate and appealing to the Socialists to support him is simply absurd, when it is remembered that his client on that occasion was the very man who deprived the workingmen of their hard-earned savings. He is the very opposite of a workingman's candidate. His Southern education, his clientage in this city, have had their impress upon him, and it is not an impress that would tend to endear him to the workingmen or the Socialists. Besides, the latter, as I understand it, propose to vote for their own man with the single idea of keeping up their organization, and it would be folly in that case to throw their votes away on him."

"Have you heard that the Hebrews are said to be determined to raise money to elect him?"

"I have heard that, and, judging from their well-known clannishness, it is possible they may do so. I don't know whether the report is true or not. If it is, it should furnish so much the more reason for his overwhelming defeat."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MOSES' METHOD

of bagging the nomination turned up on every hand yesterday. A couple of Republicans walking along the street were accosted by a German, who, in the course of a brief conversation, narrated what occurred one evening last week in a beer-hole over on Milwaukee avenue. The narrator had gone into the grocery department of the place, in company with his wife, to make some purchases, and, while there, met Moses and the gang who were holding up the bar. Moses entered into a long and oily apology for his method of working up "a feeling" in his behalf, but at the same time defended it on the ground that the method wasn't his own, but had been inaugurated and successfully carried out by such shining lights as Barnum and Moran.

SOME OF THE FRIENDS OF JUDGE MOORE,

in accounting for that gentleman's slaughter in the Convention, make no secret of it that money was used by the "Touching Committee" to alter Moore delegates to Moses delegates. They openly assert, also, that Moses' canvass has been industriously worked for weeks past from Judge Barnum's court-room.

LEVI ON MOSES.

Last evening a reporter happened into a State-street saloon, kept by John Ryan. Among those present was Mr. Levi, a prominent gentleman of Mr. Moses' faith, and the scribe ventured to ask him what he thought of the situation, and was very much surprised to find him a friend of Sidney Smith's. He said that, while he was a Democrat, the party had made a mistake in nominating Moses; and he went on to say that Sidney Smith would get more votes from his nationality than Moses would, from the fact that the latter named had made a mistake in trying to deliver his people to the Democracy, and enter into an alliance with the Irish at the same time.

THE SOCIALISTS.

It seems the Socialists are by no means a unit for Mr. Adolph Moses, late of the Confederate army. A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. John McAuliffe, the "brains" of the Socialistic party, yesterday and asked him what the party intended to do. Mr. McAuliffe said that it was possible that Moses might get 1,500 Socialistic votes, but certainly not more than that. The party would not vote as a party anyhow, for they had no concern in this fight. A third of them might perhaps vote for Moses, as they thought that in case of any trouble arising he could be depended upon to decide in their favor, but it was a fundamental principle with the Socialists to vote for no person not actually affiliated with their organization, and the regular party vote would not be polled at all. Mr. McAuliffe claimed that there were about 4,500 Socialist voters in Chicago, and said that if a man had been nominated who would have been acceptable he would have polled the full vote.

MOSES IN EGYPT.

WAS HE A CONSCRIPT OR A VOLUNTEER?

In yesterday's TRIBUNE there appeared a brief paragraph regarding a statement made by Mr. Adolph Moses to the effect that he had been in the Rebel army. This statement was made to a brother Democrat, who, speaking of it in the presence of Mr. Moses, said that, as he understood it, the service in that army was compulsory, and that when the opportunity presented itself, Mr. Moses made his escape by deserting. This version Mr. Moses emphatically denies. He stated that he had not been drafted, but enlisted in the Rebel army of his own accord.

The *News* of yesterday detailed one of its staff to

INTERVIEW MR. MOSES

on the subject, and in the afternoon printed the following alleged interview:

"Is it true that you were in the Confederate army?" asked the editor of the *Daily News*.

"Yes, I was," frankly replied Mr. M. "The circumstances were these: I went to Louisiana in 1852. I had just arrived in the country, was in a great measure a stranger to the institutions, and was a boy 14 years old. Six years later I began the study of law, and, after a course in the University of Louisiana, was admitted to practice in the City of New Orleans in April, 1861. During a portion of the time I taught school, and thus secured funds to pursue my education. When the War broke out I was a Douglas Democrat—one of the 7,000 who voted for Douglas in Louisiana. Once, I remember, I went thirty miles to hear Pierre Soule advocate Douglas' claims. I was not an original Secessionist,—on the contrary, I was opposed to the act. But then the storm came, and what was a man to do? It was ostracism and death to stand in the front of public opinion. I waited in New Orleans until September, 1861, and then went to the front. I went to Columbus, Ky., and joined the Fifth Louisiana Battalion, in which one of my cousins was serving. I went as a non-combatant, and corresponded with the New Orleans papers. After a while an order came that all non-combatants should leave the army; then I was made Sergeant-Major, and later was promoted to a Captaincy. Then the Fifth and Twenty-first Louisiana Battalions were united, and in 1862 they were disbanded. I then left the Confederate service. I had served a little less than twelve months.

"I returned to New Orleans and visited my sister. At that time it was almost impossible to get a letter out of the South to any foreign country. My sister had written to our father in Germany, and I started out to post the missive. I went to Memphis to do it. There I was arrested as a Confederate. I took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and came North. I went to Evansville, Ind., and then to Quincy, Ill. There I had a cousin running a photograph gallery, and I went in and helped him. I arrived in Quincy in September, 1863; in 1867 I was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois; I came to Chicago in 1869, and I have lived here ever since. Now that is the whole story. I have no excuses to offer. I am perfectly willing that every page of my life's history shall be opened before the public. But I think it hardly fair to assail me for an act committed when I was a mere boy, and committed under the most frightful sort of duress."

"Are you still unrepentant, Mr. Moses?" asked the editor.

"I can best answer that with an incident. When, in 1868, I was living in Quincy, a city overwhelmingly Democratic, I braved a storm of indignation and voted for Gen. Grant for the Presidency. I did so in the full and honest conviction that the one thing which the South needed, and the country needed, was a firm, unyielding hand to establish law and order in the Confederate States."

A TRIBUNE reporter, who was in search of the absolute facts, read the interview in the *News*, and soon became satisfied that it contained

SEVERAL ANACHRONISMS,

which needed explanation. According to the *News*, Mr. Moses was mustered out of the Confederate service in July or August of 1862, and returned to New Orleans. "At that time it was almost impossible to get a letter out of the South to any foreign country." New Orleans was captured by Admiral Farragut in May of 1862, two or three months before Mr. Moses' return to the city. Postal communication with the outer world, which had been cut off while the Crescent City was in the possession of the Rebels, was immediately resumed on its occupancy by the Federal forces. This was necessary, in the nature of the case, for the Union occupation brought with it a resumption of business in all departments. Therefore it was unnecessary for Mr. Moses to leave the city to post a letter directed to Germany, though he might have done so to send a letter to any of his Rebel friends within the Confederate lines. Mr. Moses, according to the *News*, says he went to Memphis to post his letter. Memphis was taken a short time after New Orleans, but there still remained in the possession of the Confederates a large tract of country between the two cities. Vicksburg was still making a vigorous defense against the combined forces of Grant and Sherman. Jackson, Miss., was the headquarters of the Rebel army under Johnson, which was sent to relieve Pemberton, then cooped up in Vicksburg, which did not surrender till July, 1863, a year later. Sherman's army lines were so disposed as to prevent Johnson from rendering any assistance to the beleaguered city. The great Northern Railroad route from New Orleans passes through Jackson, and at that time was partly in possession of the Rebels. From the very nature of the situation it was an utter impossibility for any man to make the direct trip from New Orleans to Memphis. If he made the trip at all, he must have made it after the fashion of an army spy—sneaking in and out of the military lines—and liable to be picked up and hung on sight.

Mr. Moses, according to the *News*, said he was made Sergeant-Major on being mustered into the Rebel army. It is not usual to appoint a raw recruit and "non-combatant" to such an important position in a regiment which has had the experience of several months' active service in the field.

Last evening THE TRIBUNE news-gatherer met Mr. Moses in the Palmer House, and

PROCEEDED TO INTERVIEW HIM

touching the apparent disparities in his alleged statement. Mr. Moses stated that the *News* had interviewed him, but in its report of the same some errors had occurred.

"What are they?" and the reporter spread before the eyes of the judicial candidate a copy of the afternoon paper.

"I was a correspondent for only one New Orleans paper; and the order was not that 'all non-combatants should leave the army'; it should be that the order required that 'all non-combatants should attach themselves to the army.'"

At this juncture Mr. Moses was hurried off to a meeting of the Democratic candidates in an upper room in Mr. Palmer's hostelry. The reporter lingered until midnight for the remainder of the explanation, and, when Mr. Moses made his reappearance, he declined to go any further into the merits of the case for want of time.

"I'll write you a letter about it if you are particularly anxious to know," was his farewell reply, as he emerged into the midnight darkness of State street.

A reporter yesterday ran across Deputy-Sheriff Seligman, who was understood to know something about the service which Adolph Moses

RENDERED THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY,

and asked him if it was true that Mr. Moses was in the Rebel army.

"Yes," he replied.

"What regiment?"

"The Twenty-first Louisiana."

"Was he a private?"

"No, a Lieutenant."

"Where did he enlist?"

"In New Orleans."

"Did he do so under compulsion?"

"No; it was a matter of principle."

"How long did he serve?"

"About two years."

"What army was he in?"

"I don't know that."

"Did he desert?"

"No."

"How did he get out?"

"He was taken prisoner, and brought here to Camp Douglas and paroled."

"Did he return to the South?"

"No."

"Where did he go?"

"He went to Quincy, Ill., and started a photograph gallery."

"What was he doing in New Orleans when he enlisted?"

"Studying law, I believe."

"Did he regard the 'cause' lost?"

"He seemed to give it up. He supported Grant when he ran the first time. Don't you remember that he wrote a card to the newspapers defending Grant, and saying that General Order No. 11, expelling Jews from the camp at Vicksburg, was not aimed at the Israelites at large, but against the peddlers who were in the habit of trading with both armies?"

"Does he believe in State-rights?"

"Yes, and is an enthusiast on the subject, or he wouldn't have taken up arms voluntarily to fight for the 'cause.'"

"Where did you get your information about him?"

"From Col. West Steever, the Colonel of his regiment, and I have talked with Mr. Moses himself."

CAVE OF GLOOM.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

There were two meetings at the Palmer House last evening,—one of the Democratic candidates up-stairs, and the other of the new Democratic County Central Committee. Both were secret. At the first-mentioned, the situation and prospects were talked over, and ten members of the Campaign Committee were selected. The second was mainly devoted to organization purposes, the following officers being elected for 1879-'80: President, W. J. Hynes; Vice-President, H. M. Shepard; Secretary, Joseph Chesterfield Mackin; Treasurer, William Best; Sergeant-at-Arms, Maltie Gilday,—"the man with the August suit."

Some talk took place regarding the rumored refusals of Clinton Briggs and Mr. Roesing to remain on the ticket. A member stated that the former said in his presence that he would not run, and another stated that Mr. Roesing told him that he wouldn't have time to make the canvass. Committees were appointed to wait on them and find out if they intended to sink with the rest of the ticket.

The candidates were admitted along toward 11 o'clock, and submitted for members of the Campaign Committee the following: F. A. Hoffman, A. B. Mason, M. A. Delaney, Henry F. Sheridan, H. J. Goodrich, John H. Foley, Anton Milander, R. J. Prendergast, and J. E. Smith.

The Central Committee added these: Henry M. Shepard, N. B. Boyden, Ald. Riordan, Justice Ingersoll, P. J. Rice, Franklin L. Chase, Gen. Lieb, W. H. Skelly of Lemont, and C. E. Crafts of Cicero. W. J. Hynes is a member ex-officio.

After deciding to have a meeting of the General Committee at Farwell Hall Monday night, the meeting adjourned after a session of four hours.

ORGANIZING.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Republican Central Committee met at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, ex-Ald. James A. Kirk in the chair. There was a full attendance. Gen. Chetlain and Capt. Hawkes, from the Chicago Veteran Club, reported that organizations of veterans had been effected in every ward in the city and several country towns. The matter was referred to the Committee on Registration and Illegal Voting.

Omar Bushnell and William Baker presented a report in regard to frauds at the late Aldermanic election in the First Ward, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chair appointed standing committees as follows:

Finance—James A. Kirk, Kirk Hawes, George Armour.

Printing—Wash Hesing, W. J. Campbell, James M. Smyth.

Speakers, Halls, and Music—Hermann Benze, J. M. Smyth, W. J. Campbell.

Registration and Illegal Voting—L. H. Bisbee, W. K. Sullivan, C. H. Willett.

The Committee then adjourned until 4 p. m.

At the afternoon meeting of the Executive Committee considerable work was done, and on reassembling at 7:30 p. m. a campaign committee was announced. The gentlemen whose names are given at foot are requested to report at the headquarters, Lake and Clark streets, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of organization. The list is as follows:

First Ward—Fred Geisler, Dan J. Wren, James J. Healy, Arthur Dixon, Omar Bushnell.

Second Ward—William R. Page, E. R. Bliss, B. M. Wilson, William H. Reed, J. W. E. Thomas, Charles E. Coburn.

Third Ward—John H. Clough, E. G. Keith, John M. Clark, George Bass, A. V. Eddy, Jesse Spalding, N. M. Mosler, C. J. Rivenburgh.

Fourth Ward—I. L. Woodward, D. N. Bash, Frank Drake, David Vaughn, Thomas J. Sutherland, Carl S. Squires, P. G. Dodge, Benjamin Hendricks, Peter Stumps.

Fifth Ward—Michael Smith, I. G. Stephens, Fred Liebrandt, George Kolby, George Holt, C. V. Reifsneider, Joseph Boyd, G. W. Houghton, Martin Best.

Sixth Ward—John Ruehl, Christ Tegtmeyer, Nic Niemann, Frank Fucik, John Vanderpool, John Weber, John S. Hair.

Seventh Ward—W. S. Dunham, Jacob Goetzelman, Max Schuller, John Triber, Philip Maas, J. B. Mears, C. W. Woodman, Henry Scherer.

Eighth Ward—George Samer, J. J. Maypole, Math. Mamer, John Lude, Thomas Joyce, J. D. Auney, F. V. Gindele, Frank Malworn, O. A. Barnes, E. B. Sherman.

Ninth Ward—Michael McGuire, John L. Brennan, James Stewart, William H. Thompson.

Tenth Ward—James Burke, Enoch Halverson, Lewis Glade, George E. White.

Eleventh Ward—Kettle Nirison, Moses Jones, I. N. Bond, Richard T. Crane, George B. Swift, Richard S. Tuthill.

Twelfth Ward—T. H. Collier, S. S. Gardner, James T. Rawleigh, Martin Howard, I. D. Everett, I. L. Parrish, C. C. Kohlsaat.

Thirteenth Ward—William E. Mason, A. C. Knopf, John A. Roache, John Biatherwick.

Fourteenth Ward—Henry L. Hertz, John Baumgarten, George Rahlfs, Nick Eckhart, Charles H. Plantz, Chris Mederschmidt, August Meyer, Jacob Deutch, William Warnecke, August Wendel.

Fifteenth Ward—Henry Speer, Conrad Folz, William E. Furnace, W. Glock, E. D. Cooke, William Greiner, Dr. Koch.

Sixteenth Ward—Samuel Appleton, Charles W. Probst, Henry Kneiff, Ernst Hummell, Adolph Muller.

Seventeenth Ward—Joseph Santa, Thomas Turney, George L. Ward, H. E. Gruise, P. G. Michaels.

Eighteenth Ward—Michael Petrie, A. H. Burley, Elliott Anthony, W. Griffith, Fred Becker, E. S. Chesbrough, Jr., Jacob Harth, W. S. Scribner, William Floto.

Barrington—William Waterman, Charles A. Hawley. Bloom—Theo. Wiederhold. Bremen—I. Weber. Calumet—John Sidle, P. Kingman. Cicero—O. W. Nash, Ed J. Whitehead. Elk Grove—C. Busse, J. M. Allen. Evanston—John L. Beveridge, William N. Brainard, Julius White, H. B. Payne, A. Jackson. Hanover—George Struckman. Jefferson—Henry Wulf, Andrew Dunning, S. J. Hanna. Lake View—E. P. Chatfield, Jacob Cheswold, Edgar Charles. Lemont—H. M. Singer. Leyden—William Kolze. Lyons—David B. Lyman. Maine—Louis Poyer. John W. Morse. New Trier—S. W. Osgood. Niles—Peter Thorson. Northfield—John Striker. Norwood Park—L. C. Collins, H. M. Peters. Orland—John Humphrey. Palatine—R. S. Williamson, J. M. Allen. Palos—Chris Mikelson. Proviso—H. H. Scharenberg. Rich—Adam Miller. Riverside—J. Rianey. Schaumberg—John Fasse, William Friese. Thornton—John L. Bielfeldt, C. H. Dalton. Wheeling—Myer Bluhm, John C. Miller. Worth—Frank Bushnell. Hyde Park—George H. Leonard, L. D. Condee, R. J. Herrick, John W. Scovill, Conrad Eigerman, Jacob Bremer, W. H. Stimpson, Hiram Vanderbilt, James H. Bowen, Stephen W. Wheeler. Lake—John Hough, Rudolph Beister, A. C. Potter.

MEETINGS.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening in their rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A. L. Morrison presided. Senator W. T. Johnson, the candidate for County Treasurer, addressed the Club briefly, alluding to the Republican party as the true friend of the laboring men. The President of the Club made a ringing speech, in which he said that the Democratic party was the party which, while disclaiming, still practiced Know-Nothingism. He and others had found that whenever an Irishman was nominated in convention that the remaining members of the party scratched him to such an extent that he always fell behind the ticket.

The Hon. W. E. Mason then spoke a few words, in the course of which he said that the present Moses, like the leader of old, would be buried where nobody could find him.

Coroner Mann volunteered his services for the occasion, but declined to speak.

C. E. Marvin then alluded to a recent trip to the South, which caused him to remark that, "when he forgot the least bit of bloody-shirt worn by the boys of the North, and yielded to the brazen demands of the South, he would wish that that moment existence should cease and damnation begin." On motion of Col. Keefe, the Club decided to take part in the reception of Gen. Grant, and to extend a general invitation to the auxiliary ward clubs to participate with the central organization. Messrs. Keefe, McGuire, Burke, Wrenn, and Quirk were appointed a committee to confer with the Citizens' Committee as to the part the Club is to take in the parade and reception. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed consisting of Messrs. McGuire, Cleary, Pendergast, Martin, Murphy, Lyons, Roach, Turney, Morrison, Stanton, Nolan, Clifford, and Moriarty. The Committee is to have power to add to its numbers so as to represent each ward. The Committee then adjourned until Monday night, when prominent speakers will be present.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of French Republicans was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel to complete the organization of a French Republican Club, which was begun during the campaign of last year. Messrs. V. Gerardin and A. Fruse addressed the meeting, calling on their compatriots to organize in such a way as to make the strength of French Republicans known and felt. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: President, Victor Gerardin; Vice-Presidents, P. Populorum, J. Barbier, C. Gobet, P. Calmore, D. Halle. Maxime Valiquette, F. Lambert, and H. Lebrun; Secretary, A. Faure; Treasurer, Edward Hutter. The representative men of the nationality are interested in the movement, and it is hoped that the organization will prove an important factor in local politics. After addresses by Messrs. Duplessis, Halle, Hutter, Valiquette, Demars, and Briard, the meeting adjourned. It was partially decided to hold a mass-meeting Sunday, Nov. 2, probably at Maskell Hall.

TWELFTH WARD.

A largely attended meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at the corner of Madison and Roboy streets.

Louis Hutt and D. V. Purington, candidates for County Commissioner, addressed the meeting in stirring speeches. They declared their intention, if elected, to attend to their duties faithfully, and to look to the best interests of the party. The general strength of the ticket was referred to, and they advised those present not to place too much confidence in the Republican "boom."

J. Saunders then offered a set of resolutions repudiating the action of the Convention in deposing Mr. Buckley from the Central Committee, and declaring him a representative man of the ward. The resolutions also embodied a wish that Mr. Buckley represent the ward on the Central Committee.

Ald. Rawleigh stated that Buckley had never been the choice of the ward, and said that he had told Martin Howard that he was no man for the place. But he said that Howard wanted Buckley or nobody. He believed that the primaries had been conducted in a fraudulent manner, and he wanted to see things done rightly. He was not sorry for what he had done, and would do the same thing to-morrow. He had nothing against Buckley personally, but he believed that he was not a representative man of the ward. He had consented to Mr. Seaton, but Mr. Howard refused to listen to him.

Mr. Howard said that he should vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom, and work for it. He knew Buckley, and could testify as to his honor and integrity. The speaker then assailed Ald. Rawleigh, using pretty strong language. He said that he had told him in Convention to take any one of the nine, but the Alderman had refused to do so. He then referred to Ald. Rawleigh as one of the men who piled up large fortunes without a salary. [Hisses.]

Ald. Rawleigh jumped to his feet and said that he was able to earn his own living, and thought the gentleman too personal.

Mr. Howard said that he did not mean to insinuate that Rawleigh was a dishonest man, but he wanted justice done.

The resolution was finally adopted.

IN BRIEF.

The Eighteenth Ward Veteran Club met at No. 171 Clark street last eveing—Col. Scribner in the chair—to organize for work at the polls on election-day,—to guard the ballot-boxes in connection with the ward Republican Club. A partial canvass of the ward disclosed that quite a number of men are registered for houses which do not exist, the lots being vacant, and it is proposed to keep an eye on these fellows and see that they do not vote. The whole ward is to be gone over, and a list made of all who seek to vote illegally, with a view to preventing them doing so.

The German Auxiliary Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, President Fred Witte in the chair. The Committee who have been engaged in drafting a constitution and by-laws for the organization presented their report, which, after some discussion, was adopted. The by-laws provide that a meeting shall be held the first Thursday of every month for the continuance of permanent organization. Speeches were made by Messrs. Tempel and Adolph Miller, arraigning the Democratic nominees, and urging the Germans to unite in securing their defeat. The election of John Rheinwald as Commissioner was presaged, and the solid German vote promised in his behalf. The speakers expressed their satisfaction at the withdrawal of Clinton Briggs' name from the Democratic ticket, as it assured them of a heavier majority on the South Side. After some discussion relative to the Campaign Committee the meeting adjourned.

The Republican Club of the Tenth Ward met last evening at No. 258 West Lake street, President James H. Burke in the chair. A committee was appointed to nominate a Campaign Committee of Twenty-five,—five from each precinct. The Committee will report Monday. Messrs. Hutt and Purington appeared and made short addresses, congratulating the Republicans on the general excellence of the ticket presented for the suffrages of the people of Cook County. Both gentlemen made a very favorable impression. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening at 57 West Indiana street.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a business meeting last evening at Lochner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, President Martin in the chair. Some new members signed the roll, and speeches were made cordially indorsing the ticket nominated Tuesday. The Club adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, after transacting some routine business.

The Eighth Ward Irish-American Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 50 Blue Island avenue. The attendance was small on account of the meeting of the Central Club down-town, so an adjournment was had to Thursday evening at the same place.

The regular Republican Club of the Seventh Ward met last night at No. 335½ Blue Island avenue, President Thorpe in the chair. Mr. Duguid offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the Seventh Ward, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby cordially ratify the action of the Cook County Republican Convention held at Farwell Hall on the 21st of October, 1879, and we hereby pledge our warm and earnest support to the ticket put in nomination, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to elect the ticket from top to bottom on the 4th of November next." Mr. Louis Hutt having made his appearance, he was called on for a speech, and made a few remarks, thanking the meeting for their gratifying reception, and promising to do all in his power between now and election for the success of the ticket. Mr. Purington also addressed the meeting, and made a most favorable impression. He hoped the Republicans of the ward would work shoulder to shoulder in the coming weeks for the ticket from top to bottom, and there would be no scratching. He believed the ticket would win at the polls, but it must be by strong, earnest effort. The campaign would be short, but it should be a sharp and decisive one. He warned his fellow-Republicans against the dangers of ballot-box stuffing, but did not think it would be as bad as if Colvin had been nominated. It behooved them to watch the polls closely, if it took every Republican in the ward to do it. At the conclusion of Mr. Purington's remarks, the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Hutt and Purington for their attendance and their speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGISTRATION.

There is one subject to which the attention of Republicans should be immediately called, in order that they may not be caught out when election-day comes; that is the immediate necessity of registering. As a general thing, a great many people never go near the judges for the purpose of registration, because, having voted at the preceding election, they know that their names will be copied from the old poll-books, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for them to worry themselves about the matter. This time, however, there is no room for any such confidence. The judges in all, or nearly all, of the city precincts are, it appears, making up their registry from the poll-books of the last judicial election. As is known, owing to a ticket which was in some respects weak, and to other causes, there was a very light Republican vote then polled. Registration was not required at that election, the clerks writing down the names of all who voted. Therefore, those Republicans who did not vote at the last election will not find their names in this year's registry, unless they personally see to it. Of the names taken down at the June election and reproduced on the registry-lists this fall, the large majority are Democratic, owing to the fact of the Republican voters staying away. Therefore, unless those who are in favor of the Republican ticket next month go Tuesday and have their names registered, they will find themselves at a terrible disadvantage when election-day comes for it will be necessary for them to swear in their votes, with all the delay which that entails. The Democrats, however, will not suffer under this drawback. All their names, or the great bulk of them, will be on the registry, and they will be able to vote just as fast as they come along. So all citizens, and those who are specially interested in getting out a large vote,—the candidates and the members of the Central Committee,—should see to it that everybody is registered next week; otherwise it will amount to a loss of thousands of votes to the Republican party on the 4th of November.

C. S. SQUIERS.

As there were some vague rumors to the effect that the friends of Mr. C. S. Squiers were so dissatisfied with the result of the nominations that an effort might be made to organize a bolt, a reporter asked the gentleman his intentions in the matter. Mr. Squiers said he knew how to take his defeat with good grace, and that he would heartily support the entire Republican ticket, and urge all his friends to do their utmost to secure its election.

ANSWERED ELSEWHERE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—From information I received in the street this afternoon from a reliable Democrat and Union soldier, who like myself fought during the War to sustain this Union, I am given to understand that Adolph Moses, the man nominated yesterday in the Democratic Convention for Superior Judge, was a Rebel soldier during the War, and feels proud of it this day. Let me say to you, sir, that if such is the case, hundreds of us Union Democratic soldiers wish to know if this is true. Please let the public know as soon as possible.

A UNION DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER.

SORGHUM.

A New Avenue of Wealth for the Northwest.

Sugar and Sirups Made as Far North as Minnesota.

Commissioner Le Duc's Experience Among the Growers.

Gen. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned yesterday from his trip to the northwards in quest of sorghum sugar according to the new and improved method of manufacture, and gracefully yielded to a TRIBUNE reporter's request last evening to give the results of his observations. The General's head is full of the subject, for he has been devoting his attention to it with little relaxtion for two or three years, and for this reason it was necessary to ask but very few questions to fully draw him out.

"I started on an inspection tour," said he, by way of opening the subject, "through different portions of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, to encourage the believers in the theory, that sugar could be made from sorghum, or, in other words, that we can make our own sugar, and to convert the unbelievers in that theory. To do this, I determined to make an examination of the different sugar-boiling establishments, so far as practicable, in the different States I have named, and to inform myself as to the condition of the industry."

"And the result?"

"As the result of my tour of inspection, I am satisfied that the industry is one which may be said to be fairly established, for I have found persons engaged in making sirups and sugars in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The fact is, we are making sugar to-day, as well as sirup, from Texas to the White-Earth Agency, in Northern Minnesota. The sugar you see before you (a yellow sample, which tasted for all the world like any good sample of grocery sugar, and which, the General said, was a first-class, pure article) is manufactured by a farmer by the name of C. W. Schwartz at Edwardsville, Ill. He has a country factory, or mill, with which he serves this year from seventy to eighty customers, the neighboring farmers bringing in their sorghum stocks to be

MANUFACTURED INTO SIRUP

or sugar for half the product. This season he has made 2,000 pounds of this sugar,—or had, up to the time I was there,—and still has cane enough to work until Christmas. I simply give you this instance as one of many who are engaged in the same business and in the same way. Mr. Schwartz is a practiced sorghum boiler, having been engaged in the business since the first introduction of the plant into this country, but not having attempted to make sugar until within the past two years. He has made it from both corn-stocks and sorghum with success. Among the early and constant sugar-boilers are Messrs. Henry & Miller, the former residing near Morristown, Minn., and the latter near Dundas, Minn. Both are old and practical sugar-boilers, and are now engaged in making sugar from the variety of cane known as the "Early Amber Seed," distributed by the Department of Agriculture for the past two years. Mr. Henry has thus far made 4,175 gallons of dense sirup, and very much of this will granulate into sugar. He had fifteen barrels left from last year from which he drew samples in my presence, that were good mush sugar, and would, under the action of the "centrifugal," turn out an excellent quality of brown sugar. Mr. H. F. Aldrich, of Morristown, is also engaged in the manufacture of sugar not far from Mr. Kenny's, and he had some 2,500 gallons. Part of this had granulated readily.

"How much per acre do these gentlemen get?"

"The average per acre of gallons of sirup I cannot give you exactly, but I have a memorandum of the yield for three-fourths of an acre worked up by Mr. Aldrich, which shows that it produced 194 gallons, and this also granulated and furnished a good sample of sugar. The yield per acre varies, of course, with cultivation, soil, and the time of cutting, and other circumstances attending agricultural operations."

"What is the cost of the ordinary apparatus that is used by the farmers in these operations?"

"It will vary from $250 to $500 for horse-power; $250 will cover, perhaps, the cost of the machinery. Steam-power is usually furnished by some farm engine, which is either owned by the manufacturer or rented for the occasion,—in some instances the second-hand farm engines, which cost from $400 to $600. There is one item of profit in the manufacture of sorghum which does not usually receive the attention which it merits, and that is the manufacture of an excellent article of vinegar. It takes about a year to make good vinegar from sorghum skimmings and refuse, and it makes an excellent article, which brings at wholesale 25 cents a gallon, and some of the manufacturers whom I visited declared that this is more profitable than the making of sirup."

"And it is a pure article?"

"It is absolutely pure vinegar,—a really excellent article. At Faribault, Minn., there is a refinery, or rather a mill built for the purpose of receiving the ordinary sirups of the country and making them into a finer quality of sirup or sugar than can be made by the farmers with their more simple and less expensive machinery. This refinery was hurriedly built and put in operation, but it was

DOING EXCELLENT WORK,

running chiefly on sirups, because they were more profitable at the price obtained—50 cents per gallon—than sugars. The intention is, however, to run out sugar or sirups as the market may demand."

"Is the demand sufficient to absorb this product?"

"Why, bless you, the people of the United States demand as a yearly supply of sugar 1,750,000,000 pounds, or 875,000 tons, and this will be more than doubled when sugars are made at home and made cheaply, as they will be under the new regime. The people of England use some sixty pounds per capita of sweets. It is true that all of this does not go into the family use. But our own people would use more than double the amount now consumed could they obtain it cheaply and as home product. The increased consumption of sugar will decrease the consumption of meats as well as other foods, which will leave us more for export, and be better, in a sanitary point of view, for our children, and the people of the country generally. I know very well the fattening properties of the old, crude sorghum sirups, and the new and more pleasant sirup made from the same plant will not be less agreeable or less valuable as an article of food for the people."

"You spoke of an Agency in Northern Minnesota where the new process was in operation."

"O, yes. I sent some of the seed of the sorghum to Maj. Ruffee, the intelligent and active Indian Agent of the Chippewas at White Earth Agency, in Northern Minnesota. He obtained a further supply of the seed from St. Paul, and planted it, and has successfully grown, ripened, and made excellent sirup,—166 gallons to the acre this season. He informed me that, as a

CIVILIZING AGENT FOR THE INDIANS,

there is nothing which exceeds the production of sugar. The Indians are immoderately fond of it, and will work to produce it when they would work for nothing else. It is well to note this important fact,—that the "Early Amber Cane" seed distributed by the Department for the past two years has grown and ripened in Northern Minnesota. The same cane has produced two crops from one sowing in Texas, and I know that we are making sugar from Texas to the White Earth Agency in the Mississippi Valley from the juice of this kind of sorgum."

"What amount per acre did Maj. Ruffee obtain from this cultivation of the plant by the Indians in their rude way?"

"He informed me that he had induced the Indians to plant in all twenty-five acres, and from these he had succeeded in obtaining an average of 166 gallons of dense sirup,—that is, sirup weighing twelve and a half pounds per gallon,—to the acre. This is not an unusual yield by any means, considering the soil at White Earth Agency, which is exceedingly fine and new; but, taking into consideration the fact that it is cultivated by Indians, and that the season is short, it is well worthy of note."

"Did you find them making sugar in Wisconsin on your return?"

"Yes. There are several establishments in Wisconsin which are doing a successful business, and are making

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

of sirup. There is one at Hudson, and one near River Falls."

"What, if anything, did you find in Northern Illinois?"

"The most interesting, and, indeed, the most important point at this time, is the manufactory at Crystal Lake, of Russell & Co. This is an old pickle factory, with its boilers, engines, and machinery, which has been converted into a sugar factory, and is now in successful operation, as one may see by visiting it any day. The crop of sorghum in the northern part of Illinois was injured materially by the early frosts in September. This was very discouraging, but Mr. Russell prosecuted his work with energy and with great success. When I tell you that on my visit yesterday he had two cars backed up to his mill, one of which he was preparing to load with barreled sugar of the first quality and ship to Chicago, I state a fact whose significance can be appreciated only by those who have given the subject much attention. This car will be followed by other shipments as fast as the sugar can be made. He has, as the miners say, 'in sight' 42,000 pounds, some of which is in barrels and more is ready to put in the centrifugal."

"Are you satisfied, General, from your examination of the industry, that it will be a success?"

"I am entirely satisfied. The results have exceeded my expectations, and I more firmly than ever believe that the prophecy made two years ago,—that inside of six years we would make our own sugars,—will be fulfilled to the letter. There is an end to the reign of glucose and its kindreds."

The General will leave Chicago to-night for Washington, stopping on his way at Pittsburg, where he continues his inspection.

FIRES.

AT BETHANY, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Bethany, Brooks County, W. Va., has been troubled for some months past by the attempts of some person to fire the town. A few months ago the stables of Mr. Locke were burned to the ground, and last week the barn of Col. Campbell was totally destroyed, both the work of incendiaries. This morning, however, the people of the town witnessed the boldest attempt of the fire-bug ever attempted, in the partial destruction of Bethany College. The building is one of the finest institutions of learning in the Southwest, being valued at $150,000.

The fire broke out in the north wing of the building at 3 o'clock this morning, and, owing to the scarcity of water and ineffective means of putting out fires, the wing was totally destroyed, the blackened walls only being left standing. The wing contained the three society halls of the College and the College library. The only property saved was five fine oil paintings presented to the societies by Mr. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, and which were valued at $10,000. Some of them, however, were considerably damaged. The societies lose all their property, including their libraries, not a book escaping the flames. The wing was valued at $30,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000.

There is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, as the building was also fired in a remote part of the south wing, but which was fortunately extinguished before doing much damage. Suspicion points to an individual who has been prowling around town for some time past.

AT ALTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—At 10:30 this evening a fire broke out in the residence of the Rev. Dr. Morton, on Eleventh street. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time, and the building was almost consumed before the firemen arrived. Only part of the Doctor's large and valuable library was saved, and all of it more or less damaged. Insurance, $3,100 in the Imperial & Northern.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Hauck's stove store, on Vine street, burned early this morning. Loss, $4,000; insured in Aurora and Farmers' for $1,500. Mr. and Mrs. Hauck, who were sleeping in the second story, escaped in their night-clothes, not having time to dress. After they were aroused Mrs. Hauck was somewhat singed by the flames.

AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 23.—The frame dwelling-house of Patrick Griffin, in the Fifth Ward, took fire from a defective flue, about 6 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all its contents. The loss is about $1,000; insurance, $1,000 in the Continental of Chicago.

AT KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 23.—A brick dwelling owned by Mrs. Mary Walde was burned this evening. The house is nearly a total loss. Insured for $1,500 in the German-American. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 376 at 11:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a defective chimney at No. 521 May street, owned by Joseph Breen, and occupied by Henry Grots. Damage, $15; covered by a policy for $200 in the Firemen's of this city.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—The National Board of Steam Navigation convened at 10 o'clock this morning, and received and acted upon several reports. Capt. Kautz, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector, was present and handed in an important communication respecting light-posts on Western rivers.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, E. W. Gould, St. Louis; First Vice President, R. H. Woolfolk; Second, J. B. Boyle, Portland, Me.; Third, H. R. Edmunds, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Osburn, New York; Treasurer, T. W. Nickerson, Boston; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati.

Twenty-seven members now comprise the Executive Committee. The report of the Executive Committee for the past year is now being read. The Board will adjourn to meet in Norfolk, Va., next year.

The report of the Executive Committee was read, setting forth what had been accomplished the past year, and the proposed action for the next session of Congress.

Some discussion took place respecting the standard of coal-oil for shipment on steamers. It was finally recommended that it be fixed at 150 degrees, which is 40 degrees above the standard required by foreign Governments.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and the Hon. A. S. Willis, of Kentucky, who delivered a eulogy and offered a resolution respecting the late S. M. Shirley, of Louisville, one of the founders of the Board. Gen. Negley, of Pittsburg, seconded the resolution in an able address.

The Standing Committees of last year were ordered continued. A number of special committees were appointed, and the Board adjourned to meet at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1, 1880.

After adjournment, the members of the Board, as the guests of the local Board, visited the principal places of interest in the city, winding up with a banquet at the Highland House.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, E. W. Gould, St. Louis; Vice-Presidents, R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, J. R. Coyle, Portland, Henry R. Edmunds, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Osbon, New York; Recording Secretary, Gen. W. L. James, Philadelphia; Treasurer, F. W. Nickerson, Boston.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois concluded its session here this evening. The program to-day, after devotional service by the Rev. S. E. Wishart with special reference to revivals, was a "Narrative of Religion," by the Rev. Charles Dunlan; addresses on "Devotional Meetings of the Church" by the Revs. J. R. Miller and I. E. Wishart. The afternoon was devoted to a report and address on the Freedmen by J. M. Worrall; report on Home Missions by Dr. G. C. Noyes; addresses by the Revs. H. D. Jenkins and J. F. Kellen. In the evening there was a Sabbath-school report by the Rev. J. Griffen; addresses by the Rev. J. A. Worden, Superintendent of Sunday-School Work, and Dr. J. M. Gibson.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the citizens of Mendota for their hospitality to the members of the Synod while staying here, and to the railroad companies for their considerate reduction in fares.

A "CONEY" CATCH.

The Secret-Service Officials Make a Big Haul at St. Louis,

Capturing Seven Counterfeiters Who Have Long Been Shadowed.

The Case Handsomely Worked and Successfully Brought to an End.

The Flood of Spurious Halves and Dollars Temporarily Stopped.

In Philadelphia a Sailor Is Convicted of Murder on the High Sea.

An Old-Time Trunk-Robber at Evansville, Ind., Comes to Grief at Last.

Lynching of Two Bad Men by a Kentucky Mob of 200.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—No greater sensation in a criminal way has occurred here for a long time than that caused by the arrest, at an early hour this morning, of seven persons on the charge of being interested in the circulation of counterfeit money. The arrests were made by Secret-Service Agents and United States Marshals. The prisoners taken are Fred Biebush, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, John Sullivan (colored), Henry Woods, Bernhardt Bosse, and William Whalen. For many months the Government has had information of the circulation of a vast number of well-executed counterfeit half-dollars here, and the Agents have been hard at work, but very secretly, in an endeavor to find the operators, whose shrewdness in avoiding detection has been something exceptional. The officers engaged have been P. D. Tyrrell, Chief Secret Service Agent; George B. Dennis, formerly of the Secret Service; C. Soest, Deputy Marshal, and O. K. Wheeler, Deputy Marshal. The suspected gang has been under strict surveillance, and last spring the alleged leader of it, Fred Biebush, was indicted for counterfeiting. There was not sufficient proof to convict, and he was released from custody. From that time on, however, he was watched closer than before, and proof obtained against him and others hitherto unsuspected of complicity. First was Andy G. Thomas, who served a term in the Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., and has the reputation of a coney man. His wife was taken with him. The account given of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas is interesting; both have attended church regularly, and, until recently, both sang in the choir of the Central Methodist Church. Detectives watching them had to haunt the church every Sunday.

MRS. THOMAS APPEARS TO BE

about 40 years of age, tall and well-developed, with brown hair and blue eyes, and rather handsome. She is, in the jail, the coolest of the party. The detectives assert that she is the widow of a man named Poland, who committed suicide here some years ago. Thomas came here about the 4th of July, 1878, and took up abode with the woman who is now known as his wife. He has the appearance of a Methodist minister, and, taking advantage of it, he went among the criminal classes of the city, and is known by them as "the singing preacher."

The next man suspected was

JACK SULLIVAN,

a driver in the employ of Dr. A. S. Barnes, of No. 3013 Easton avenue, a number of years.

Then followed Henry Woods, who lived at No. 1426 Lucas avenue, and, unfortunately, got acquainted with Adams, a counterfeiter, who was sent to the Penitentiary recently for two years. Reinhard Bosse, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 2724 Franklin avenue; and William Whalen, of No. 2418 Biddle street, a young man only 22 years old, of good family, who made Bosse's saloon his headquarters. All were concluded to be Biebush's servants, sharing the spoils and the danger of the trade.

Last week it was heard that Biebusch was preparing to leave the city, and arrangements which were making for the arrest of the gang were hurriedly completed.

PLANS WERE HASTILY MATURED,

and yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock Tyrrell, Wheeler, and Soest drove to his place in a carriage and arrested him. He surrendered quietly. They then, accompanied by two policemen, went to the house occupied by Thomas and his wife. It was then about 9 o'clock at night. An officer and Soest went to the rear of the house, while Tyrrell, Wheeler, and two Sergeants remained in front. They saw a light burning by the side of Mrs. Thomas. As the door was opened they entered and asked for Thomas, who, she said, was down town and would be back after a while. Searching the house for evidence, Thomas came to the door. Police-officer Weigman saw him approaching, and, drawing a revolver, leveled it at his head, exclaiming, "You're my prisoner." "I guess not," was the reply, as Weigman received a blow on the head. Weigman threw away his club and closed with him. They had a bloody fight, and, although Weigman had a revolver, he would have been terribly beaten had he not attracted the attention of the others by firing his pistol. Police Sergeant Somers

HIT THOMAS ON THE HEAD,

knocking him down, and handcuffed him. While standing talking to the prisoner, the officers heard shrill screams from the house, and on entering it found Mrs. Thomas, who had been left in charge of Wheeler, attempting to shoot the guardian with a big horse-pistol which she had picked up while Wheeler was engaged looking about the room. He had hold of her arms, and was trying to take away the revolver. She is such a powerful woman, and struggled so, that it was all two men could do to make her a prisoner. She was put in the carriage and driven to the Four Courts by Tyrrell and Wheeler, and Thomas, who recently declared that no three men could take him alive, was taken to the mounted station and thence to the Four Courts.

Meanwhile Tyrrell and Wheeler, at 12:20 o'clock last night, were at Bosse's saloon. He was behind the bar and suspected nothing. They left him and went to Dr. A. S. Barnes' residence, No. 3013 Easton avenue. Tyrrell went to the rear of the house, and Wheeler, who knew Barnes and Dennis, went to the door. Dr. Barnes was asked if Sullivan, the negro, was there. Barnes refused to let them in, and asked for a warrant, when Wheeler saw Sullivan in the yard from the hiding place, in a large brick barn in the yard. Wheeler called to him to stop,

AND FIRED AT HIM.

The negro ran through the barn and out of the barn-door, which was open, into the alley, but was covered by a revolver and forced to yield. The officers then started for Bosse's saloon. Bosse was seen through the windows behind the counter, counting money. The doors were locked. Some of the men went to the back of the place, and others to the front, and the man was captured.

This morning about 6:30 o'clock Soest and Tyrrell found Woods hitching up a horse in his brother-in-law's stable, in the alley near Thirteenth and Olive streets. About 10:30 o'clock they came across Whalen in Missouri Park, between Olive and Locust and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Both of these men were taken into custody and locked up in the Four Courts. The officers found some counterfeit silver dollars and half dollars of very fine workmanship at the "singing preacher's," but none at Biebush's. When Mrs. Thomas was brought in she coolly informed them that she and her husband were "no slouches."

District-Attorney Bliss says the evidence is strong enough against the prisoners, save the woman, to secure a conviction.

THE LIFE OF FRED BIEBUSH

is full of interesting vicissitudes. He was probably one of the boldest men in his profession, and has "shoved the queer" with more success than any other person known. He is reported as having stated that his pardon in Washington in 1876 was obtained for $1,500 cash.

The criminal history of this man has a commencement anterior to the recollections of the oldest detective in this city, which city he made the base of his operations.

Over twenty-two years ago he kept a sort of "fence" for "coney" men and outlaws of all kinds, and is said to have done a thriving business. The place, of course, was a saloon, to all intents and purposes, and was situated on Locust street, between Second and Third. It was led the "War Eagle." The police was by means as efficient in those days as at the sent time, and river robbery was good.

But one evil day—for Biebush—a curious detective discovered a panel-door in the "War Eagle," and, possessing himself of the open sesame which commanded its action, the door swung upon its hinges and disclosed a store-room well filled with treasure-trove, the result of a profitable trade in stolen goods.

This was a turning point in Biebush's career. He quit the "saloon" business and possessed himself of

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY

in a literal sense. In this he developed a cunning almost beyond conception, and, for years, stood at the head of his profession, defying the officers of the law to legally fasten his guilt upon him. He held his head up among men, and could always be found when wanted. He never changed his location, never ran away and never skulked. He lived in a comfortable house, and it was as easy for a detective or a policeman to find Fred Biebush as to find almost any business man in the city. He grew rich steadily, but all the while lived in an unostentatious manner, and never allowed success to blind him or throw him off his guard for a moment.

He is an ordinary-looking man of about 58. He did his business through ex-convicts principally, and, when an officer would think that he had him, he would ask who was the witness, and, when informed, would say that nobody would believe that person anyhow, for he was a convicted thief. In this way he succeeded in evading the clutches of the law for many years, and wealth rolled in upon him. It was one of his rules never to keep his "stock" at home, and it was in disregard of this rule that he was caught, convicted, and made to suffer the penalty in the Penitentiary the last time.

He assisted in flooding the country with wild-cat notes during the War, and took a prominent part in all the heavy "jobs." Practically, Biebush was no counterfeit-maker. He knew nothing about engraving, and could not print, and was never known to pass a counterfeit himself in his life. He operated entirely through tools, as before stated, a class of men who would not be believed under oath. Whenever he got through with one of his "pals," he disposed of him in a merciless way, generally by securing his conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary. He has the reputation of

CONVICTING MORE COUNTERFEITERS

while at liberty himself than all the country put together. The detectives, knowing this, "stood in" with him to a certain extent, and there was always a flag of truce flying between himself and some officer, the result of which was the offering up of some one of Biebush's comrades as a sacrifice upon the altar of justice, while the great rogue enjoyed immunity.

Biebush attained considerable notoriety in "working" a large quantity of St. Louis scrip. About the close of the War this city issued city scrip of the denomination of $3, which were familiarly called "Susisky Threes," so called from the fact that the City Treasurer bore that name. The latter subsequently defaulted and was sent to the Penitentiary. The scrip was in good demand, as St. Louis' credit was good, and Biebush took advantage of this to line his pockets. He got up an engraving and set an expert at work, the result being that he very soon flooded the country. The detectives traced the counterfeit to Biebush, and he was convicted upon the evidence of one Sheily, who was supposed to be the man who did the engraving. A man named Dalman did the printing, and he was shot through the head while resisting the midnight raid in which the officers captured the press and a quantity of half-finished bills in a house near the House of Refuge, where the printing was done. Dalman died from the effects of the shot, and thus escaped being turned over to the law by Biebush, who, it was said, had already entered into negotiations to give him up to the authorities.

Biebush was

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY

for this, upon conviction. He never knew he was betrayed by Sheily until 1870, when he was arraigned before the Federal Court. He obtained bail, and afterward, finding himself pushed to the wall, he forsook his bondsmen and fled the country. This was about eighteen months after he was arraigned. He was at length overhauled, and was given ten years in the Penitentiary.

Here he became an engineer of the establishment, and conducted himself so as to win the esteem of all the officers, who regretted his departure sincerely. His pardon came unexpectedly, and he remained a week of his own account to instruct a novice.

Fred Biebush was born in Westphalia, Prussia, and is now 58 years of age. He came to this city in 1844, which city has been his home ever since. He has a grown-up son, and a daughter of his was married three years ago.

A TRUNK ROBBER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning Capt. Opp and Lieut. Wunderlich, of the police force, arrested Basil Alley, the colored driver of Venemann's transfer baggage wagon, for the heavy robberies that have been perpetrated on baggage passing through his hands for the past two years. Complaints have been received irregularly at the police office in this city that trunks of persons passing through [illegible] city had been broken open and rifled. N[illegible] could ever be obtained of the thief. About six weeks ago complaints suddenly began to pour in from various directions, reporting the loss of valuable articles. Mrs. Ida Miller, of Princeton, who came to Evansville, had the lock broken from her trunk, and jewelry valued at several hundred dollars, besides a fine silk dress and other articles of fine apparel, taken out. Complaints all centered so upon Evansville that Capt. Opp and Lieut. Wunderlich felt certain that the robberies must be committed here. They studied up the situation and discovered this state of affairs: When baggage arrived over any line of railway, it is, in almost every instance, taken charge of by the transfer baggagemaster, who conveys it to the hotel or other stopping place of the owner. Owing to the time required to handle the baggage, the driver of the wagon is usually late in delivering, and works by himself. Basil Alley was the driver for Venemann, and the officers decided that he was the guilty party. For some time Alley has been watched nightly. Last night, at a late hour, when Alley left a trunk at the Hedderich House, one of the officers examined it and the other followed Alley. The trunk had been opened, and, while Alley stopped in a saloon to get a drink, one officer engaged him in conversation while the other examined the wagon, and found a bundle rolled up in a bag containing a gentleman's fine clothing, underclothing, etc., ascertained afterwards to have been taken from the trunk in question, owned by a Mr. Wells, of Vincennes.

Alley was at once arrested, and in his possession was found a ring containing fifteen trunk-keys filed to fit any lock. He told where nearly all the stolen goods had been deposited. Officers followed his directions, and by 2 o'clock had recovered a large quantity of fine articles, and nearly all the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Miller, of Princeton. Among the articles recovered were the following: Stolen from Mrs. Ida Miller, Princeton—gold necklace and locket, black locket set with pearls, pair of chain gold bracelets, and gold sleeve buttons stolen Sept. 30 from Miss Kate Powell, of Mattoon, Ill., very fine black silk dress of elegant pattern, fine light gray summer clothes, circular and hood, and black grenadine dolman. Besides these there are yet missing two large pieces of bleached domestic and kid gloves stolen Oct. 4 from Mr. Wells, of Vincennes; lot of gentlemen's clothing and underwear, neckties, etc. Besides these are two silver watches and two sacks full of miscellaneous clothing. One of the heaviest robberies committed was on the property of Mrs. Davidson, of Geneva, Henderson County, Ky., who lost two fine silk dresses and four light summer dresses, none of which have been recovered, or, at least, identified by the officers.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Prof. Dana, of Yale College, expert for the State in the Hayden trial, reached to-day the most important part of his evidence, identifying as of the same nature, precisely, arsenic found in the murdered girl's stomach and other arsenic procured by the prosecution from the same jar that Hayden is alleged to have purchased from. The Professor explained at length the recognizable differences of different lots of arsenic as proven by microscopical investigation. In the course of his investigation as expert for the State he procured over 100 samples of arsenic, and, in all examined, he found no two so much resembling each other as the two above mentioned. Hayden claimed that the aresenic he bought was left in his barn, and that none was ever used. Microscopical examination of this, with its particles magnified 2,000 times, as others, showed that it was finer grained and otherwise different. A series of large diagrams was exhibited upon which Prof. Dana had reproduced figures of the crystals and irregular fragments as revealed to him by his microscope. These drawings were studied with great interest, and the explanation by the witness was a scientific lecture of rare interest and value. The prosecution claims to-day that Dana's testimony is invaluable in connecting Hayden with the arsenic which was administered to his victim, and, further, it is of particular interest in serving to connect him with other acts which hastened her death—the stab in the throat and the terrible blow on the head. As there was no eye-witness, and Hayden has good testimony toward supporting an alibi, this proof of poisoning becomes of very great importance. The defense will savagely attack Dana on the cross-examination, which will be opened to-morrow. An attempt will be made to show the great liability to error in delicate microscopical researches, and especially in attempting to fix the relative size of particles claimed to have been magnified 2,000 diameters when the particles of different lots are magnified separately, instead of together, at a single operation. It is predicted that Dana will prove a difficult witness if any attempt is made to confuse him, or secure, by sharp questions, admissions of the possibility of gross errors in his investigations. Although a young man, he is singularly cool, deliberate, and exact in his testimony. The general opinion here is that the expert testimony will have comparatively little weight with the jury, some of whom are intelligent enough to recognize its weakness, as shown in not a few important cases within the past few years.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The first trial for murder on the high seas that has occurred in this jurisdiction for many years ended in the United States Court to-day in a verdict of guilty against Isaac Jacobson, one of the five sailors charged with killing Charles D. Brooks, Second Mate of the Sea King. With closed doors the Judges received the finding which consigns Jacobson to the gallows. The prisoner stood up with a flushed face and a slight tremor contracting his muscles; his fingers were twitching, and had been during most of the trial. He was greatly agitated. There was a solemn and deathlike stillness in the little room when the foreman arose with his colleagues to deliver the verdict. Asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman answered, "We have," and added, "We find the prisoner guilty of murder." One by one the twelve stood up and repeated the verdict of murder. Jacobson was then committed to await the sentence of the Court, which is death, and the Judges and attorneys proceeded to the next room, and the impaneling of the jury in the case of Clark, an accomplice, was resumed. Jacobson is said to have been the ringleader of the men who participated in the crime. He is about 35 years of age, and a native of England. He is a broad-shouldered man, of medium hight, and has an intelligent countenance lighted up by a pair of light blue Saxon eyes. During the trial the only agitation he displayed was when the fatal iron pin was handed to the jury. Then the twitching of his fingers became more pronounced and the flush in his face died away, while his muscles contracted tremulously. There has been some discussion among the members of the Bar as to whether the President can remit a death penalty to an imprisonment. The District Attorney says this question has been settled, and that the Chief Executive can grant a conditional pardon if the condition is accepted by the defendant, and can remit the death penalty. The counsel for the prisoner expect that some interposition will be made to save Jacobson from the gallows. They will be untiring in their efforts to preserve his life. No motion thus far has been made for a new trial.

ANOTHER ST. LOUIS MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Another was added to the long list of recent murders in St. Louis by the stabbing of Tommy Royal, alias "Banty Tom," at 10 o'clock to-night. The deed was committed by a young man named Alex Cage, while the two were drinking with four women on the sidewalk in front of a saloon at Seventh and Biddle streets. Royal, a young man of 22, and brother of the Chief of Police of Memphis, had, some time ago, a difficulty with Cage, but appears to have entertained no idea that the latter cherished a grudge against him, as Cage was a member of the carousing party who were drinking whisky out of pop-bottles at the place named. Shortly before 11 o'clock word was brought to the nearest police station that a man was lying bleeding on the sidewalk, and there Royal was found with a deep knife-wound in the region of the heart. Cage escaped, but the wounded man had still strength enough to say who had stabbed him. The women, some of whom witnessed the stabbing, were not sober enough to give an account of the affair. Royal is still living, but is not expeced to survive till morning.

NOT GUILTY.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—The preliminary hearing of H. C. Corbin, arrested on a charge of blowing up his hotel and saloon at Westerville, this county, about one month ago, occurred yesterday at 1 o'clock. This morning Mayor Alexander decided that Corbin was not guilty. The trial was of much interest to the community, and largely attended. The crime was charged to some temperance people at the time

STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Last night colored people residing three miles from Newcastle gave a ball, which terminated in a free fight, in the course of which James Shephard was stabbed in the head and fatally injured. He has since lain in an unconscious condition. Johnson and Coon, who did the stabbing, made their escape, and have not yet been apprehended.

PREMATURE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—A special from Grayson, Ky., relates that 200 men rode into Martinsburg, Scott County, Monday night, surrounded the jail, overpowered the jailor, took two prisoners—John W. Kendall and William McMillan—to a tree near by, and hanged them until dead. The men hanged were known to belong to a gang of outlaws.

INDICTED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23.—Mary E. Lounsbury has been indicted for the murder of her husband, the Rev. Dexter L. Lounsbury, at Stratford, Sept. 24. Mrs. Lounsbury having been confined to her bed since her incarceration, she will not be put to plea until the approach of the trial.

SEVEN YEARS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Charles E. Schuyler, who a short time since became notorious by the abduction of the daughter of Townsend, pleaded guilty to the charge to-day, and was sentenced to the Auburn Prison for seven years.

Better than a Shotgun.

Detroit Free Press.

A merchant doing business near the foot of Jefferson avenue, used to spend about half his time in explaining to callers why he could not sign petitions, lend small sums, buy books or invest in moonshine enterprises, but that time has passed, and it now takes him only two minutes to get rid of the most persistent case. Yesterday a man called to sell him a map of Michigan. He had scarcely made known his errand when the merchant put on his hat and said:

"Come along and I'll see about it."

He led the way to a boiler-shop, two blocks distant, wherein 100 hammers were pounding at iron, and, walking to the centre of the shop and into the midst of the deafening racket, he turned to the agent and kindly shouted:

"Now, then, if you know of any special reasons why I should purchase a map of Michigan please state them at length."

The man with the maps went right out without attempting to state "reason the one," and the merchant tranquilly returned to his desk to await the next.

LOCAL CRIME.

Attempted Wife Murder by a Worthless Vagabond.

The Thieves' Carnival---Safe-Blowing---An Opera-Singer Robbed.

Cutting and Pounding Affrays---Police Court Items, Arrests, Etc.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

A worthless character, named Joseph Lavien, living with his wife and one child in the rear of No. 287 Third avenue, made a desperate attempt at 6:30 last evening to murder his wife, in revenge for her having him arrested during the day for disorderly conduct. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Lavien before a Justice of the Peace, and it was quite late in the day before the prisoner succeeded in getting released upon bail. Upon returning home he began quarreling with her, and then struck her several times. She ran and dodged him about the premises until he seized a hatchet, and then she screamed loudly for assistance. Paul A. Herbert, a neighbor, responded to her cries, and reached the couple just in time to prevent the infuriated husband from burying the hatchet in his wife's brain. Finding himself foiled in this attempt, Lavien seized a cleaver, and, quick as thought, struck his wife down with it. Herbert and another neighbor named Goden, to prevent him from doing her farther injury, then overpowered him, and held him down until the arrival of Officer Owen Bowen, who arrested him. Mrs. Lavien was found to be quite severely injured, and a physician who attended her dressed a severe wound and reset the shoulder-blade, which was badly fractured. It will be some weeks, if not months, before she will again be able to be about. Mrs. Lavien is given an excellent reputation by all who know her. She works daily in a laundry, and comfortably provides for her worthless husband and their only child. Lavien is a Belgian, 33 years of age, and, the police say, has not been known to do any work or anything else for a living for upwards of five years. Even after being locked up his only regret was that he had not killed his wife.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Along about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a party of lumber-shovers and a party of sailors, both out of present employment, met in Capt. Stephenson's saloon on South Water street, near Lake, and had some pretty hard words. The lumber-shovers say that the sailors wanted to ring in upon drinks which they had played cards for, and that this was the occasion of the trouble. A few blows were struck, but the proprietor would have none of it, and they were forced to quit the place. Nearly an hour after this as Patrick McCarthy, one of the lumber-shovers, was alone, and leaning against the bar of a saloon on Lake street west of the bridge, a number of the sailors who were implicated in the dispute came up, and one of the number pointed out McCarthy, and, calling him some foul name, proposed that they all go for him. McCarthy ran behind the bar; but the saloon-keeper, fearing that the assaulting party would damage some of his property, opened a rear door and let him out that way. McCarthy ran, pursued by the crowd, towards Lake street bridge, but, finding it open, dodged his pursuers for a time back and forth through the iron bars on the viaduct. Finding himself hedged in, he drew his pocket knife, and when the foremost man reached him he made a lunge at him with the knife, which would have ended his days had it reached the body. The man threw up his left arm to save himself, and received the blow on the wrist. McCarthy threw the knife under the viaduct, and ran off, but he was soon overtaken and placed in custody by Harbor-Master John McCarthy. He was then turned over to Officer Lee, who lodged him at the West Madison-Street Station. Some time later the injured man came to the station, where his injury was dressed by City-Physician Dunne. The knife struck him on the side of the left wrist, and struck the smaller bone of the fore arm so forcibly as to break it. The artery was also cut in two, and for a time the man was in danger of bleeding to death. He gave his name as John Carey, and claimed to reside at No. 115 North Green street. He was taken to the County Hospital. Carey and his friends allege that McCarthy was the aggressor each time, and that the stabbing was unprovoked. The knife used was recovered by Nicholas Nolan, of No. 124 North Canal Street, and Daniel Crawford, of No. 42 West Lake street, both of whom witnessed the fight, and corroborate Carey's version.

FORGED CHECKS.

The gentlemanly swindler with forged checks is again abroad in the land, and the detectives are having plenty of fun in watching the manner in which he slips through their fingers. Wednesday afternoon he called upon F. Coggswell, furniture dealer at No. 298 West Madison street, and selected $105 worth of furniture, which he ordered sent to his home at 511 West Monroe street. In payment he presented a check purporting to bear the signature of Keith Bros. & Co., and payable to Charles F. Spencer. He indorsed the latter name upon the back of the check, and was handed $45 in change. Then he went next door, and, after picking out a parlor stove which he thought he would like, offered a $75 check made up with the same names, but the dealer refused it, as he was not in the habit of handling that sort of security. The furniture was sent to the number mentioned, but there was no house there. Then Mr. Cogswell discovered that the check was a forgery, and upon further inquiry ascertained that there was no such firm as Keith Bros. & Co. The wholesale hat firm of Keith Bros. have in their employ a man named Spencer, and the signatures were exact reproductions of both that of the firm and their employe. The swindler is described as about 32 years of age, under stature, well built, brown hair and mustache, florid complexion, and was clad in a dark suit and stiff hat.

PROBABLY SKIPPED.

Hamilton Brock, wanted at Boston, failed to appear before Judge McAllister Wednesday last, but his bondsman, Michael McDonald, has stated that he would surely appear in court to-day. The police think, however, that Brock has jumped the $1,000 which McDonald went his security. It is also reported that Bigelow and Carroll, wanted by the Montgomery, Ala., authorities for the Stoelker jewelry robbery, have forfeited their bail, and will be seen no more hereabouts until the affair has blown over.

ROBBERIES.

The safe-blowers are at it again. The night before last they pried open with a jimmy a window in the office of J. P. Smith & Co., ice dealers, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street. Holes were drilled in the safe, and the door and locks blown off with powder. The contents were ransacked and scattered all about the floor, but luckily enough there were no valuables in the safe save a $10 bill, which the burglars did not find, as it was concealed in an envelope, and was found in the other papers scattered about the floor.

A few days ago the detectives at Central Station arrested a young thief named Von Hessler, well known in the West Twelfth Street Police District. Some one of the numerous "give-aways" who are always in communication with the police at headquarters had said that Von Hessler was one of the most expert thieves in the country. Thereupon the police did everything in their power to have him identified as the "pal" of Rhiney in the Lindstrand jewelry robbery on Twenty-second street. Their efforts failed, for Mr. Lindstrand could not conscientiously swear to his identity. And yesterday the greatest sneak-thief of America and all that sort of thing was fined $25 for vagrancy by Justice Wallace.

The city detectives consider that if they succeed in withholding from the press the particulars of the frequent crimes, it is equivalent to the apprehension and conviction of the thief. Last Tuesday evening Room No. 161, Pacific Hotel, occupied by Mlle. Teresina Singer, one of the prima donnas in the Strakosch company, was entered by thieves while the occupants were at the theatre. Nine trunks were ransacked, and the artiste's entire wardrobe was scattered all over the floor. There were a number of partially burned matches about, indicating that the thieves had not dared to light the gas. In their haste they missed a quantity of fine lace, some cash, and some costly jewelry. The only articles missed by Mlle. Singer are the following: One ring, broad and thick gold band, set with turquoise and two diamonds, $80; one pair of earrings, Spanish figures on them, surrounded with pearls and diamonds, $80; one large diamond brooch, $150; one shell pocket-book, lined with blue silk, $5; total, $315. Some other members of the troupe stopping at the Commercial Hotel have also been robbed of smaller amounts in a similar manner. These robberies are but one link in a series. For the past four years scarcely any opera troupe or theatrical star, or company of any prominence, has been able to get out of Chicago without being plundered.

The thieves are evidently not believers in the doctrine that a new administration sweeps clean. They grow bolder daily, and not a week passes without a record of scores of robberies and burglaries. Yesterday afternoon a robbery occurred in the Rawson-Street Police District, which, for boldness in design and for artistic execution, overtops anything that has been heard of for a year past. At 12:20 in the afternoon two young men called at the residence of Martin Rueckerath on Ewing place, between Robey and Hoyne streets, and, presenting a revolver at his head, demanded his money. He refused and ordered them out, whereupon one of them assaulted him with a hammer, inflicting two not very severe scalp wounds. His cries for help alarmed the neighborhood, and the robbers fled. Mr. Rueckerath headed a small number who started in pursuit, and after a short but lively chase they captured one of the robbers, who upon being locked up at the Rawson Street Station gave the name of Henry Asciach, and claimed to reside at No. 171 North Union street. Later in the day Officer Dalton arrested a notorious thief named Mike Kennealey, and locked him up on suspicion of being the other robber. Another of the characters, giving the name of Walter Scott, was also arrested on suspicion. The thieves secured no plunder, and Mr. Rueckerath's injuries are not at all serious. The above is the story told by the police. Another and more probable version was gleaned from a friend of the injured man. Mr. Rueckerath is an apple-peddler, and upon returning home for dinner was confronted in his room by three men, each having his features concealed under a mask or a handkerchief. They set upon him at once, and in the scuffle they threw him backwards upon a table in the hall, assaulted him with the hammer, and at the same time demanded to know where he kept his money. After making their escape, the one giving the name of Asciach was arrested by a grocer named Mohrback, living at No. 1076 Milwaukee avenue. It is hardly probable that Mr. Rueckerath will be able to identify any one of his assailants, but a clear case is surely against the prisoner, who was followed from the house. The neighbors it is thought will be able to identify the others.

PARNELL'S APPEAL.

Full Text of the Demand for Aid Addressed by Irish Tenant Farmers to Their Ten Million Countrymen Who Have Taken Refuge in the "Great Shelter Land of Peoples."

Following is the full text of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues' appeal to the Irish in America and elsewhere, which has already been summarized by cable:

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND MOVEMENT—APPEAL TO THE IRISH RACE FOR ITS SUSTAINMENT.

The land and rent agitation which has originated in the West of Ireland, and is rapidly spreading throughout the country, has now assumed such national proportions that it becomes a question of first importance to all who sympathize with its legitimate objects how best to guide the popular movement to the attainment of those ends. Temporary abatements of excessive rents are being, and may continue to be, obtained through the various agencies of a sympathetic but unorganized advocacy which the existing widespread and alarming distress elicits from the press and bodies of the community; but, without the creation of some constituted guide or directing influence, the primary if not the sole cause of the existing poverty of the agricultural classes will not be removed. Independent of the effect which the products of the vast free lands of America and other favored countries must have in competition with the produce created under rent-tied and paralyzing conditions in Ireland, almost all the evils under which her people suffer are referable to a land system glaringly antagonistic to the first principles of justice and fair government, which place the good of the greatest number above the privileged gratification of the few. Landlordism, founded as an institution of systematic partiality, has proved itself but too true to the spirit of its origin by reducing all who are dependent on, but unprotected by ownership of, the soil to a degraded, semi-mendicant existence, and in addition induces the loss of that independent character which arises from an independence of position. The duties which feudal laws and customs exacted in return from those in whom they recognized certain arbitrary rights have been ignored by Irish landlordism in its relations to the soil and those dependent upon the fruits of its cultivation, thus adding to the other indictments against the system a non-fulfilment of essential obligations. Any land system which does not tend to improve the value of land and enable cultivation to meet the exigencies of those dependent upon its produce stands self-condemned as barbarous, unjust, and reprehensible.

NOT BORN TO STARVE.

The diminished population of our country, the millions of our race who perished in or fled from a land in which God intended they should not die by hunger; the continued struggle with poverty which those have to maintain who yet cling to their native soil; and the periodic climaxation of the impoverishing influences which landlordism exercises upon the social life of Ireland, demand at last, in the face of yet another impending national calamity, the application of a remedy which can no longer be denied the salvation of a people. In contrast to the social wretchedness to which a barbarous land system has reduced our country is the rapidly progressing prosperity of those people at whose demand or for whose benefit such a system has been swept away, and the cultivator of the soil has replaced the landlord as its proprietor. The surplus produce of lands thus freed, with agricultural industry thus relieved from its rent taxation, is now placed, by easy transit over sea and land, in competition with what is produced under conditions of land-tenure the most unfavorable and incentives to toil the least encouraging that ever regulated the chief industry of any civilized country. When to this is added the adverse influences of successive bad seasons, on the point of culminating in what threatens to be the worst yet experienced since famine years, the position of the Irish farmer and those depending upon the fruits of his enterprise and labor, assumes an aspect of menacing ruin, which to consider as transient or accidental would be a criminal disregard of the vital existence of a people. Impelled by the desperate circumstances of their situation, the farming and other classes concerned have proclaimed their grievances in public meetings, and by the press, demanding the remedies which alone can redress them. A consensus of opinion, apart from immediate interestedness, has declared that the remedy put forward by the present agitation is founded on justice, reason, and expediency, and that its application is absolutely essential to meet the evils complained of and insure the prosperity and contentment of Ireland. In formulating a demand for ownership of the soil by the occupiers in substitution for that of the landlords, the people of Ireland neither contemplate nor ask for the confiscation of those proprietorial rights which existing laws must necessarily recognize and protect, but that for the transfer of those rights to an industrial ownership a fair compensation may be given to those who shall be called upon to agree to such transfer for the settlement of the agrarian strife of the country and the supreme good of its people. To carry out a project as vast as that which we contemplate must require means in proportion to the difficulties that must be encountered in the undertaking. Tenants' defense associations must be organized in every county, and assistance be rendered to farmers who may be called upon to defend themselves against an unjust or capricious exercise of landlord power. The wealth of Ireland is almost entirely in the hands of that class which we propose for the good of the country to deprive of the absolute possession of the soil; and it is natural to expect that strong and influential opposition will be offered by those who will be called upon to surrender the privileges they have so long enjoyed—even in virtue of compensation and expediency. To meet this opposition, and guide the national movement for freeing the land of Ireland, assistance of two kinds must be forthcoming; the one, and most essential kind, is an organized development of earnestness and a resolute attitude on the part of the 600,000 landless farmers of Ireland, as well as those whose daily bread depends upon the prosperity of their fatherland, in demanding their just rights as guaranteed in the settlement we propose. The second aid required is money. Neither has ever been wanting when the national spirit of our country and the patriotism of her exiled sons have been appealed to in a patriotic cause, and we are confident they will not be withheld now when the very soil of Ireland is the object we desire to free, and the land-slavery of our people the thing we are resolved shall be abolished forever. None of our race have had such bitter experience of the wrongs of landlordism as those who have been compelled to seek abroad the food denied at home, and none should more readily and generously sympathize with those who are resolved to retain a firm grip of their Irish homesteads than the exiled who were forced by iniquitous laws to leave them.

EXILED FROM HOME.

In the great Shelter Land of Peoples 10,000,000 of the Irish race have found a home. The system we aspire to abolish has banished them from Ireland. Benefiting by laws which afford equal protection and encouragement to all citizens of the great Republic of America, they can appreciate the efforts which aim at affording equal incentives to progress to their crushed and persecuted kindred here. Not alone to our fellow-countrymen in America, but to all whom evil laws have scattered the world over, as well as to all other nationalities who sympathize with a wronged and impoverished people, who at last are resolved upon a remedy for the evils afflicting them, do we call for an advocacy of our cause and support in our efforts to achieve success. In constituting ourselves a committee for the purpose of carrying out this work we are animated with but one desire—to aid the tenant-farmers and those depending upon the soil of Ireland to lift themselves from the misery and social degradation in which they are plunged into a position where the notice to quit and the rack rent will not operate against their industry, security, and contentment. We are influenced by no party spirit in making this appeal, nor do we in any way propose to place this committee in antagonism with existing bodies or organizations employed in other departments of national labor. To free the land of Ireland from the unwise and unjust restrictions which militate against its proper cultivation and prevent the development of its full resources should be a labor above the customary influences of party or sectional strife, and be guided alone by motives of disinterested effort for the benefit of our common country, and the improvement, contentment, and prosperity of the greatest number of our fellow-countrymen. The grounds upon which we feel authorized to issue this appeal are the fact of our being either directly or indirectly connected with the agitation which has sprung from the distress that has evoked a national condemnation of the present land-system. As this land-movement has won an indorsement from public opinion of an occupier proprietary settlement of the land question, those who have advocated such a remedy prior to and in conjunction with the national demand now made for it feel themselves justified in taking such steps as may be best calculated to insure its application to the existing land evils of our country. In pursuance of this intention we issue this appeal to Irishmen the world over, and to those who sympathize with the object in view, to aid us in our efforts to obtain for our people the possession of an unfettered soil, and for Ireland the benefits which must result from unrestricted development of its products and resources.

CASUALTIES.

RESCUED.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Steamer Louise H., from Algiers, Africa, has arrived. The Captain reports on the night of the 18th picked up in the Bahama Channel seventeen survivors of the burned steamer Nuevo Pajara del Oceano, including Capt. Diaz and two mates. The steamer had forty-two in her crew, and about twenty passengers aboard when the calamity occurred. The rescued were in a terrible state of exhaustion. They had been clinging to the floating debris for eighteen hours.

Capt. Voss reports that about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 18th, while passing through Bahama Channel, he heard a hail, coming up apparently from the sea. He stopped the engines, lowered a boat, and picked up five men clinging to a frail raft. Learning from the rescued the nature of the disaster that had occurred, the Louis H. cruised in the vicinity until far into the forenoon of the 19th, and succeeded in picking up in all seventeen men.

From Capt. Deaz, of the Pajaro, the following particulars are obtained: The steamer left Havana Oct. 16 for Neuveitas with a general cargo, including a large lot of grain, provisions, and ammunition for the Spanish army. Everything was all right until about 4 o'clock Saturday morning, Oct. 18; when the vessel was in the Bahama Straits, between the Paredon and Lobas lights, an alarm of fire was sounded, when the Captain, passengers, and crew, who were in their beds at the time, aroused to ascertain the cause of the alarm. It was found that the vessel had taken fire amidships, and was then in a sheet of flame. General confusion ensued, some of the passengers and crew running to the stern of the vessel and jumping overboard in their night-clothes, with whatever small objects they could lay hands to serve as life-buoys, while others were trying to lower the boats. The vessel burned to the water's edge and sunk in less than four hours. There were on board forty-two of the crew, and some seventeen or twenty passengers, including about six officers and soldiers of the Spanish army. The Louise H. picked up seventeen of the unfortunates, including the Captain, two mates, and one soldier. Of this number, the Captain and five or six of the crew were badly burned and otherwise injured. These parties when picked up had been floating for eighteen hours on pieces of planks, and were almost naked. Five of the crew took to a small boat, supposed to have been picked up. One boat was lowered, and some twenty persons, passengers and crew, took to it, but are supposed to have been lost.

Those who were picked up were in a fearful state from their long exposure to the sun and water. Their flesh is torn and chafed from contact with the rough boards to which they clung, and against which the swell of the sea caused their unprotected limbs to grind and rub until great patches of skin were worn away, while the salt-water and fierce sunshine combined to finish the work. Besides, they are stiff and sore in every limb, and in their destitute condition present on the whole a pitiable sight. There was one woman, the stewardess, on the Pajaro. One of the survivors relates his efforts to save her. He had her at his side for some hours, until he could no longer hold her up, and she sank exhausted. Doubtless many were eaten by sharks, for the second mate and a companion, who were floating with a plank to support them, saw a shark approaching, and managed by climbing on top to avoid him a moment, when he turned and went away.

The Pajaro was owned by R. Herrera, of Havana, was formerly an American vessel known as the Niagara, and ran between New York and Havana. The Captain and men speak in the highest terms of the officers and crew of the steamer Louise H. for the manner in which they were treated. The Englishmen furnished clothing for the naked and attended to those who were hurt.

Thirty-three of the passengers and crew are still missing.

A DOUBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—John Birdsall, night car-checker on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at the Grand Trunk Junction, was jolted off near the platform of the caboose last night and fell under the wheels of a train which was backing up, receiving shocking injuries, which caused his death. Among the several persons who started to run to the scene of the accident was Charles Lynn, aged 14, who, in trying to get out of the way of the approaching train, stepped on another track and was run down by a switch engine, had one leg severed, and he died this afternoon.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 23.—This evening, while M. D. Phelan was returning to the city, accompanied by Katie Maher, aged 13 years, who lives eight miles from town, his horse became frightened and threw them both out. The girl's neck was broken, and she was picked up dead. Phelan had two of his fingers broken in trying to stop the horse.

FATAL FALL.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Herman Stategir, a dry-goods clerk, living with his wife and son in the second story of a building on Main street, was found lying at the foot of the stairs with his skull broken at an early hour this morning. It is presumed that he had fallen down-stairs during the night while intoxicated.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—By the explosion of the gasoline-tank of the State House of Correction at Ionia last night Louis Essec, engineer of the institution, and a prisoner named Charles Crystal were seriously burned. Crystal died this morning; Essec's condition is critical.

NEARLY FATAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 23.—Lindsley Kinney, son of J. B. Kinney, went to a vault this forenoon to fill a gas-machine with gasoline, and was found some time after lying in the vault insensible and not breathing. Several hours of hard work over him were necessary before consciousness returned. He is now out of danger, though not fully recovered from the effects of the gas.

English Talk About Grant.

London Truth.

On the whole, Grant may be described as about the one great gun America has turned out since Washington—Lincoln, perhaps, and certainly Longfellow, excepted. He is, moreover, a truer exemplification of his country's genius than either of those eminent men. For the typical Yankee is Jack of all trades, and has proved an old proverb false by being good at many things.

Grant, for instance, has been tanner, farmer, banker, soldier, politician, and means to end, apparently, as Chairman of a canal company. Two things, however, he is not,—neither writer nor speaker, which is, perhaps, the one un-American trait in his character. Among the few men who can manage to make him talk is Lord Napier of Magdala. Grant's delight with Gibraltar, of which Lord Napier is Governor, was unbounded. He liked everything and man about it, from "his Excellency" downward, and said that no spot in the British Empire had made him understand better the secret of England's power. The silent warrior, one sees, can occasionally pay a stately and graceful compliment.

Grant likes us, on the whole, and is reasonably proud of his Scotch origin. If the Alabama business never ended in a tragic way—which it well might have—the praise is probably due to him. Motley, the American Minister to our Court, was all for war, and even threatened it. Grant snubbed him fearfully, and observed to a friend: "I thought, after that, Motley would have been man enough to resign." But Motley took a different view of the case. He had mad what he fancied to be agreat name as an author, and wanted to be chronicled as a great diplomatist into the bargain. The man's soul was absolutely eaten up with vanity. *Exempli gratia*—and the anecdote is not altogether out of place, for we are dealing with men and things American—Motley's time as United States Minister to London was chiefly employed in "moving heaven and earth," as a friend of his told me, to get himself named "Ambassador." Ambassadors, as every one in society knows, rank immediately after Princes of the Blood. They alone, as the Congress of Vienna put it, have the "representative character." Ministers, or, to give them their full style, "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary," are accorded, by the courtesy of England, precedence after Dukes. Motley was once dining at the late Lady Egerton's; so was the Duke of Norfolk. "Shall I take you in to dinner?" quoth the Yankee Envoy to Lady Egerton, who, with an imperceptible shrug of the shoulders, replied, "If you like." How matters were squared with the Premier-Duke is a fact of not much consequence; but it is worth remembering that these are the sort of men—Republicans in their own country, aristocrats abroad—with whom an American President has to deal. And Grant managed them very well. Motley he summarily recalled when he found that gentleman would not take a hint. As to others, it may be borne in mind that the President came very fairly out of the Civil-Service scandals revealed in 1876. I forget who was the principal rogue, but he and every one after him were careful to say the President was guiltless.

Kidney and urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured with Hop Bitters.

GLOVES.

Fall and Winter Gloves and Mittens of Every Description

Berlin Gloves, lined, from	25c up.
Cloth Gloves, from	25c up.
Silk Gloves, lined, from	50c up.
Dogskin, lined, fur top, from	75c up.
Castor Gloves from	50c up.
Otter Fur Gloves from	$5.00 up.

We have on hand 400 DISTINCT, DIFFERENT Styles of WINTER GLOVES, ranging from the finest to the medium grades.

PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, 94 STATE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—LUCIA

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, OCT. 24,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia, Mlle. MARIA LITTA; Edgardo, Signor BALDANZA (his first appearance); Ashton, Mr. L. G. GOTTSCHALK; Raimondo, Sig. FERRARIO; Romano, Sig. LAFONTAINE.

To-morrow (Saturday) Afternoon, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clk,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

IL TROVATORE. IL TROVATORE.

Which created such an immense furore at its representation last Tuesday evening.

Leonora, Mlle. Teresina SINGER; Azucena, Mlle. Anna de BELOCCA; Manrico, Sig. PETROVICH; Count Di Luna, Sig. STORTI; Ferrando, Sig. FERRARIO.

To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clk,

LA TRAVIATA. LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta, Mlle. LA BLANCHE; Flora, Mlle. ARCONE; Alfredo, Sig. LAZARINI; Germont, Mr. GOTTSCHALK; Barone, Sig. LAFONTAINE; Dottore, Sig. FERRARIO.

Monday evening, Oct. 27 (last week) ......MARTHA.
Tuesday evening, Oct. 28..........NORMA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

11 Nights and 2 Saturday Matinees, commencing Monday, Oct. 20. Seats can be secured by telephone for Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET as FRITZ IN IRELAND; Or, The Bell-Ringer of the Rhine and the Love of the Shamrock. With a Dramatic Company far the best Mr. Emmet has ever had. During the play Mr. Emmet will introduce 10 of his Original Songs and Dances. Mr. Emmet has purchased a real Irish Jaunting Car and an Irish Donkey. Look out for the Irish Negro!

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Saturday evening, Nov. 1—Benefit of John Hooley, Jr., Treasurer. Sunday Evening, Oct. 26—Howard's English Opera Co. in Bohemian Girl.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. H. Haverly........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT SUCCESS

MR. B. MACAULEY,

In his delightful portraiture of quaint character, "UNCLE DAN'L," supported by his excellent company, in E. A. Locke's new comedy-drama,

A MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, half night prices. Monday—Haverly's United Mastodon Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.

MITCHELL & SPRAGUE...Proprietors and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Engagement Extraordinary! The World's Wonders, the Brothers VALJEAN, engaged for one week only at the enormous salary of $400.00. Entire change of bill; 15 new artists. Admission—Every Evening and Sunday Matinee, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveats

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American." Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

FINANCIAL.

A GOOD PLAN—The most profitable way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. Alvord, of Brandon, Vt., is at the Gardner.

Bensom Heine, of Perry, Ill., is at the Gardner.

R. M. Childs, of La Porte, Ind., is at the Gardner.

Sheriff Frank Hitchcock, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Pacific.

W. H. Kane, of the *Rural New Yorker*, is a guest of the Tremont.

State-Senator Luther Dearborn, of Havana, Ill., is a guest of the Pacific.

J. P. McHugh, of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, is quartered at the Tremont.

The Rev. J. F. Donet, of Jamaica, West Indies, is stopping at the Tremont.

Prof. E. D. Leavitt and family, of Cambridge, Mass., are quartered at the Pacific.

Ex-Gov. H. G. Knight and Miss Knight, of Boston, are domiciled at the Pacific.

H. R. Gaffney, editor *Commercial Price-Current*, New Orleans, is at the Gardner.

A. J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, is stopping at the Pacific with his family.

W. R. Shelby, Vice-President of the Grand Rapids & Lake Shore Railroad, is at the Palmer.

A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, is a guest of the Sherman.

Alexander Muir, Cape of Good Hope; E. Rudert, Paris, France; D. Bachrach, Heidelburg, Germany, are registered at the Pacific.

Judge T. J. Brooks, of Salem, O.; Judge John T. Dyer, of Indianapolis; and Judge H. B. Hopkins, of Peoria, are sojourning at the Pacific.

Ben A. Eaton, for several years with the American Insurance Company, left the city on Tuesday to accept a position upon the editorial staff of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*.

The funeral services of the late William H. Carter, an old resident of Chicago, will be held at the residence, No. 69 Twenty-second street, to-morrow morning at half-past 10.

E. Gallup, General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and George B. Wright, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m. 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.85.

The Rev. Mr. Harsha, "Sitting-Bull," and "Bright Eyes" were over on the North Side last night, and addressed quite a large congregation in the New England Church, and drew from the pockets of the people a considerable sum for the Ponca Fund.

Prof. James N. Hyde, of Rush Medical College, delivered a lecture last night in Lower Farwell Hall to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. This was one of a series of medical lectures arranged for by the Association, and the subject was "The Power and Peril of the Period of Adolescence." About 400 young men were present, and the lecture was well received.

One of the Constables connected with Justice Demars' Court foreclosed a chattel-mortgage yesterday which had been given by one blind organ-grinder to another, on organ-grinder No. 1's organ. The organ was seized, and the Justice's clerk amused himself, the Constables, and reporters yesterday afternoon by assuming the role of *Johnny Morgan* and discoursing the popular and unpopular airs of the day.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Martin Oleson, a Swede, who was one of the crew on the schooner Jason Parker. He fell out of a yawl-boat Wednesday afternoon, near Halsted street bridge, and was drowned before assistance reached him. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was 32 years old, and unmarried. He had no relatives in this country. The Seamen's Union, of which he was a member, took charge of the body and had it prepared for burial.

A regular meeting of the Trade & Labor Council was held last evening at No. 154 Clark street, D. R. Streeter in the chair. An hour and a half was wasted over a discussion in regard to some Socialistic specimen in Ohio who was sent to jail for a libel which he had published. After much discussion a committee was appointed to see about it. It was reported that the men at N. B. Fiedler's fringe and lace factory on Wells street had struck "to obtain better treatment and increased wages." Representative Ehrhardt reported that the tailors were getting $3 per week more than they did six months ago, and that everything was lovely in that trade. Next a delegate read the platform of the Socialist party: a series of economic platitudes and a denunciation of the "competitive system." The entire outfit was adopted. The meeting then went into executive session and transacted some ordinary campaign business.

THE CITY-HALL.

Five cases of scarlet-fever and one of diphtheria.

The brick contractors on the new City-Hall got $4,000 yesterday.

A permit was issued yesterday to Mr. Reddinger to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 345 Blue Island avenue, to cost $2,500.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $250 from the Collector, $1,221 from the Water Department, and $2,695 from the Controller.

Carl Shultz, of New Columbus, Pa., writes to the Mayor, inquiring for his brother, Rohr Shultz, who is supposed to be in this city. He is 21 years old, five feet six inches high, and with dark hair and eyes.

There was nothing new in the new City-Hall quarrel yesterday. Just why the contractors are not required, or have not been, to come forward and conform to the spirit of their several contracts is not known. Time may divulge the great secret.

Only one bid has been received for the iron foot-bridge over the La Salle street tunnel. E. F. Goebel was the bidder, and his price was $553.75. The ordinance providing for the improvement limited the expense to $300, so nothing will be done until the Council takes further action.

The following were the meat condemnations yesterday: At Nos. 9 and 10 West Jackson street market, two bruised hams; and at Nos. 3 and 4, two bruised hams. Two and a half quarters of beef were condemned at Osgood, Britten & Co.'s slaughter-house: one quarter at Turner's; and one quarter at Shoenemann's.

Commissioner Waller will to-day drop a letter to the contractors for supplying the city with man-hole covers, proposing to submit the pending dispute between them and the city to the Courts. It is but due to Mr. Waller to say that the contract over which the dispute has arisen was made prior to his coming into office, consequently he is in nowise responsible for the disagreement.

Ald. McMurrich, who was a guest of the city a week or more ago, has returned to his home, and in a late Toronto paper appears a report to the Council of what he saw, especially with reference to pavements. He was favorably impressed with our cedar-block pavement, upon which he reported in detail, and a vote of thanks was tendered him. The report shows that Chicago has 133 miles of pavement, of which 109¼ miles are wooden block, 8¾ cinder, 8 gravel, 5⅞ macadam, and ⅜ of a mile stone.

A QUARREL ENDED.

The Committee on Health and County Relations had before them yesterday afternoon a variety of ordinances on the question of the disposition of diseased meat. There was a lengthy wrangle over the whole subject, resulting in recommending that all of the ordinances be placed on file, the understanding being that hereafter the Health Commissioner would station a meat-inspector at the city slaughter-houses, where all meat that was diseased or bruised should be branded and turned over to the owner, and, if subsequently found in the market, confiscated as heretofore. This will be a return to the old system, the breaking up of which has brought about all the trouble.

SUPERINTENDENT SEAVEY'S FAMILY.

The Board of Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund met yesterday afternoon and passed upon numerous small bills. Three claims were sent to the Law Department for adjudication. Among the claims presented out of the ordinary line was one from the family of the late Superintendent of Police, Mr. Seavey, who claimed to come under the provision allowing them $600. The matter was looked into, and it appeared that the deceased had not been a member of the Department ten years,—the necessary time to give the Board authority,—and finally it was agreed to get the opinions of physicians as to the cause of his death. If it appears that his disease and death were the result of overwork, or the hardships of office, then the Board will have authority to assist the family; if not, they cannot.

THE LUMBER ORDINANCE INVESTIGATION.

A week or so ago the Council appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the marketable value of the salable Alderman. The papers had published interviews with several lumbermen who were interested in amending the lumber ordinance, and the charges had been so direct as to demand that they be looked into, hence the appointment of the Committee. The members met yesterday afternoon at the City Clerk's office, and some of the witnesses summoned were present,—enough to satisfy the Committee that there was nothing in the charges. John Comstock, it appears, was about the only person called who got his notice and failed to appear, but Ald. McCormick did not think his testimony would have been overimportant.

Mr. Parks was first called, and a report from the *Times* was read to him, in which he was made to say, at a meeting of lumbermen, that there were two ways of fixing the lumber ordinance,—one to buy up the Council, and another to take the matter to the Courts. He said the report was not full, nor entirely true. It had been said in a meeting of the lumbermen that it would take about 2,000 to carry the ordinance, but he did not use the language himself, nor did any one ever suggest anything of the kind to him. He had never been approached on the subject, but he had no doubt there were persons who were pretending to sell Aldermanic votes. Finally, he denied that he had ever been interviewed by a *Times* reporter on the subject.

Mr. Keith was the next witness, and the *Times'* report of what he had said in reference to the buying up of the Council was read to him. He denied the statements therein in toto, and pulled from his pocket a report of the lumbermen's meeting printed in THE TRIBUNE, which, he said, was correct. He had never said anything derogatory to the Aldermen in connection with the lumber ordinance, and knew nothing to say.

There being no further witnesses, the farce was brought to an end for the day, and, most likely, forever. All there appears to be to the whole thing is the misrepresentation of the lumbermen by the *Times* in the effort of a reporter to manufacture a sensation.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the County Court yesterday John V. Gage and Elizabeth Collins sued Ezra L. Sherman and wife for $1,000.

In the Criminal Court to-day the regular calendar has been postponed to allow of the trial of the Lundqvist cases.

John C. Rybalt, Simon Miller, and H. W. Brannan were yesterday adjudged insane and paupers in the County Court.

Julius Heimberg, Clerk of the County Jail, was yesterday busied with the preparation of the list of alleged thugs and thieves who are to come before the Grand Jury.

The Committee on Hospital met yesterday and decided to recommend to the Board that it be ordered that a fence be erected around the Hospital lot at a cost of not more than $900.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the trial of John Lundqvist for receiving stolen property occupied the whole day. The case will probably not be concluded before Saturday. In the case of Charles Burton, charged with larceny, the jury disagreed.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed $4,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out $6,000.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $30,000.

Another $100,000 batch of yellow shiners was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday from the New York Assay Office.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday footed up $31,037. Of this amount, $27,348 was for tax-paid spirits, $2,756 for tobacco and cigars, and $587 for beer.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: P. Strauve, 50 brls herrings; Berthold Eck, 39 pkgs toys; Wendelin Myer, 1 cask and 1 ½-cask brandy; E. Hoffman, 2 cases cigars; W. H. Schimpfermann & Sons, 2 cases cigars; Kalman Bros, 3 cases cigars; Kohlsaat & Co., 7 cases dry goods; J. C. Vaughn, 2 cases bulbs; Olaf Benson, 2 cases flowers; Murandez & Garcia, 12 bales leaf tobacco; Wilson Bros, 3 cases hosiery; J. B. Jeffrey, 1 case and 1 bdl iron and steel; Stettauer Bros & Co., 4 cases dry goods; G. W. Weber & Co., 17 cases household goods; W. E. Burlock & Co., 1 case cottons; Fowler Bros, 115 sacks salt. Collections, $6,499.91.

The Federal Grand Jury ground out six indictments yesterday and adjourned until this morning. The indicted were Frank Devere, who nipped a set of surgical instruments from the Marine Hospital a month or so ago, and who has been lying in jail ever since; Mansford Mott, whose offense consists in having charged more than the legal fee, $25, for obtaining a pension for Mary Carnahan, and who is out on bail; John E. Clark, of Chicago, for having counterfeit dimes and halves in his possession, knowing them to be such, and who has been languishing in jail; Joseph Wanner, of Peoria, for stealing a letter containing $1, and who was brought from Peoria yesterday and taken over the river; Hiram Rooney, of Chicago, for counterfeiting, who is in jail; and Jacob Roos, the Chicago Post-Office peculator, who has been out on bail for some time. The bail was fixed in all cases except that of Roos at $1,000, and in his it was made $2,000. Those who are out on bail will be brought in to-day, while those in jail will probably remain there till they get their trials. The Grand Jury will probably make another hole in the list of petty cases to-day.

ELGIN GAS TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 23.—The controversy between the city and the Gas Company relative to the price of gas, which has continued for several years, has finally culminated in the decisive action of the city authorities in shutting off the gas from street-lamps and public buildings, and the City-Hall has recently been lighted with candles and oil. At the last meeting of the City Council, that body passed a resolution to allow the Gas Company $900 as settlement in full to date, and it is understood that the Superintendent of the concern will accept this compromise. A new difficulty, however, has arisen in the fact that the Mayor now refuses to sign the order for the money, and consequently the settlement is off. The price charged private consumers has been $3.50 per thousand feet, and to the city $2.80. If the compromise can be effected, the prices will be reduced to $3.00 and $2.40 respectively. The unfortunate imbroglio is creating considerable excitement; meanwhile the streets of the city are in utter darkness at night.

WANTED TO DIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 23.—Albert Beck, son of a prominent clothing dealer in this city, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide this afternoon in a low ranch by taking forty grains of morphine. He still lives, but the chances are against recovery, owing to the length of time before discovery, and the enormous dose taken.

A Big Case with a Small Boy In It.

New York Herald.

Two very rich Maryland planters (brothers) died about a quarter of a century ago, one of them a bachelor, while the other left several children, supposed to be illegitimate. These latter inherited their father's estate by the terms of his will, and, on the death of their bachelor uncle claimed his property also, as being heirs-at-law of a man dying intestate. Their claim was disputed by a cousin of the deceased, who himself insisted on being recognized as nearest of kin, on the ground that the other claimants were illegitimate. These latter proved their legitimacy, after a long legal struggle, by finding in Europe the priest who performed the marriage ceremony for their parents. They therefore obtained possession of their uncle's estate, but not until they had reduced themselves to poverty by a series of contests that ended only in the highest court of the land, many of the leading lawyers of the nation having taken prominent part in the struggle. Similar stories have been developed in fiction, but always by the aid of lovely maidens and hardened villains, an unexpected and perfectly rapturous denouement being brought about by a handsome lover. But in this case the beginning of the end was provided by that irrepressible marplot, the small boy. The bachelor brother, instead of dying intestate, made a will in favor of the cousin who fought so hard the supposed heirs at law, and left it with a Washington lawyer, who went South at the beginning of the War, leaving with his office-boy a box of papers to be delivered to the persons addressed in case of the non-return of the attorney, and the boy probably forgot. A short time ago the youngster, having presumably come to man's estate, recovered his memory; the will, the existence of which had been unknown, was sent to the cousin's lawyer, and the case is again to go before the Supreme Court. The story is stranger than any fiction, as all stories necessarily are when the small boy has anything to do with the facts.

WHEAT.

The Bears Get a Chance to Claw Things,

And Work Away Successfully at Everything but Provisions.

A Prospect of a Lively Time on 'Change To-Day.

Milwaukee Participates Fraternally in the Downward Turn.

CHICAGO.

THE BEARS AHEAD.

The "bears" got down to business yesterday and succeeded in getting in a good deal of work between sunrise and sundown. Prices took a further tumble, and the worst of it was that the tumble wasn't followed by the usual rally later on in the day. The "unreasoning public" began to think that the long-prophesied "break" was coming, if it hadn't actually set in, and the "bear" side of the house chuckled to itself as it said, "Wait and see the outsiders, the milliners, barbers, dressmakers, and chambermaids, throw their wheat on the market, and sell out for the best they can get, while men of capital rush in, gobble it up, and send it kiting again." The "bulls," with their "never-give-up" characteristic, affected to smile at what they were pleased to call an insignificant "break,"—a sort of sideshow, as it were, to the entertainment in the main tent,—and slyly advised that the present "drop" made it an extra good time to buy and hold the cereal until she boomed again—as boom she certainly would—higher than ever.

THE LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS

were very much excited yesterday, and yet with less doing than the recent average. The leading exception to the rule of less activity was generally lard for January. Exceedingly irregular was the course of prices, provisions going up and grain going down in a manner astonishing to many.

The wheat market was early depressed by news of an unusual decline in Liverpool. There the market was variously represented as 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, and some of the private cables that came dropping in at intervals afterward were accepted as indicating even a further decline. British buyers appeared to be impressed with the feverish, unsettled condition of our market during the past two or three days; and, it was intimated by one of them, felt that they have only to hold off a little in order to secure the property on more favorable terms to themselves than in the recent past; and so it was telegraphed that buyers were slow even at depressed quotations, the Liverpool market being, in fact, merely a nominal one. New York was, of course, represented lower, and the

LOCAL FEELING WAS "BEARISH"

in consequence of the news, but the market did not decline half so far as was freely prophesied by the leading buyers at the outset. The offerings on 'Change were not very free, and it was thought that the local deal is pretty well evened up, while the news had not traveled out into the country to bring in selling orders from that region. A few of the local bears were selling, but that rather sparingly, and it seemed as if very little wheat was sold except by parties who were already on the long side. Outside of that the trading was largely in changes from November to December, the premium on the latter month ranging from 2 to 2¼ cents. Fresh buying done was almost exclusively for the last-named month. The market for seller November opened at $1.17, sold up to $1.17⅝, with a rumored sale at $1.18, declined $1.16¼, reacted to $1.16¾, and closed on 'Change at $1.16½, making spot wheat $1.15½. In the afternoon the market was relatively weak, under the receipt of some selling orders from outside. November declined to $1.15¼ and closed on the sidewalk at $1.15⅜, which was 2⅝ cents lower than the market of twenty-four hours previous. There was little doing yesterday in wheat for shipment. No. 3 was taken to some extent at $1.07 to $1.07½, and the No. 2 was bought as usual for carrying against future contracts. Shippers were in the market for winter wheat at $1.24 to $1.24½, but the arrivals for the past few days have been so light that there have been comparatively few offerings.

THE CORN MARKET

was weak in sympathy with wheat. It was quoted at 1d. to 2d. per cental lower in Liverpool, and Baltimore was telegraphed weak and panicky. Of course a decline here followed, but the market was really steady in comparison to the weakness prevailing elsewhere. Seller November opened at 44⅞ cents, sold up to 45¼ cents, went back on 'Change to 44½ cents, and closed in the afternoon at 44¼ cents, which was a decline of just one cent from the previous day. The change for May was almost precisely the same as for November, and cash corn went off freely at 45 cents to 46 cents, closing with sellers at 45¼ cents.

THE PROVISION DEAL

was excited by news of the unusual advance in Liverpool. There quotations were up 2s. 6d. a barrel on pork and fully 1s. per 100 pounds on lard and meats. The result was a rush for January lard, which was more active than on any previous day since the close of the last packing season. Other futures were neglected. The lard market closed 10 cents higher than the previous day at $6.30 for next month and $6.45 for January. Pork advanced, selling up to $10.47½ for January and closed 10 cents to 15 cents per barrel higher at $10.30 for that month. The deal in other futures was unimproved, except that the poor shorts for October got another turn in the screw; thus all those who settled yesterday being obliged to pay 50 cents per barrel more than on the previous day,—a sale was made at $12.50 per barrel.

It was said that the now celebrated

GEN. STILES,

who made such large money on wheat in the upturn, was yesterday long to the extent of 300,000 to 400,000 bushels, and that he now found himself rapidly losing the money he had made previously. It should not be said that he is losing all his winnings, because it is reported that the gentleman, accompanied by two others, carried $10,000 in gold-pieces to the Fidelity vaults Wednesday and deposited that sum there in the name of his wife, with the remark that "That was so much salted down anyhow."

MAJ. DOXEY

has about fixed up his troubles, and expects, with new blood and new capital, to start up "the old oaken bucket" (shop) about next Monday morning. The fresh financial sinews will be supplied by J. C. Lee, of Indianapolis, and others, whose names are as yet kept in the background. Maj. Doxey will remain, of course, as manager, and is full of faith as to the concern's new lease of life.

MILWAUKEE.

A DROP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The prognostications of lower prices for wheat, based upon the tone of the market and its surroundings, are being fulfilled as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The continued lower cable reports seem to have at last taken the tuck out of the most persistent of the bulls, and they now stand meek lookers-on as the quotations go sliding down the scale, wondering the while, no doubt, where the thing is going to stop. The market this morning opened 2c lower than yesterday's closing prices, viz.: at $1.18 for November and $1.20 for December, with quite a display of activity and excitement. But really the transactions were limited. McGeoch stepped into the pit bent upon checking the downward tendency and forcing an advance if possible.

HE BOUGHT FREELY

at from $1.20 to $1.20¼, $1.20½, and even $1.20⅝, yet could not sustain even this trifling bulge long, for the moment he ceased buying prices would go down again. He retired at last, satisfied that it would be impossible for him or any one else to restore confidence to-day. The closing sales of the morning hours were made at $1.17¾ for November and $1.19⅜ and $1.19½ for December. The dealings were light in comparison with other days, and the general feeling subdued and uncertain.

During the noon hour prices went still lower, December touching $1.19, and closing at $1.19½, while November sold down to $1.17, and remained at that figure. The market possessed no features

WORTHY OF SPECIAL NOTICE.

Transactions appeared to be limited to exchanges between Chicago and Milwaukee. Local dealers occupied back seats, or stood on the high ledges of the pit, quiet lookers-on, not daring to venture a purchase or sale. Cash wheat, as has been the case now for several days, was not wanted. On the whole, the market, both for regular and options, was slow and unsatisfactory. Following were the closing prices of the Regular Board: No. 1 hard, $1.20; No. 1 plain, $1.18; No. 2 hard and plain, $1.16½; No. 3, $1.08; No. 4, 99½ cents; rejected 90 cents; October, $1.16; November, $1.17; December, $1.19½.

This afternoon December dropped off to $1.18¼ and advanced again to $1.18⅝, when McGeoch once more stepped into the pit as a purchaser of all lots of 5,000, 10,000, or even 25,000 and 50,000 bushels offered. The boys

UNDERTOOK TO LOAD HIM UP,

but when they got through Mac was clamoring for 50,000 more, as if hadn't succeeded in obtaining any wheat at all. "McGeoch is trying to bolster up the market for the second time to-day, but he won't succeed any better now than he did before," was the remark that reached the ears of THE TRIBUNE correspondent from various parts of the pit while this scene occurred. A brief pause followed, when some one offered a 25,000 bushel block at $1.18¼. This was promptly taken by McGeoch, other sales following at the same figure. November ranged 2c lower, with few offerings. Just before half-past 3 o'clock prices again weakened, December selling at $1.18¼ and $1.18⅜, the latter being the closing quotation.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat	99,120	81,140
Corn	4,000	......
Oats	3,000	......
Barley	39,720	12,748
Rye	9,070	1,600

Amount of wheat in store, 1,340,000 bushels.

The grain inspection reported up to 9 a. m. embraced 321 cars, of which 239 were wheat, 8 corn, 7 oats, 44 barley, and 23 rye.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

His Recent Experiences Among the Brule Sioux—What He Says of the Indian Police—Success of the Wagon Experiment—Result of the Land-Allotment Scheme—The Secretary Preparing a Report on the Ute Trouble.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

. . . "Do you see these?" exclaimed the Secretary, presenting me with two sheets of parchment, emblazoned with huge red seals, from which many ribbons of blue and red fluttered coquettishly. "They are two commissions in the Indian Police: one is for Lieut. Big-Heart, and the other for Capt. Gray-Bird. We are very proud of our Indian Police."

"It is a new service, is it not?" I asked.

"It was only organized last year on the Sioux Reservation. They are volunteers, selected by our Agents, and the aristocrats, the best-blooded young Indians. The chiefs are jealous of them, because they are selected without their intervention."

"What is the strength of this force?"

"One thousand. Congress only allows us $5 a month for each man. It is not enough; we should pay them $15. We give them their uniform, which stands us in $7 a suit, including hat. They use their own mounts, saddles, and bridles. The uniform is a gray tunic with a single row of brass buttons; gray pants with a red stripe, and a soft black hat, with the words 'Indian Police' on the band. They also have shields on their breasts. The officers wear blue. We recently had a petition from them," laughed the Secretary, "urging that the uniform be changed to blue, as they wanted to look like the soldiers of the 'Great Father,' and less like horse thieves."

"What are their duties, Mr. Secretary?"

"They are used against horse-thieves, and for quelling disturbances amongst their own people. Also for capturing Indians of other tribes who may turn up for the purpose of fomenting agitations. For instance, the other day two Indians were snapped up who came to the reservation in the hostile interests of Sitting Bull; and we have another instance of the capture of hostile Indians who were stealing ponies. When I lately visited the Brule Sioux three of these police rode ninety miles with me in the one day, having but one relay of horses. Gen. Sherman asked me yesterday if, during my visit, I had any military escort, and when I told him that I had no escort of any description he said that four years ago this would have been simply an impossibility. Why," added the Secretary, with a burst of enthusiasm, "I was as safe with the Sioux as if I was in this office."

"What about Sitting Bull?" I asked.

"Sitting Bull has the Bohemians, the *vauriens*, with him, the Indians who want venison without working for it. It is quite a mistake to say that the Sioux are as well armed as our soldiers."

"Cannot the Indians purchase arms?"

"They can, outside the reservation, but not a weapon, not a cartridge, is sold inside. We have *absolutely* no power to interfere outside the reservation," and here the Secretary read the section of the act of Congress.

"Are you in favor of appointing army officers as Agents, as recently suggested, Mr. Secretary?"

"I do not care to express an opinion on that subject. When we had the land surveys made, a detachment of troops was sent with the surveyors. No sooner did the military appear than a band of Indians, 250 strong, and all riding white horses, waited upon the Agent and gravely demanded what the military demonstration meant, adding that they (the Indians) would protect the surveyors. During my recent visit, knowing the feeling of the Indians on this subject, I requested that no escort be sent with me.

"Our wagon experiment has proved immensely successful. We found the carrier-system unsatisfactory, and we resolved upon making the Indians their own carriers. We gave them wagons, and, although we were ridiculed on all sides, still persevered, with the result that 1,500 wagons are now running on the Indian reservations,—500 in the Sioux."

"What is your opinion of the Indians as traders?"

"They are the best, the most economical, and the most honest people we have to deal with. For instance, they have run short of provisions on more than one occasion, and there is not a single instance of their having broken open a package to satisfy their hunger. We have never lost a pound of freight. When a vessel arrives at Rosebud Landing, the Agent announces that he will require a certain number of wagons, and these are forthcoming in a trice. The great pride of the Sioux is in his whip, and he will pay as high as $10 for it. To demonstrate to you how highly the Sioux value our efforts on their behalf, I may mention that they stamped last year in the calendar with a wagon in commemoration of the new system, as they stamp the most remarkable occurence of the year to mark the year."

"Had you any complaints from the Sioux when you met them in council, Mr. Secretary?"

"Just one, and that was that the school-teachers talked Dakota, and I was requested to urge upon them to confine themselves to English. I will give you one instance which will show you what confidence these people have in us. They have placed eighty of their children at school in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, four of these being sons of Spotted-Tail. There are no people on the face of the earth fonder of their offspring than the Indians, and the scene at the parting was of the most heartrending description,—the women in an agony of grief, the men actually weeping."

The Secretary here mentioned several instances of the devotion of Indian parents to their children. We now turned to the land-allotment question.

"You will see claim-stakes by the dozen on the land," said Mr. Schurz, "and every respect is paid to the survey. As soon as the survey is approved, each head of a family gets his land. Then the houses begin. We give them sashes for windows, door-hinges, planks, shingles, and a stove; they do the rough work themselves. I saw Big Foot seated triumphantly astride his roof, engaged in shingling it. The houses are twelve feet by eighteen, with sloping roofs, and contain two rooms. You would be astonished to find so many farms, and so well laid-out with corn, pumpkins, squashes, etc. We have a bill before Congress that we consider of the highest importance. It is a Land bill, and it proposes to give the land to the Indians in fee-simple, to be inalienable for twenty-five years."

"How many Indians are there in the Indian Territory?"

"Only 50,000 in the Territory. The whole number is 75,000. It will be very difficult to say what is Indian and what is not, by and by," laughed Mr. Schurz; "par exemple, I met an Indian whose father was a Scotchman and his mother a half-breed. His wife is a German, and still his children are members of the Cherokee tribe. The present chief of the Cherokee Nation is a man named Thompson, who doesn't understand a word of English. I also encountered a full-blooded Sioux who spoke the purest French, and who referred to the Sioux as ces sauvages, 'Those savages.'"

"In your experience, Mr. Secretary, have you met any Indian capable of distinguishing himself in the intellectual field?"

"Well, no. What would appear extraordinary in an Indian would be very ordinary with one of us. Perhaps if Sitting-Bull had received a university education he might have achieved something. No," added Mr. Schurz, after some deliberation, "we can never make anything of an Indian but a policeman or a second-rate farmer. By the system which we have so successfully inaugurated we may confidently look forward to absorbing the Indians until they will totally disappear in the great white family."

Mr. Schurz described some of the places he visited during his recent tour, especially the Council-House, at Ocmuldie, for the Five Nations,—the Cherokees, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Creeks,—which cost $13,000. He also quoted newspapers published by the Indians, partly in Indian and partly in Cherokee. The amount annually appropriated by Congress for supplying food, raiment, etc., to the Indian Territory is $4,710,000, and the Trust Fund arising out of the sale of lands, etc., to credit of the Indians is $4,000,000. The Treasury pays the civilized Indians in money; the uncivilized, in food and clothes. He also dwelt upon the stringent efforts being made by the Government to dissuade the Indians from polygamy.

On the question of the Ute difficulty Mr. Schurz excused himself from speaking, as he was preparing a report on the subject for the information of the President, pending the presentation of which official etiquet imperatively demanded silence. To Mr. Schurz this Indian question is a problem which he feels himself bound to solve, and one into which he has thrown himself con amore.

YORKTOWN.

The Old Battle Fought Over Again.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 23.—This town to-day presented a scene of bustle and activity not witnessed since the early days of the War. In the river below lay the flagship Powhattan, steamers Kersearge and Marion, and the training ships Saratoga and Portsmouth of the North Atlantic squadron.

At noon a national salute was fired from the flagship, and soon after the yacht Ocean Gem steamed up to the wharf, having on board Gov. Holliday and staff, Adjt.-Gen. Latta, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. W. L. Lincoln, of Washington; Gen. Cameron, of Connecticut, and others. By this time the visiting military had arrived, and were formed in line to receive his Excellency. There were present five companies of artillery from Fort Monroe, under command of Gen. Getty, and accompanied by the Post band, a battalion of marines, three companies from the North Atlantic Squadron, the Old Dominion Guards, Portsmouth; Norfolk Light Artillery, Blues, and Norfolk City Guards; Richmond Light Artillery, Blues, and Company C, First Virginia Regiment of Richmond; Wise Light Infantry of Williamsburg, the Peninsular Guards of Hampton, Va., and Webster Guards (youths) of the Webster Institute of Norfolk.

On landing, the Governor was met by Dr. Power, President of the Centennial Committee, and presented to Admiral Wyman, Gen. Getty, and the officers present, when the line of march was taken up for the speakers' stand, which had been erected in a vacant field near the village, and was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and occupied by the Governor and distinguished visitors. The troops were marched in front of the stand, while the visitors, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, gathered about to hear the addresses.

After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. O. E. Herrick, Post Chaplain, U. S. A., Dr. Powers delivered a short address of welcome, in which he briefly referred to the object of the celebration, and then introduced Gov. Holliday, who welcomed the military and citizens in a few appropriate remarks.

Gen. Talliferro, orator of the day, then delivered the oration.

Capt. James Barron Hope, of Norfalk, was next introduced, and made a brief speech. In closing, he made an appeal to the assembly to take action to resuscitate the William and Mary College.

Congressman Goode introduced a series of resolutions recommending that the committees named be appointed to inaugurate the movement for raising the necessary funds among patriotic citizens of the Union to repair the William and Mary College, and that they report progress on the 19th of October, 1881. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Hugh Blair Grigsby, of Richmond, appointed Chairman.

Col. Lincoln, who represented the Governor of Massachusetts, was next introduced and spoke briefly. He was followed by the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, Col. Staples, of North Carolina, and Prof. Charlier, representing the French Government at New York. The Professor hoped that in 1881, when the citizens and soldiers of the Republic assembled here for the centennial celebration, when the college had been resuscitated, that France, through the Governor of the State and President of the United States, would be invited to participate in that celebration, and the two sister Republics will go hand in hand together until the Governments of Europe shall join them in one grand Republic.

At the conclusion of the address, which was warmly applauded, the band of the Powhattan played the Marseillaise. Maj. Burmish, of her Majesty's service, who has been in the country four months traveling, was then introduced, and made an amusing address. He did not wish to rob them of their honors, which had been fairly won, as both British and Americans win them at the point of the bayonet. [Cheers.] He hoped the British and American bayonets would never again be crossed in strife, but be combined together against a common foe.

A series of resolutions was then offered requesting the Hon. John Goode to urge Congress to have a monument erected on the site of Cornwallis' surrender to commemorate the event, which was adopted.

Dr. Power then invited the military and invited guests to participate in a barbecue, which was served on the lawn in front of the old Nelson House.

The vessels of the squadron, which were all handsomely decorated and added much to the success, will return to the Roads to-morrow.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—Chief-of-Police Kennedy has taken steps to prosecute the *Sentinel* Printing Company criminally for libel, and will also institute civil proceedings, placing damage to his character and reputation as an official at $25,000. The suits will be based upon reflections contained in the *Sentinel* article this morning concerning his treatment of prisoners at the House of Correction and the management of the financial affairs of that institution while Inspector. The Associated Press Agent will in all probability also be proceeded against similarly. Messrs. Murphey & Roberts, of the *Sentinel*, are to be arrested to-morrow morning. The Hon. James G. Jenkins and W. H. Ebbits have been retained by Mr. Kennedy as counsel to assist District-Attorney Jeff C. McKinney in the prosecution.

A QUEER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 23.—Mullens, the man who was loaded with bullets by Josh Ogelby, insane, yesterday, will recover from his wounds. He says that he and Josh have always been on the best of terms, and never had any words which should excite him to the deed. He thinks Ogelby is not insane, but full of meanness. Mullens will commence suit against Ogelby to recover damages in the sum of $10,000. As the insane man has nothing, it will be a legal knot for lawyers to untie, to show whether his mother can be held accountable for the actions of her son.

A Wonderful Record.

Myriads of so-called "specifics" and "cures" for rheumatism have already been brought before the public, and many of them have even been indorsed by the certificates of respectable and prominent citizens, who have derived benefit from such preparations. There is no doubt that a great many of these "Liniments," "Oils," etc., so widely advertised and freely recommended for rheumatism and painful complaints of a similar nature, have genuine merit, and will relieve certain types of the complaints named; but, when rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help but very little. Although not recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics" as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention, as an example, the case of Mr. A. Heilman, editor of the Pittsburg *Republican*, who suffered with rheumatism for two years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies, and exhausting the skill of the most experienced physicians, without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil to effect a permanent cure. Mr. C. Hanni, a well-known citizen of Youngstown, O., secured for his wife, who for twelve years had been a constant sufferer from neuralgia in the head, the services of the ablest physicians of the land, but they were unable to do anything for her; half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Mr. William Reinhart, Elmore, Wis., reports the case of a neighbor who for twenty-four years had suffered so terribly with rheumatism that, at times, he could hardly move around: a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. "To cap the climax," however, Mr. A. Neiger, of Taylorville, Pa., writes that his mother, who has been a continual sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirty years, used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was immediately relieved of all pain. These are results which truly deserve to be brought to public notice; but they are not exceptions, as will be seen by the numerous other certificates from all parts of the United States. It should be the duty of every one to call the attention of his suffering friends and neighbors to this wonderfully efficacious preparation, especially as the low price of 50 cents a bottle places it within the reach of all persons, rich and poor.

THE BEES.

The Sessions of the Honey-Growers at an End.

Another Batch of Papers Read and Discussed—A Love-Feast at Night.

The bee-keepers held their third day's session at the Lyceum Theatre, on Desplaines street, yesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock.

The first matter taken into consideration was the place of holding the next annual meeting.

Mr. Collins, of Texas, and the President thought Cincinnati would be the most available place.

Mr. Heddon, of Michigan, favored Detroit.

Prof. Cook, of Michigan, thought it would be best to go half way to meet the friends of the Association, and therefore he advised that the next meeting be held at Cincinnati.

Finally, Cincinnati was chosen by a large majority of the Convention.

It was agreed to leave the time of holding the Convention to be settled by the Executive Committee.

The press was voted a resolution of thanks for the full and correct reports which its representatives had made of the proceedings. The President also personally complimented the reporters present.

Mr. Parmly read

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

which showed the cash on hand to be only $39.50.

THE CYPRIAN BEE MATTER

was again taken up.

Mr. King, of New York, gave his experience with Cyprian queens, and thought the species was a profitable bee to invest in, both for propagating and honey-making.

Prof. Cook thought Mr. Julius Hoffman had the purest Cyprian bees, or at least as pure as any, in the country. Mr. Jones and Mr. Price talked upon the color of the bee. It was generally conceded that it should be yellow, but there was some difference of opinion upon the precise shade.

CLOVER.

Prof. Cook produced a specimen of Bokhara clover, which he considered very productive of honey. Prof. Cook also exhibited several other specimens of honey-producing plants.

Mr. Jones said he was importing some of the sweet clover seed, and promised to give the President some to distribute among the members of the Association.

Mr. George Thompson, of Geneva, Ill., thought this clover was a nuisance to the farmer, and that it should not be introduced to any extent.

Others were of the same opinion, while still others thought the clover might better be tolerated than many weeds which grew in abundance along the roadside.

A paper entitled "Can Bee-Culture Be Made Profitable?" by J. H. Nellis, of Canajoharie, N. Y., was read by the Secretary, and a lengthy discussion followed, the delegates being about equally divided. Mr. Heddon thought it was useless for any one but a specialist to attempt to make money out of the business, while Messrs. Jones, Cook, and others thought it might be made profitable by almost anybody, with a little care and attention.

"HOW TO PREVENT SWARMING"

was the heading of an article by D. D. Palmer, of New Boston, Ill. The Secretary read the paper. The writer summed up his dissertation as follows:

We will reiterate what we said years ago, in the *American Bee Journal*, that a hive in which there is no drone comb to raise drones will not swarm. To sum up in brief, ventilate, shade, give plenty of surplus room, and raise no more drones than you need, and those few from choice colonies. But, in spite of all these precautions, we will have many swarms; to make these as few as possible with the least labor, we put the first swarm in a new hive, for, so far, we have found it useless to return the first swarm. We then mark on the slate (of which we are the inventor) of the old hive "'79, June 15, sw'd." On the slate of the new hive we put "'79, June 15, sw." In from five to ten days afterwards we have a second swarm. While the bees are clustering we pinch all the queen-cells, and then return the swarm, thereby putting an end to all swarming of that hive for the present.

You will see the use of the slate as a register in swarming. When the first swarm comes off we marked on the slate, "'79, June 15, sw'd." When the second swarm came we saw on the slate that they had swarmed a few days previous. By this record we then know that this is a second swarm to be returned. By this means our apiary of 250 colonies has increased but little for the last three years.

After a short discussion upon the subject, the Convention took a recess until half-past 1 o'clock.

At the beginning of the afternoon session a question arose as to the propriety of changing the *American Bee Journal* from a monthly to a weekly publication, and reducing its size. A resolution to that effect was offered to test the sense of the meeting, and it was decided that the publication should be left as it is.

A motion was made to the effect that a clause in the Constitution be changed so as to allow ladies to become members of the Society by paying their fees and dues, provision being made that they be complimentary members as the constitution stood.

The motion was lost, a two-thirds vote being demanded.

The election of an Executive Committee resulted as follows: T. G. Newman, Chicago, Chairman; C. F. Muth, Cincinnati; E. J. Oatman, Illinois; F. F. Collins, Dallas, Tex.; A. J. King, New York; D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont.; William Pierce, Dayton, O.

Mr. Williamson, of Lexington, Ky., contributed an article on

"A NATIONAL APIARY,"

and the Queen-Rearing Establishment, which was read by the Secretary. The paper advocated the inauguration of such an establishment, and figured out the following items of expense connected with it:

200 acres of land at $5 per acre	$1,000
2 tenement houses for workmen, at $300	600
1 dwelling-house for Superintendent	800
1 apiary or bee-house	100
1 workshop	150
1 stable	50
215 colonies of bees in hives, at $4	860
6 months' salary of 2 men, at $35	420
6 months' salary of Superintendent, at $65	390
Material for new hives, queens, etc	330
Expenses of locating and organization	300
Total	$5,000

The paper was not discussed, excepting the remarks of Mr. Heddon, who nominated himself Superintendent of the imaginary bee-farm, with a salary of $2,500 a year. He guaranteed that there should be no honey raised.

The paper, "Shall We Induce People to Keep Bees?" by Will M. Kellogg, was read by the Secretary. The writer took the negative of the question, and thought that caring for bees was no work for invalids and ladies.

In the short discussion which followed, the Convention appeared to take the opposit view almost unanimously.

"Introducing Virgin Queens," by Mr. Mahin, of Logansport, Ind., read by the Secretary, related the experience of the writer, and he described the methods which he considered successful in introducing a virgin into the hive. She would be killed and ejected unless she was put into a cage where the bees could not get at her for a short time, until they became accustomed to her presence.

The discussion upon this subject was of considerable interest to those present, but of little moment to the general public, as it dealt chiefly in methods and details.

Between the reading of the above papers, President Newman, on behalf of the Association, presented each of the representatives of the press with a fancy sample box of the finest comb honey from Byron Apiary, Byron, N. Y., an original package, sealed in a very attractive manner. The presentation elicited the subdued thanks of the recipients.

The question, "What is the best method of securing straight combs?" by D. A. Martin, received several answers.

Several announcements of Bee-Keepers' Association meetings were made, to which all were invited.

The Secretary read a number of letters from those who had been unable to attend, and also one or two bills, which were ordered paid.

MR. C. O. PERRINE,

of Chicago, being present, the President called upon him for a few remarks. He gave a description of the state of affairs in New Orleans and the country round about as pertaining to the culture of bees and the manufacture of honey during the winter. He had been trying the experiment of transporting his bees to the South during the winter months, and thus he was enabled to make honey nearly all the year round.

Two or three of the Southern representatives spoke upon the subject, after which the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock, to meet in the office of the *American Bee Journal*, No. 974 West Madison street.

IN THE EVENING

the apiarists met at the office of the *Bee Journal*, No. 974 West Madison street, and adjourned to meet in Cincinnati at the call of the Executive Committee. Then they went in for a good time, having what they called a honey love-feast, which lasted all the evening. Representatives from different sections of the country met, shook hands, and compared notes. They did not have time during the Convention for a great deal of sociability, their time being entirely occupied by listening to and discussing the various topics.

PROBABLY SUICIDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—Amelia Hanich, whose body washed ashore from the lake, near the northern limits of the city, yesterday, was found to have been pregnant three months. This confirms the theory of suicide, although the Coroner's jury returned a verdict simply of "Death by drowning."

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 23.—Passed up—Prop Maine; stmrs Marine City, Flora; schrs Delaware, Havana, Charlie Crawford, D. J. King.

Down—Props St. Paul, Oneida, St. Joseph, Plymouth and barges; schrs Thomas P. Sheldon, Zach Chandler, Hinckley, D. S. Austin, H. A. Kent, J. Hazard, Hartzell, Jura, Schulte, Lottie Cooper, Kingfisher, Cape Horn, Mary Collins, Imperial.

The tug Winslow released the schr O. M. Bond from her position on the reef at Sand Beach, last night, after throwing part of her cargo overboard. The Winslow will tow her to Milwaukee for repairs.

Wind—West, fresh; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Oct. 23—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props W. B. Morley, Alaska, J. R. Whiting with Guiding Star; schrs Wells Burt, Sunnyside, Jane, Belle, Pensaukee, S. R. Merrill.

Down—Props Ontario, James Davidson with J. C. King, Ocean with J. W. Neelon and Canada, Fletcher and consort; schrs Tecumseh, Henry W. Sage, Jamaica, O. M. Bond, Nashua, Mary L. Higgie, Lady Dufferin, Nevada, Niagara No. 2, William R. Taylor, Hoboken, Lafrinier, Sam Cook, Metropolis, John Magee.

Tug Winslow passed down at 9 p. m. with the schr Bond for Detroit.

Wholesale and retail cigars and candy at the lowest rates, at Dawson's 211 State street.

Popular dentists finest and best sets $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

STEVENSON—On Oct. 17, 1879, at the residence of the Hon. J. M. Thompson, of Covington, La., John H. Stevenson, eldest son of Col. John D. Stevenson, of Ogle County, and beloved brother of Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of this city.

The body will be laid away in the family burying-ground, at Buffalo Grove, Ogle County.

☞ Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Denver papers please copy.

MILLEMANN—Oct. 22, 1879, Mrs. Theresia Millemann, wife of George Millemann.

Funeral Friday, at 1 p. m., from 116 Foster-st., near Polk, to Graceland. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LOHR—At his residence, 346 South Halsted-st., Philip Lohr, Jr., aged 27 years 1 month and 19 days.

Funeral Friday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Pontiac (Ill.) papers please copy.

McLEAN—At the residence of A. J. McDonald, 29 Seminary-av., Lake View, on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1879, Annie L. McLean, youngest daughter of William and Janet McLean, of Lockport, N. Y.

Remains taken East for interment.

CONWAY—At her residence, 433 Sedgwick-st., Oct. 24, of consumption, Mary Smith Conway.

Funeral Sunday, at 1 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Second Congressional District will meet at Justice Matson's office, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., at 8 o'clock this evening.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD Republican Club will be held at Kroll's, 359 Blue Island-av., this evening. The candidates will attend and address the meeting. The Executive Committee will meet Saturday, 8 p. m., at P. Maas', 376 West Twelfth-st. The Judges of Election for each precinct are requested to attend.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH Ward Republican Club this evening at the church corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF the Seventeenth Ward will meet this evening at 149 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE Microscopical Society will be held at the Academy of Sciences, 263 Wabash-av., at 8 p. m. to-night. Business—Report of the Trustees on publication of proceedings. Paper—"Recent Microscopical Work," by James Colgrove.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE conducted by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell at Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st., to-day.

W. H. MURRAY WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

WATCHES.

20 YEARS' Practical Experience in reducing the Watch

Trade to a science enables us to guarantee more elegant, Durable, Correct Timekeepers, and hold out inducements to buyers impossible for any other house in the trade to compete with.

HAMILTON, SHOURDS & CO.

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALES

OIL PAINTINGS,

At 85 & 87 Randolph-st.,

TWO DAYS ONLY,

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 24 and 25, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Every Picture on Catalogue must be sold.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

4 Top Buggies, 2 Phaetons,

TOO LATE FOR YESTERDAY'S SALE, WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

AT OUR STORE,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON THIS DAY.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

Friday Morning, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock,

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

78 and 80 Randolph-st.,

We will sell, without reserve, a large and desirable lay-out of Elegant

FURNITURE,

150 Carpets, 100 Stoves, 200 Comforters, 300 Pairs of Blankets, 500 Cases Stove Polish.

Also a large stock of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Lounges, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bed and Bedding, Chromos, China, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Marble-Front Residence,

705 West Adams-st,

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

The entire Furniture, consisting of Plush Parlor Set, Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Bed and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HORRIBLE!

God Help the Wretch Sent to the Milwaukee House of Correction,

If a Tithe of the Story Told by an Ex-Convict Is Founded on Truth.

One of the Most Heartrending Recitals of Fiendish Malignity Ever Printed.

The Tortures of the Inquisition Outrivaled — Diabolical Treatment of Human Beings.

Death from Starvation, Brutal Blows, and the Lack of Medical Treatment.

Men Fed upon Putrid Abominations Unfit for a Hog or Dog to Eat.

Barbarities Absolutely Inconceivable in a Civilized Land.

Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 23.

The *Sentinel* performs, this morning, one of the most distressing duties that has ever fallen to its lot, in the publication of the story of a man recently released, after two years' confinement, from the House of Correction. This institution is used, at the pleasure of the Court, as a State Prison. It is situated within the limits of this city; and, while it has been strongly suspected that its management has not been the best; while the presence of vermin throughout the institution, and the arrest of the Superintendent for violating the sanitary ordinances of the city, have indicated a degree of carelessness and bad management; while the reluctance of the criminal classes to go to this institution, preferring Waupun, has excited questions as to the treatment of prisoners,—no one has conceived that brutalities which should shock the most hardened were of daily occurrence within its walls. On two occasions ex-convicts have appealed to this paper to give publicity to their stories of starvation, cruelty, and almost murder, at the hands of the employes of the institution. They were criminals, and their charges so strong that it was not for a moment believed their stories could be true, and publication was refused.

A month ago, an unusually intelligent man, just from the House of Correction, brought to this office the article published in this issue. For a month the article has been held, pending inquiries as to the character of the man. His trustworthiness is approved by some of the most prominent men of the country, who have known him intimately. As to his own case, the cause of his commitment, it will be observed that he says nothing. We have his story and it will be made public in connection with further proceedings. A month's acquaintance with the man is altogether favorable to him, and leaves no reason to doubt his honesty, his sanity, and his intelligence. During this month the *Sentinel* has endeavored to find something which would throw doubt upon the man's trustworthiness; the responsibility of publishing the story has been a heavy burden. The duty of a newspaper to the public is to expose whatever is unjust, whatever is wrong in the conduct of public affairs, and especially it is the highest duty to give its columns to the exposure of barbarities which outrage every sense of humanity and bring disgrace to the age in which we live. There is another duty, which is to bring reproach upon no man without good evidence against him,—to allow no charges to be made which are not well supported.

These duties have been weighed long and fairly, and the fact that the horrible story may be true in every particular, may be true in part, makes the duty of the *Sentinel* plain: the story is published just as it was written, without the change of a word. It is the most blood-curdling recital of inhumanity that has ever been put before the public, and it carries with it almost convincing force. The Municipal Court Judge, the present Chief of Police and his men, the Superintendent of the House of Correction and his men, and the contractors, are involved. The duty of those in authority must occur to them. The institution is a State institution; and the State authorities, as well as the County Board of Supervisors, should proceed at once to the fullest investigation,—by committees, by civil processes, by information or indictment, by any means necessary to get at the exact truth. The matter cannot be commented on in moderation. The recitals of Charles Dickens and Charles Reade, by which the English people were led to investigate the inhuman practices in English prisons, were not more heartrending than is this; and the fact that what they wrote, improbable as it seemed, was found to be wholly true, makes it imperative that the charges here published should be thoroughly investigated.

THE STORY.

To the Editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A person who discovers the "true inwardness" of the Milwaukee House of Correction cannot believe he is on the American Continent,—cannot believe he is in a civilized country,—cannot believe that he is in a country where Christianity, humanity, civilization, moral or human progress, were ever heard of. The Constitution of the United States, the laws of Wisconsin, the laws of God, and the laws of humanity are ruthlessly violated every day. We may search in vain the five divisions of the globe, finding no such infamous Bastile as this. I propose to lay before the readers of your valuable journal a statement of the infamous villainies in practice to-day,—and which have been in practice for years,—which, if they do not make "each particular hair" stand on end, will open the eyes of the humane portion of the citizens of Milwaukee to an extent to which they have not been opened for years. No exaggeration is necessary. The plain truth is terrible enough. "Nothing will I extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." The devil shall have his due to the last indivisible fraction. The writer disclaims all personal animus in the premises, and declares his sole object, in

MAKING THESE SHOCKING EXPOSURES,

to be in the interest of simple justice,—simple humanity. He was sent to this hell in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, in violation of the laws of Wisconsin, in direct violation of the evidence adduced,—contrary to every principle of justice, truth, and honor. He was kept in this hell after the manner of the victims of the Bastile of France of infamous memory. He was prevented from communicating with his family, friends, counsel, or any one else. His petition to the Supreme Court for redress was subverted and suppressed,—treated with more contempt than it would have been had it been addressed to one of Hase's disorderly grog-shops.

I will endeavor to classify the various points under their respective heads, and shall make them as brief and concise as possible, consistent with an intelligent exposition of the whole.

BREAD

is the staff of life among the mass of mankind, but in the Milwaukee House of Correction it approaches nearer to the scythe of death. On the 17th of December, 1877, the writer first saw this bread. It was like very stale putty in appearance, heavy as lead, sour, and bitter as gall. It was made from damaged wheat of the very worst kind, and would neither "rise" nor bake. For twenty-eight consecutive meals this was the only thing given the prisoners in the shape of bread. It was chemically and otherwise utterly unfit for the human stomach. About Christmas a man came in who said he worked where this stuff came from; that they had offered it to milkmen, but the cows would not touch it; to hog-feeders, but the hogs would not touch it; to shoemakers, but it would not make paste. It was then offered to the "contractor" for $11 per ton (barrels extra), and *billed*, he believed, at $6 per barrel. This man had been to a "Dutch ball" and got into a "muss," and only remained part of a day, or I would have tried to get the name of the firm who supplied it. From this time to the end of Dan Kennedy's term, the bread was made of damaged cow-feed. When the cow-feed was not damaged badly, it was adulterated with sawdust, mill-sweepings, plaster of Paris, etc. The prisoners would have been satisfied and glad to get the bread from cow-feed that was not damaged, and properly baked; half the time it was not half-baked, and was altogether unfit for human food. When Hase assumed control, the bread was better for a few weeks. After the "new broom" wore down a little, the damaged cow-feed reappeared and has continued in full force to this day, in different degrees of badness, with occasional changes in the way of very badly-damaged flour of the lowest shipping grades. On the 24th of August last was the first appearance of anything like *flour*. This flour was adulterated with plaster of Paris to such an extent that it would not bake, and was given the prisoners in dough.

For a full week, including Aug. 31, this dough was served out, and was never fit for the human stomach. On the 1st of September bread was given made from a low grade of flour, and baked, and was the best bread I saw during my whole term. It lasted three days, and was the only three consecutive days in two years that the bread was fit to eat. Often the bread would look as if it was good; but on breaking it a disgusting stink would emanate, that effectually satisfied the appetite for the time being. A piece of good, fresh bread is received with as much joy and gladness as is manifested by a child on receiving a new doll. On asking the baker why his cake was always dough, he answered that "Hase grudged not only the necessary fuel, but the necessary time; that he was always hurrying him to the chair-shop, and would give no time to do his baking properly." When the bread is fit to eat, not a particle is left; when it is not fit to eat, it is nearly all left, and serves as part of another meal, being boiled up in the soup, but never eaten. When the bread is good, the quantity given is not half sufficient. It is doled out in very small quantities; the prisoners are not allowed to help themselves, as I am informed is the case in every penal institution in the United States.

THE MEAT.

To hard-working men the next article of importance is meat; and I am at a loss for terms to describe intelligently the putrid and disgusting abominations called by this name at the House of Correction. The so-called beef was simply carrion of the filthiest kind, and differed only in its degree of badness,—rotten, stinking, putrid. During Dan Kennedy's portion of my time these abominations were served five days in a week on the average. Putrefaction had commenced before salt was applied; and the distended veins, filled with coagulated blood, showed plainly that disease, and not the butcher, had been the cause of death. French savans have demonstrated that horses bred and fed for the purpose of food are very excellent, but I doubt if the most enthusiastic of them would go into ecstasies over horseflesh dying of the glanders. And I *know* that some of the carrion served as "beef" was glandered horses. The meat for the remaining two days of the week of Kennedy's time must not be supposed to be sound, honest meat. It was composed of dirty scraps of skin, gristle, membrane, liver, kidneys, valves of hearts, etc.,—just such garbage as may be seen swept out of any market after business-hours.

So far as *quantity* is concerned, no complaint can be made of Kennedy. He seemed to go upon the principle that there was so much per pound stealage, and, the more he got rid of, the greater the stealing would be. When Hase came the meat was better for a few weeks, but the quantity was not sufficient to keep a chicken alive. Very soon Hase followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, and stinking, rotten, and putrid meat was the rule, and anything fit to eat the exception. I have not averaged two ounces of meat per diem since Hase took control. Forty-three days I got no meat whatever. Fifty-nine days I gave my whole ration to a pet mouse, a dwarf at that; and in his own way, like Oliver Twist, he cried for "more!"

From the time I entered the hell to the time I left it (630 days), I did not eat, and did not see, two pounds of honest, marketable beef,—such as any decent man would buy for his family. The amount of meat given by Hase to the prisoners has at no time been greater than would suffice to feed a cat, a rat, or a chicken.

PORK.

On the 17th of December, 1877, the pork was good; from that day to the 14th day of November, 1878, it was stinking, rotten, and putrid, and totally unfit for human food. For a few weeks after the latter period it was fit to eat, but early in the new year putrid pork made its appearance again, and has continued ever since. I have never seen any merchantable pork there. It consisted of scraps of trimming; black bruises received by the animals in loading or unloading or in transitu; ulcerated sores and abscesses filled with putrid matter; pieces such as are cut out and thrown aside in packing-houses as unfit for lard or anything else; stinking pigs' feet, whose bones abundantly testified that mortification had supervened, anterior to the application of salt. Nothing is too loathsome for these brutal and inhuman wretches to offer the starved and overworked prisoners as feed. In April last Hase had a number of dressed hogs in the yard. The weather was cold and frosty, but the hogs were "limp" as a dish-rag, and it did not need a butcher or the son of a butcher to see that they were diseased. In May they were ripe (that is putrid), and pork was served five days in the week. At least one of these hogs had died of measles, and the measles were there in myriads to testify to the fact. All the men who ate of the pork were made sick. I will here state that no meat, beef, or pork, pretending to have been salted, had ever "taken" salt; and, wherever a piece large enough to contain a vein was obtained, the cause was abundantly apparent in the veins themselves, the blood still remaining in them.

EMBRYOS.

During the months of December, January, and February, fetuses, or embryos of calves, are served three or four times a week, and nearly through the whole year at greater intervals. They are of all stages or periods of gestation, from the mere conglomerate pulp without any form, to the gelatinous incipient bones, wanting only the phosphates to perfect them. More than fifty of these embryos were served during my time, and I send you three rib-bones of the largest one. They were in a gelatinous condition when separated from the membrane and integuments, but their transparency shows the absence of the phosphates. This incipient bovine was served on Saturday, July 12 (last), and part of the same or another embryo on Sunday, the 13th.

[The bones mentioned above are in the possession of the editor of the *Sentinel*. These bones show no trace of ossification, but are cartilaginous throughout, and translucent.—Ed.]

The most inexplicable matter about these embryos is: Where do they come from at all seasons of the year? I think no farmer—of the Anglo-Saxon race at least—will sell a cow that is carrying her calf for slaughtering purposes; I think no honest butcher of any race will slaughter a cow in that condition for beef; and I think it would not pay the packers to pack beef of this kind. The matter is of vital importance to the people of Milwaukee, as it is very certain that the beef from which these embryos was taken was not fit for food, but in all probability has been sold in this market.

DOG-FLESH.

Nor are the abominations given as food to the prisoners confined to the equine, bovine, and porcine tribes. On five different and widely separate occasions, unmistakable "bow-wow" has been fed to them during my sojourn. The last of those was served on the 31st day of July last. It was a large animal, and must have weighed 100 pounds when alive. As this was "dog-days," he was probably decoyed from his master and either poisoned or asphyxiated. The vile caitiff who would give dog-flesh to human beings for food certainly would not stop to inquire

Whether some 'vengeful passenger
Had thrown the poisoned sassenger.

I had preserved bones of these and other animals, intending to send them to Prof. Marsh for verification and certification; but was suddenly removed to another cell, and could not afterwards recover them.

POTATOES.

During my portion of Dan Kennedy's term the potatoes were good. Had he caused the large lumps of manure and soil (which seemed to be glued on to help to weigh) to be removed before cooking, no fault could be found. During Hase's term it has been altogether different. In September of last year we got a few good potatoes, but since then no good potatoes have been seen there. From the middle of October to the middle of February, when potatoes are good and nutritious, we saw nothing but rotten, unripe, bitter little things that had been left on the field for manure. They were not worth picking up; not fit for hogs; not worth five cents a bushel for manure or hogs. Those that were not rotten were green, showing they grew above ground. The average size was not larger than a pigeon's egg, and through the whole winter I did not see a potato as large as a hen's egg. After the middle of February larger potatoes were given, but they were more or less rotten, and continued to be so to the end of the season. This year, up to Sept. 6, I had seen potatoes that were fit to eat only half-a-dozen times, and they were of the smallest.

CABBAGE,

when given at all, is given in infinitesimal quantities. On the two Christmas-days we had a spoonful as a luxury. Large quantities were garnered last year. Half-a-dozen half-decayed, outside leaves would be grated into a barrel of water, and called cabbage-soup. On Christmas-day we got a spoonful as a luxury. In the hard frost between Christmas and New Year, by gross carelessness, the whole crop was frozen. For two weeks frozen cabbage was served every day ad nauseam, and throughout the whole winter we saw no traces of cabbage or any other green thing.

ONIONS.

Dan Kennedy used this healthy and nutritious esculent in large quantities in manufacturing his loathsome "hash." He seemed to think that the fetid carrion was neutralized by the onions, whereas the truth was, that the carrion spoiled the onions, and lost to the prisoners what would have been an inestimable blessing could they have obtained it separate. During Hase's time I have never seen onion in hash or soup, and have smelled it only on four occasions. In every other penal institution in the United States, onions are used as a great sanitary auxiliary. An officer of the Joliet (Ill.) prison informs me that he believes one and a half bushels are served to every man during the year. I never saw nor heard of a drop of vinegar during my period of confinement. At Joliet it is served out a pint per month, regularly as soap or candles. Two star-candles are served out every Sunday morning to every cell at Joliet, and, if the prisoner has money, he can purchase additionally. The Milwaukee Credit Mobilier Chair-Factory (for this is precisely what it is and nothing more) furnishes no light to prisoners whatever. Three miserable oil-lamps on each side of the cell-house, for the use of the watchman, is all that there is about the place. Throughout the long, weary winter nights the prisoners are in total darkness, and generally spend twelve hours in bed.

BRUTALITIES.

What most amazed and shocked me on entering this infamous hell was the ferocious brutality practiced on every hand.

"God damn your sowl to hell! You God damn fool!" was the brutal malediction that assailed me the first morning on obeying an ambiguous order. "God damn you!" do this. "God damn you!" do that. "More chairs, God damn you! or into the hole you go!"

A man shows his putrid meat to the person who has charge of his "range": "What the hell do you show me your grub for? I have nothing to do with your grub. God damn you! go to the man whose business it is to look after your grub."

The reason in such an order will be seen when it is understood that, before the malediction is complete, the cell-door is locked upon the victim, and his chances to "go" are very slight.

A new man comes; the person in charge of the cell-house drives him before him to show him his cell. As the man hesitates or halts in doubt which way to go, or looks aside for indications,—"God damn you! keep your eyes straight, or I'll knock them out for you! God damn you! keep your head straight, or I'll knock it off for you!" Very frequently a brutal blow with a bunch of heavy keys accompanies the curse.

A man is going down-stairs to fetch his dinner on Sunday, when the brute in charge yells, "God damn you! Go down the other way!" He turns to obey, when the brute in charge on that side yells, "God damn you! go down the *other* way!" Frightened and bewildered by the conflicting orders and curses, he plunges down, and is met at the bottom by Brute 1 with—"God damn you! I'll knock your God damned brains out! Go back to your cell!" And the poor starved wretch is defrauded of his miserable dinner.

Hase stands on one of the corridors on Sunday, watching the men fetch their dinner. A man coming along happens to cast the slightest glance towards him. "Damn you! put that dinner down, and go to your cell!" The pitiful, helpless look of the starved face would move "the heart of a stone."

A man in the ranks, passing from cell-house to shop after dinner, spits out some of the putrescence that "rises" from his stomach. Hase rushes up to him, shakes his ponderous, sledge-hammer fist in his face, and says: "Damn you; if I ever know you do that again, I will knock [or kick] your head off."

A man is working on a machine which has a rotten belt. It has broken two or three times a day for months. To-day it breaks more frequently. The man is repairing it when the foreman, "Brute John," comes up to him, accuses him of cutting the belt, gives him a ferocious kick in the region of the abdomen, strikes him with his fist, and attempts to strangle him, using the most horrible curses all the time. The victim—a slim, half-starved boy—can endure the treatment no longer; he twines his small, girlish fingers into the throat of the mere hogshead of swill, and so baffled all his efforts that he had to show the white feather and turn away. He drew his revolver and

THREATENED TO SHOOT THE BOY,

when other parties interfered and took the boy away. "Brute" John, knowing his assault was cowardly and unjustifiable, told Hase that the boy had cut the belt maliciously. The boy was sent to the "black hole," and kept there twenty-two days and nights; then loaded with a ball and chain, which he was made to carry for nearly a year. But the villainy does not stop here; this will be made a pretext for defrauding him of his "good" time. It is very bad behavior if a man will not stand perfectly still and remain entirely passive to be assasinated. The boy had no one to appeal to. To appeal from "Brute John" to Hase was only to appeal from the wolf to the hyena.

These are a few instances out of hundreds; but I feel it my duty to mention individual names and cases, so that, if the brutal ruffians receive no other punishment, they may be lashed with the scorn of every humane person who reads this article.

An old, gray-haired man named Godfrey was working close beside me, when "Dutch John," or "Brute" John, came along, and, after speaking a word or two in German, kicked him in the abdomen in the most fiendish manner, then struck him with his fist, and seized him by the throat, and, after strangling him for some time, threw him with great violence upon a pile of chair-racks, where he struck upon his side.

A poor, semi-idiotic, crippled dwarf, named Jansen, carrying a load of seats from the lower floor to the bench where they were "driven up," happened to put his load on a lot that had been counted, whereupon "Brute John" attacked him in the most brutal manner, kicking, striking, and knocking him down on the pile of seats.

"Brute" Martin is the foreman-painter, and

"GOD DAMN YOU"

is his common address to the men in his charge. I never *saw* him perpetrate any outrage on his victims, but have heard screams of "Murder!" and cries of pain and suffering come from the paint-shop very often, and have *heard* of many cowardly and ruffianly assaults committed by him.

Frank Fury is said to be one of Dan Kennedy's brothers-in-law. When he was guard in the chair-shop, he seized the gray-haired old man, Godfrey, by the throat and strangled him to make him eject an imaginary chew of tobacco which Fury accused him of having in his mouth. While Fury was strangling his victim, his own jaws were distended, and a large protuberance, resembling a summer-cabbage, appeared on his cheek.

An aged man, stiff with rheumatism, going with pain and difficulty down-stairs, Fury raised his "assasin's bludgeon" over his head and addressed him thus: "You God damned old plug! if you don't go faster down those stairs, I will club you down."

At noon one day, in the cell-house, a man was kept out of his cell; his hands were handcuffed behind his back; and his legs fastened together and to his hands. Fury said: "Now, God damn you! get up." "I can't," said the victim. "Then! God damn you! I'll make you!" Hereupon the ruffian commenced to kick his helpless and prostrate victim with all his might, and so continued until the ruffian was tired.

"BULLY RUFFIAN BURK."

This is said to be another delectable brother-in-law of Dan Kennedy. He is continually threatening. He scarcely ever opened his mouth but to threaten. He commences to threaten and bully men before they get their clothes off, and he never leaves off until they are outside the walls. I saw him rush upon that same poor old Godfrey, and kick him in the most fiendish manner, and seize him by the throat and strangle him. On another occasion he delivered himself at the same old man thus: "Godfrey, you God damned old ——— ———, I'll kick the 'hull' head right off of you!" To threaten one with assasination is quite a common thing with him, and a special peculiarity of his is that he must have the "hull" head.

Th' insatiate monster,
Part would not suffice.

This brutal, hectoring wretch well deserves, at the tail of a dung-cart, the fate his great original met with at the chariot-wheels of Achilles.

PERSONAL BRUTALITIES OF HASE.

In a few days after Hase was installed he commenced a peculiar game. The gang would be marching to work in the morning, and, when they reached the shop, our "bland and genial" Pecksniff-Squeers would call a man out of the ranks and take him in the direction of the blacksmith-shop. In a few minutes the most terrific and agonizing shrieks would be heard. Every few mornings a man would be called out and the screams follow. After this had continued about two weeks, he called a man out, as usual, and in a few minutes such screams as I never heard, and trust never shall hear again, came from the victim in the blacksmith's shop,—such blood-curdling, hair-raising screams as are seldom heard from human lips. The machinery was instantly put in motion to suppress the noise. The frenzy in the faces of the prisoners at that moment was terrible. This was the last victim I heard from *that* part of the inquisition. It got around among the prisoners that the victims were fastened in the vise and red-hot irons applied. I confess I cannot imagine any other torture could extort from strong men such fearful, agonizing cries. It is claimed by a man who worked with the last-named victim that his "pardner" never was seen again. More than a month afterwards this man told me he had not seen his mate since. Perhaps Ruffian Hase can explain to his employers what he did with this man, and also what he did *to* him and the others.

He had not been there many days when he commenced to introduce "infernal machines" as instruments of torture. The first of these machines was constructed of sole leather, and was made much like the muzzle of a vicious horse. This was inverted over the victim's head. A piece of wood was forced into the victim's mouth. One of the bars or straps of the cage came over the mouth, keeping the "gag" or wood in its place, and drawn tight behind, and locked with a padlock, while the hands were handcuffed behind the back of the victim. The victim, at dinner-time or in the evening, was deprived of his food, invested with the infernal machine, and compelled to perambulate the cell-house backward and forward for hours. In August, last year, a fragile, growing, half-starved youth, named Dwyer, was put dinnerless into the infernal machine. He had walked all the dinner-hour and until nearly 2 o'clock when Hase came along. I was sick in my cell at the time, and saw he was almost dropping with

HUNGER, FATIGUE, AND PAIN.

Hase commenced to kick the boy in the most savage and brutal manner, at the same time striking him with his ponderous fists. He had an iron or steel tool or instrument in the fist he was striking with, and, with every kick or stroke of the fist, "God damn you!" was also applied. After continuing this brutal and cowardly exercise until he was exhausted, he walked away and left his starving, tortured victim to continue his walk. The *alleged* cause for all this monstrous villainy was, that the boy had "spoken" to his shop-mate.

About this time I saw Hase drag a man named Burns from the ranks with unnecessary brutality, and press his ponderous fist against the latter's nose, at the same time "God damning" him, and commanding him to cast his eyes upon the ground and not dare to look at him (Hase).

About the 7th of June last the poor, semi-idiotic, crippled dwarf was deprived of his supper,—he was so short and misshapen that he had to walk in the rear and was the last man to get his ration, and, when there was no ration for him, the persons at the grub-hole were impatient to get away, and would not wait to get him his grub, but drive him off to his cell like a bad dog, which I had seen them do many times, although he worked as hard as any one,—and he commenced to cry, as a child would. Hase was standing by (I think much the worse for liquor), and struck the poor creature, knocking him down and kicking him. The poor thing cried out, and Hase tried to strangle him. A young man standing directly over his head told me Hase was standing on the little creature's neck with his boots.

I will here briefly state that a similar outrage was perpetrated upon the same poor creature by one of Dan Kennedy's cutthroats known as "Bloody Moike." The cause was the same (defrauding him of his dinner). "Bloody Moike" tried to force him to his cell. On passing my cell he was trying to strangle him, but the thick, horny neck of the dwarf offered a strong piece de resistance to the whisky-enervated fingers of "Bloody Moike," and he could make no impression; and he then attempted to gouge his eyes out, and nearly succeeded. The poor creature's eyes were in a sad condition for weeks.

DIABOLICAL TREATMENT OF SICK MEN.

One evening, early in the sping of 1878, I was sitting in darkness in my cell, in deep reflection, when—

"John! John! *please* come here a moment; I want to see you!"

The words came from above my head in weak and plaintive pathos, humble as humanity could make them.

"Shut up, God damn you! I'll come up there and kick hell out of you!"

In about an hour the voice spoke again,—a little more weak, a little more plaintive now: "John! John! *do please* come up; I am very, very sick! The doctor has not been to me for over two weeks, and I have had no medicine all that time. I have not had anything to eat—not even a crust of bread—for five days. *Please* do come up a minute!"

"God damn you! I have nothing to do with your medicine, nor your grub! Shut up, or I'll come up and kick hell out of you!"

In a little while after the voice came again, more feeble now: "I hope there is some one who hears me that will be man enough when he goes out to tell the American people how the Irish and Dutch treat sick prisoners here." (I resolved *I* would be that man if I lived to get out, and no one told before then.)

The curse and threat were repeated, and "John" went on cracking his jokes with the tailors who were at work beside him. Another half-hour elapsed, and the sick man seemed to make a last despairing effort this time: "John! John! *please, please* come and give me a drink of water, for Christ's sake! I am dying!"

"God damn you! you had water half an hour ago—a cup full."

"Yes!" very feebly returned the poor fellow, "there is water there; but it might as well be fifty miles off,—I am too weak to get to it."

About midnight I heard "John" talking to the sick man:

"I have not got the keys now, or I would."

The voice of the sick man was took weak to be heard now. "John's" tone seemed a little remorseful now. When he *had* the keys he had cursed the dying man; now, when he saw the man was dying, he expressed his willingness to give him a drink of water, "if he had the keys."

Reflecting upon the horror of these things I had not slept a moment when the water-carrier came round in the morning. He said the poor fellow was dead,—died without his "cup of cold water."

The next day at noon I closely scanned the faces as they brought their dishes, and missed the face of a man who had looked very sickly for a long time. The man had a large wen or protuberance on his neck that looked very like what the people of Alpine Switzerland are afflicted with, and which I believe they call the goitre. I believe he occupied cell 71. I charge Dan Kennedy with

THE MURDER OF THIS MAN.

I believe he murdered this man as surely as ever Wirz murdered a man in Andersonville.

In August I was sick in my cell. Hase came to the cell-house, which was at that time in charge of a youth named "Johnny,"—a relative, I believe. "How many sick men have you got?" quoth Hase. "Eight," responded "Johnny." "Has —— gone out?" said Hase. "No!" said Johnny. "Get a club and club him out!" said Hase. "Why!" exclaimed Johnny in manifest amazement, "he is not able to stand or walk!" "Never mind that," retorted Hase; "get a club and club him out." I thought I had heard of all the "'pathies," but clubopathy for a sick man, confessedly unable to stand or walk, was something new under the sun. To his credit be it said, "Johnny," less depraved than his "boss," did not obey orders. The man had been suffering the most exquisite agony for months from acute inflammatory rheumatism, and was a mere skeleton. His agonizing cries for months, especially during the night, were heartrending; and I heard him pray to "Mary" a hundred times to release him by death.

I have seen Hase drive sick men out of bed whom a 3-year old child could see were not able to work. I believe the very first perfunctory act of Hase was to send a sick man to the "black hole." This man's name was Skeehan, and he had been sick for years. He was unable to work regularly, and Hase said he was "playing off." He sent him to the loathsome "black hole," and kept him there upon bad bread and water, and without any medical attendance, for weeks. When he came out, the seal of death was unmistakably stamped upon his features. He lingered on some weeks after coming out of the "black hole," when he died. I charge Hase with

ACCELERATING THE DEATH OF THIS MAN.

This man had been four and a half years in the hell on his last charge, and I believe about eight years altogether. He told me that Dan Kennedy had told him scores of times that he wanted no sick men there; that he must either work, or die, right off. He had not had a bath or a drop of water on his body for the whole period he had served there, and had been months at a time without being permitted to see the doctor. When he requested to see the doctor he was cursed, and threatened with the "black hole," as were other men frequently.

On Monday, the 7th of July last, a man named Martin, who had lost one hand, was sick and remained in his cell after dinner to see the doctor. Hase said he was "playing off," and sent him to the black hole, where he was kept for *twenty days and nights*, without seeing doctor or anybody else. He came out and worked a few days in agony and terror, when he was forced to succumb. He staid in his cell until the doctor came, who pronounced him unfit for work, and gave him medical treatment for some time.

These are only a few cases out of scores of a similar kind. The medical department is, like everything else about the place, a fraud,—so far as the prisoners are concerned. I have known sick men to wait for weeks, and even months, before they could see the doctor. He comes only semi-occasionally. The guards say he is only paid to come once a week, and, if he should have any other business on hand, he does not come at all. He had come several times on Sunday, and on Sunday, the 31st of August, I told the guard I wished to see the doctor.

"Why, what's the matter with you all? Half the prison wants to see the doctor!"

I replied it was not the doctor, but the cook, who was wanted. That abominable feed was killing us all.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE IN SICKNESS

I will relate as briefly as possible. On the last Sunday in July, 1878, I was ravenously hungry,—starving in fact,—the meat, as usual, stinking. My great hunger impelled me (contrary to my usual custom) to eat a little of it. It brought on diarrhea, which turned into a kind of dysentery,—with back rice-water discharges, such as were prevalent in cholera-patients in '49. I tried to work it off, and asked to see the doctor every day. On Wednesday, Aug. 1, I could hold up no longer, and went to bed. I could not touch the putrid abominations left at the cell-door. The stench arising from them was revolting to the heart and stomach. On Friday Hase came along, and I told him I hadn't eaten anything for several days, and could not eat the filth then lying there. It consisted of the sour bread boiled to a pulp, and half an inch of filthy soup-grease swimming on the top. The "meat" consisted of seven cockroaches and four sections of rat-dung. I took the spoon and turned the mess over, telling him it was unfit for the stomach of a strong man in perfect health. He replied that, "if I would dilute it with cold water, it would be quite palatable!" Up to this period I had denied and controverted, with my feeble powers, the doctrine of total depravity. What could I say *now*? As good John Jarndyce would have said, "I was floored."

My experience of Hase is, that, if a man was dying, and a cup of tea costing the county one cent would save him, he would not get the tea.

From Saturday noon to Monday noon not a particle of food of any kind was brought to me. On Saturday night

THE DELIRIUM OF HUNGER

set in; the table of Tantalus with every luxury upon it, surrounded by iron bars, appeared to mock me. By Sunday night the fat of the brain had been entirely withdrawn to sustain the combustion of the body; the phosphorus, being released, played "fantastic tricks before high heaven,"—tricks which, in a metaphysical point of view, are well worth considering, but would occupy too much space to detail here.

On Sunday evening I begged the watchman to have my buckets emptied. I had contrived to snatch a second bucket in during the latter part of the week, when the door was opened to put in feed. The closet would only hold one. The buckets have no covers, and the flies (first Sunday in August) were terrible. No attempt had been made to empty my buckets all the time. No doctor had been near me. On Monday, by a mighty effort of will-power, I crawled out to work. I solemnly believe that had I staid in the cell another night I should have died of sheer starvation and want of medical attention. But I knew my work was not done.

I continued to ask to see the doctor every day, the guard saying I should see him whenever he came. "When he comes at all, he comes on Tuesday," says one. "When he comes at all, he comes on Wednesday," says another. The next week I remained in my cell on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the vain hope of seeing the doctor. I did not see him till thirteen months afterwards.

I never heard the words "reformation" or "humanity" while I was there. I never saw a single voluntary or perfunctory act which could indicate that such words or their meaning were known to any,—to Kennedy, Hase, or any other of his hirelings. A chair, and every chair, upon which there is a chance for a peculation of 25 cents, is of more importance to Hase than the physical, moral, mental, or eternal welfare of any man or every man in his charge.

Chairs is their alpha, chairs their omega. More, *more* chairs their ultimate thule.

THE BLACK HOLE.

The barbarous atrocities of the "black hole of Calcutta" caused a shudder of horror and indignation throughout Christendom, and accelerated the downfall of the Hindoo dynasty. And although generations have passed away, and human progress has made mighty strides, the same barbarous atrocities are perpetrated every day, on a smaller scale, in the "black hole" of Milwaukee. By the special, and altogether gratuitous, recommendation of *my* Jeffreys, I spent twenty-four hours in the hole.

IT IS A MERE FILTHY DOG-KENNEL.

The light, air, and straw given the dog are denied the man. It is about five feet four by five feet; an ordinary-sized man can under no circumstances lie down at full length. I could discover no ventilation whatever, and the floor was covered with ordure and urine to such an extent that every time I moved my foot a "swish" followed the movement, and the stench arising from the decomposing ordure and urine was simply overpowering,—suffocating. The ammonia was so powerful as to render me insensible for several hours. I had a good blanket, which was saturated, as well as my clothing, entirely through.

Fourteen months afterwards (St. Valentine's eve, 1879) I was sent to the hole again (I have never yet been told *why*.) The weather was bitter cold,—far below zero. I had an old blanket. The water which had run out of leaky cups was frozen on the floor. By the time the women went to bed (9 o'clock) my feet were useless, and by midnight my limbs were utterly paralyzed, and I have not recovered the right feeling since. When my feet become extra warm, a "million needles" seem to be sticking in them. Not the least warmth ever reaches this place. It is only just to say that the place had been fumigated since my first visit. No man deserving the name would suffer a dog or a hog to remain in this hole one hour, even as a punishment. Yet this is the place sick men are sent for *twenty days* at a time.

Martin told me they emptied his bucket every *eight* days.

KIDNAPING.

Nothwithstanding my experience of official villainy in the Police Court, I was completely astounded at the stories men told of the different ways in which they had been kidnaped and sold into slavery to the Credit-Mobilier Chair Factory,—some claiming that they had not been in town one hour; others taken from farms, market-gardens, off vessels; and others had been met on the highways, and gathered in to the chair factory. I first thought these assertions were the "vagaries of a mind diseased," or fancies arising from mania a potu, but soon found it was a regular system which had prevailed for years.

Early in the spring of '78, while standing in the yard waiting for the gang to empty their buckets, Kennedy was standing there, when a foreman approached him and said: "I have not men enough to do my work."

"I know you have not," replied Kennedy, "but *I ordered a dozen two days ago; they have got eleven of them, and they will be up to-day!*"

Nothing but long practice of and familiarity with the crime could engender the infamous nonchalance and audacity with which this was uttered.

This took place at 6:30 a.m. The daily Police Court had not sat: the monthly Police Court was not in session. How could *he* tell how many would be sent from a *Court of Justice*, unless he had some a priori understanding of bargain and sale with the auctioneer of the Police Court? "Orders" were sent for men to be kidnaped every month. On the 18th of November last an order for a large lot of chairs was brought into the shop, and the foreman was told that part of them must be ready by a certain day.

"You cannot have them unless you send me more men."

The "order" was sent, and in a few days I believe nearly fifty men had been kidnaped and gathered in to work for the Credit-Mobilier Chair Factory.

The tales some of these men told of the manner of their arrest, and the way they were brought there, would make the hair of a patriot

STAND ON END, LITERALLY.

The latter end of last September young man came in who said he belonged to the "fruit region" of Michigan. His father had given him and his young brother and sister a "patch" of fruit-trees to cultivate for themselves, they to clothe themselves with the proceeds. They had sent their fruit to a firm in Chicago, as it ripened, and at the end of the season the elder brother went with the last lot to settle up and make purchases for the three. He received his money,—more than he expected,—and bought his mother a "maroon-colored merino," as a surprise; bought his sister a "bright navy-blue" for dress and cloak, and several other small purchases at the "big store that was burned." He had a relative who was an engineer on one of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad boats. He came to Milwaukee on the Goodrich boat, intending to go to Grand Haven on the steamer with his relative, and thence home. He left the steamer soon after daylight to look at Mitchell's bank and the "big hotel," and to find a place to get breakfast while waiting for the Grand Haven boat to arrive. He had not got three squares before he was approached by a policeman, who demanded to know "Phat he had got under his arrum." The young man informed him, when the policeman said he had been looking for them "dhry-goods for several days"; that he knew where they had been stolen from, and *he* (the young man) must come with him. The policeman took him to an Irish saloon "near the bridge." There were broken chairs, a dirty table covered with chalk-marks, and a greasy pack of cards, dirty glasses, etc. The policeman took his bundle, opened it, and pretended to identify the goods. He *left the parcels at the saloon*, and took his prisoner to the station-house, where he searched the prisoner in the cell, no other person being present, and took everything he had. Shortly afterwards he was taken before the Police Court. The policeman swore he had seen his prisoner loafing around a disorderly house *for three weeks*. The poor fellow was so dumbfounded by the monstrous perjury that he could not utter a word. He was sent to the Credit-Mobilier Chair Factory for thirty days. When they were about to put him in the "black maria" he asked for his dry-goods and his money, and was told by his policeman to shut up, or he would "hit him a pelt on the gob and send him sprawling on the flure."

The poor fellow was seized with the ague shortly after getting to the Hill, and every second day he shook the whole shop. It was distressing to hear him in the night

CRYING LIKE A BABY,

"O my poor, dear little sister! they have stolen your navy blue! Whatever shall I do!" etc., etc.

A man from Lenway [Lenawee?] Mich., who had been harvesting during the whole season, was brought in in October. For eight years he had left his little farm in charge of his "boys" and the "old woman," and started out harvesting through Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, part of Wisconsin, and into Minnesota; had returned "shucking early corn" on his way back. He had worked for the same farmers for eight years, and had a regular engagement. He and his mate, who lived five miles from Pontiac, were within five miles of the city when they were met by two policemen, who arrested them and put them into an old shanty by the roadside, and kept there till dark, when they tumbled them into a wagon, with three others, and took them to the chair-factory. This man insisted he had not seen any Justice or "Squire," and had heard nothing of any mitimus. Whenever men get scarce at the workhouse and strangers are not plenty in the city, a raid is made upon men who reside in the city who have been in the chair-factory already. The place where they are working is extorted from their family, and they are arrested at their work and taken to the factory. Last April, especially, a large number of these men were brought in. One said he was plowing; one said he was rigging a vessel near Bay View; another was working in a market garden, etc. The policemen coolly told them they were "wanted at the chair-factory."

Mallory seems to hold the doctrine of "Once a vagrant, always a vagrant"; "Once drunk, always drunk."

Many of these men were middle-aged men, and, when asked about their families, would reply, "Starving, of course!" While these men are working for the Credit Mobilier Chair-Factory thieves, their wives and little ones are starving,—perhaps driven to sin, shame, and crime. The perjuries daily committed in the Police Court are palpable, transparent, and prima facie; but how can Mallory take judicial cognizance of them when he himself daily violates his official oath. If he has taken any official oath at all, he has sworn to support the Constitution and administer justice according to law. He does not even pretend to do anything of the kind. He habitually violates the most sacred provisions of the Constitution; violates and sets at defiance the laws of Wisconsin, the laws of God, and the laws of humanity. Criminal justice in Milwaukee is as much an article of merchandise as beef or cabbage. If a man has got money to fee an honest lawyer who will *compel* Mallory to do justice, he will get justice. But, if he has no money, he can get no justice from the men who are hired and paid to administer it, any more than he can get beef and cabbage without money.

IN THIS DEN OF INIQUITY,

called the Police Court, daily and monthly, a man is not permitted to exercise any right guaranteed by the organic law or by the State law or Constitution. His right to defend himself is utterly denied and ignored, and he is told with a brazen impudence equaled only by the *English* Jeffreys, that "He cannot have the accused defending himself or 'playing lawyer.'" Men have served years in the Credit Mobilier Chair-Factory, against whom not even a pretense of crime has been averred, and for whose commitment Mallory had no more authority of law than has the writer to issue a mittimus for confining Mallory in Waupun to-day. I know nothing of the per capita that Mallory receives for sending these kidnaped men to the chair-factory; but to suppose that he commits official perjury for the mere love of perjury, is to suppose he is an idiot. What Aceldamas he has accumulated by this infamous business, I am not prepared to say. But that he does it for the mere love of violating the laws, and the Constitution, and his official oath, is simply absurd.

In March last, through some blundering mismanagement, there was no lumber for nearly a month. On the 26th and 27th of that month

HASE DISCHARGED TWENTY-FIVE MEN

before their time expired, *because there was nothing for them to do.* If these men were legally sent, by what right or authority did Hase discharge them? If they were illegally sent, what right had he to turn them out upon the community before their term expired?

For men to be torn from their families without a shadow of legal authority, sent to this hell, dressed as convicts, to herd with murderers and thieves, compelled to work as felons for years, simply to fill the coffers of the Credit Mobilier Chair-Factory thieves, while their own families are starving, is so monstrous a thing that people may well be pardoned for incredulity. *It is the truth, nevertheless!*

IN THE NAME OF SIMPLE JUSTICE,

simple humanity, I ask the civilized, humanized, Christianized people of Milwaukee to see to it that an investigation be had, and this institution purged of the brutal and inhuman atrocities prevailing there. I call upon Gov. Smith, who is, pro tempore, the father of *all* the people of Wisconsin, to see that an investigation be had, and, as these atrocities have been perpetrated during his term, to have the infamous stigma and the burning shame and disgrace resting upon the City of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin removed and obliterated before his term expires.

HUMANITAS.

CURRENT OPINION.

When the Old Man Died.

St. Louis Times (Dem.).

Poor Thurman, like the ancestral timepiece, has stopped short—never to go again.

Consolation for Ewing.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

At any rate, Ewing's defeat doesn't deprive him of enjoying one great honor. He is still an Ohio man.

Climbed the Flat Stair.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Put away the paper plumage the Rag-Baby used to wear; it will need the clothes no longer; it has climbed the flat stair. Gone to meet the "Ohio Idee."

No Local Flavor.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

If there was a Colonel in "Pinafore" the play would be more popular in Georgia. As it is, the opera is bright, but has no local flavor.

A Prediction Justified.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

The Dems said all the time that if the soldiers were found at the polls there was no hope. In Ohio the returned soldiers were there in force, and the prediction was justified.

No Curing It.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

There is no curing the Solid South of its murderous State-rights stupidity. What the country has to do with the bedeviled section is to outgrow it. The Constitution of the country is strong enough to overcome in the course of nature the sectional disease.

One Great Result.

St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

There is one result of the Ohio election upon which the country in general and the Democratic party in particular is to be heartily congratulated,—it has laid out Brick Pomeroy as cold as a wedge. This should partially reconcile us to the fate of Ewing, Thurman & Co.

Funeral Notice.

Columbus (O.) State Journal (Rep.).

The funeral of the Rag-Baby will take place at an early day—Allen G. Thurman and Thomas Ewing, chief mourners; W. W. Armstrong, John R. McLean, Dan Voorhees, Thomas A. Hendricks, Jo Blackburn, and the Hon. Mr. Gully, pall-bearers; John G. Thompson, undertaker. N. B.—No "Federal bayonets" allowed in the procession.

A Vacancy.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

The *Tribune* would respectfully suggest to Eastern philanthropists who are howling over the wrongs of the Utes, that Father Meeker's late situation is still open, and the festive Brooks, the acting Bureau (or burro) of Indian Affairs, is no doubt looking around for a silver-plated humanitarian to take charge of the White River Agency. People who like to be dragged about by a log-chain around their necks, and to have barrel-staves driven down their throats, preparatory to being shot to death by harmless, inoffensive red children of the forest, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing the Indian Bureau.

A Foregone Conclusion.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

It didn't need the significance of the Ohio election to defeat Democracy in New York this fall. It carried in its own constitution the seeds of its own destruction. If left alone it would have died of itself. The simple effect of the grand Republican triumph in the West was to make it die before its time,—its time being the first Tuesday in November next.

The Prevalent Idea.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

The prevalent idea in Ohio just now is, that a political earthquake has overwhelmed the Democratic and Shinplaster parties, both of which, in the words of the lamented Allen, are "d—d barren idealities." There never was much ground for Democratism to stand upon in Ohio, anyhow, and, now that the underpinning has been knocked away, the whole structure will soon topple into irretrievable ruin.

Warming Over Cold Statesmen.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

Col. John G. Thompson digs himself out from under the Republican majority in Ohio just for the purpose of remarking that "This defeat shows Thurman to be the only man who can carry the State and improves his chances for President." Col. Thompson probably knows some process by which cold statesmen can be warmed over.

Was It a Blunder or a Prophecy?

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

As we look back over the victorious field we recall a remarkably prophetic bandmaster who has distinguished himself among the Democracy of Bellaire. It seems that when Thurman came forward on the occasion of his speech there the band struck up the tune of "See that my grave's kept green." The eternal fitness of the music must delight the musicians now, and how it must haunt the old Nestor!

Dead and Wounded Ducks.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

The Ohio gun fired a full charge right into the Democratic covey, and the execution it did is daily becoming more apparent. Ewing at once fell dead without a kick. Thurman was hit beyond recovery. Tilden still flutters in the air, badly wounded, and unable to escape beyond the range of the New York gun, which will undoubtedly bring him down. The general fluttering and screaming in the Democratic flock indicate other injuries, the extent of which time will show.

Wanted, a Leader.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The real importance of the Ohio election is in the election of a Republican Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Thurman. It will be an unlucky day for the Democrats when Thurman leaves the Senate. He is by all odds the ablest man on their side, and is the only ready, forcible, logical debater. He comes nearer matching Blaine, Conkling, and Edmunds than any of his associates, and the party will be in hard straits when he goes out. Bayard will probably succeed to the leadership on account of seniority, but Bayard's temper is not good, and he is not so strong and forcible.

"He Ain't in No Trance."

New York Tribune (Rep.).

A countryman was once prowling about a railroad-station to see what he could discover to satisfy the cravings of an inquiring mind. He stepped into a baggage-car which contained a box of exceedingly stalwart Limberger cheese, and a musket-box, the latter having a strong resemblance to the ordinary rough pine coffin-case. Sniffing the pervasive odor of the place for a moment, he stepped over to the side of the musket-box, and, jerking his thumb at it over his shoulder, remarked with a sagacious wink: "He ain't in no trance!" The observation seems to fit the case of the late Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

An Indignant Arkansan.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette (Dem.).

The Tildenites have devised a new and somewhat unique method of gagging and bulldozing the Southern press into the support of their eminent chieftain. It is to create the impression that all the papers opposing the nomination of Mr. Tilden are actuated only by a spirit of spite because of the alleged reason that he has refused to purchase their support with money. In order to accomplish this purpose and compass their ends, they are willing to place a large proportion of the Southern press in the disgraceful attitude of mendicants and mercenary Bohemians who are ready to sell their support and influence to the highest bidder. It is assuredly a strong justification of our opposition to Mr. Tilden, and all those modern methods of political chicanery known as "Tildenisms," when such miserable devices as these are used to bolster up his cause. When it becomes necessary to advance his interests to put such a stigma and disgrace as this upon the character and reputation of the Southern press, and through it upon the Southern people, we think it is time the South should come to the conclusion it has had enough of Mr. Tilden and his ways.

How the Defeat Looks in Texas.

Galveston (Tex.) News (Dem.).

It would be ridiculous affectation to impute trivial significance to the result of Tuesday's election in Ohio. The result takes its gravest and most far-reaching significance from the fact that Ohio was made the hotly contested battle-field upon the issues thrust to the front by the Democratic majority of the Forty-sixth Congress in their struggle with the President over the Appropriation bills. That memorable struggle was commenced and prosecuted in accordance with the resolution of a caucus, whose great purpose seemed to be to organize controversy and excitement about matters not calculated to directly imperil Democratic unity, and to keep down the agitation of subjects upon which the leaders and the rank and file of the party were largely at variance. But, however admirable the caucus program as a device for avoiding schism and division in the Democratic party with regard to currency, banking, the National debt, navigation laws, the tariff, an internal improvement policy, the regulation of railroads, and other questions of a material and economic character, it exactly played into the hands of shrewd Republican leaders who feared to be put on the defensive in this field of argument and agitation, and who courted the debate about State-rights and National authority to which the program inevitably conducted. It enabled them to assume the aggressive, and they made a splendid, though unscrupulous, use of the opportunity to charge their adversaries with reviving secession heresies, and with designing a practical annulment of the results of the War.

A Despairing Democrat's Cry.

Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

It looks very much as if the Democracy had found its Waterloo, or, if you like it better, had met its Appomattox. After these terrible defeats in the West, and the utter demoralization that is making confusion worse confounded in New York, where they seem to have lost sight of the real enemy in their front while engaged in factious war to the death among themselves, what hope is there that the party will ever again be able to make any show of strength in the solid Radical North? We confess we see no future for the Democracy there, and the struggle for the control of the National Government might as well be given up. For more than fourteen years has the contest been kept up,—the South standing solid for the party that seemed most friendly, just, and sympathetic at the North, only to experience a new disappointment, and have victory turned into defeat, at each determined trial of strength, and when its hopes were highest. But never until now did the fortunes of the party appear to be at so low an ebb. The North may be called as solid in Republicanism as the South is in Democracy, if not much more so; for even here the work of disintegration is going rapidly forward, and we know not how long the line will remain intact and present an unbroken front. Has the Democracy lost its last opportunity? and is its day accomplished—its mission ended? are questions that seem now to be on the lips of nearly every member of this party that has battled so long and nobly against fate. We know not; but really the times seem sadly out of joint with this once invincible organization, and we know no one who appears to have been born to the work of setting them right. It may be that the time has come for Gen. Hooker's new party, the party of the Union, the party of patriotism, of honesty, and of fair play, which shall secure to all men their rights under the Constitution, and absolute freedom of thought, speech, and action, with the privilege of voting as he may see fit, and have his vote properly counted, even as it was in the early days of the Republic and under the rule of a purer Democracy.

It is asserted that Misses Kellogg, Abbott, Cates, and our other famous songstresses manage to keep their voices clear by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Steady---Foreign Exchange Quiet.

Finances at Chicago---An Excited Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular—Provisions Range Higher, but Unsettled.

A Sharp Decline in Wheat and Corn, Owing to Weakness in England.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were quiet and steady, with little change in price. For small lots the coupon 4s were quoted in New York at 102⅛ and 102⅜. There were sales of large coupons at 102⅜. In Chicago the 4s were 102⅜ bid and 102½ asked. The 4½s were 105¾ bid and 106⅛ asked; the 5s 103¼ and 103⅜, and the 6s 105⅝ and 105⅝.

Foreign exchange was only moderately active. The rates were substantially unchanged. The posted rates for sterling were 481½@483½. Actual transactions in Chicago were 480@480½ and 482½@482¾, and in New York at 480 and 482¾. Sterling grain bills were 478@478¼, and French grain bills 528⅛@528¾. French bankers' bills were 524⅜@521⅞. The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week, though rather less than usual, are still of large proportions. The total amounts to $7,763,314, against $7,445,993 last year, and $6,623,045 the year previous. From the 1st of January to date, the aggregate is $278,284,759, against $275,934,884 in 1878, and $224,554,673 in 1877. The high prices consequent upon the speculative fever within the few days past have operated to check the outward movement.

Consols opened ⅛ higher, at 97 15-16, and closed at the same figure. The Bank of England lost $725,000 in bullion yesterday, and during the week just passed its specie balance decreased $5,765,000. Its reserve is now 49⅛ per cent of its liabilities.

The Chicago banks reported moderate country orders for currency. New York exchange was sold between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 discount. Loans are in moderately good request. Call loans are now quoted at 6 per cent, and time loans at 7@8 per cent. Bank clearings were $4,600,000.

Chicago was flooded early in the day by the most alarming rumors from New York. It was reported on authority that ought to have been authoritative that several of the leading New York banks had determined to call in all their loans secured by non-dividend stocks, and that a meeting of the New York Clearing-House was to be held to adopt a disciplinary rule forbidding its members hereafter to make such loans. Notwithstanding the preposterousness of the idea that any such action would or could be taken by the New York banks, the high source of the "point" gained for it a momentary attention that would ordinarily have been denied to anything so silly. But these and other efforts to shake the market failed, and they had no effect except to convince people that some one in New York had lost his head. There were some sales to realize, but the market took all that was offered. There was in many directions a strong upward tendency, and the losses were almost all light.

The largest gains were made by C., C., C. & I. 3⅛, to 70; San Francisco preferred 3⅜, to 27⅛; Jersey Central 1¼, to 78⅜; Delaware & Hudson 1¾, to 76; Erie preferred 2¼, to 67⅛; and the common 1⅛, to 42⅜; New York Central 1⅛, to 127; St. Joe 2, to 134; and C., C. & I. C. 2⅝, to 17⅛, after selling at 20.

Comparing closing prices, the other gains were: Michigan Central ⅝, to 91⅛; Illinois Central ⅛, to 97⅛; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 23⅞; St. Joe preferred ¾, to 60; Lackawanna ⅛, to 85⅜; Kansas City preferred 1⅛, to 66⅛; Western Union ¼, to 102; Pacific Mail ⅛, to 35⅝; Kansas Pacific 1, to 84; Northern Pacific preferred 1⅝, to 62⅝; San Francisco common 1⅝, to 22⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio ⅛, to 14⅛; the preferred ⅝, to 24½; and Atlantic & Pacific ¾, to 42⅜.

Some of the dividend-paying stocks again attracted attention by declining. Alton lost ½, to 98, and Burlington & Quincy 1, to 121. Northwest common was off ¼, to 87⅜; St. Paul ⅜, to 73⅜; the preferred ⅛, to 99; Louisville & Nashville ⅛, to 72⅛; Union Pacific ¼, to 93¼; Wabash ⅜, to 51⅛; Kansas & Texas 1⅛, to 28⅛; Kansas City common ⅛, to 39; Minneapolis ⅝, to 49; Iron Mountain ¼, to 46⅛; Ohio & Mississippi preferred ⅛, to 52⅛.

*Erie second 6s opened at 85¾, advanced to 86⅛, and closed at 86.

Railroad bonds, in New York, on Tuesday, were buoyant, and a sharp advance was recorded in some instances. Kansas & Texas bonds were conspicuous in the dealings,—consolidated assented rising from 83⅛ to 90, and seconds from 37⅞ to 41, with closing sales at 89 and 40⅛ respectively. The New Jersey Central issues advanced 1@2 per cent,—adjustments selling up to 108, convertibles assented to 105¼, incomes to 85; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 93; do incomes to 65. Erie advanced on an increased business to 85⅛ for consolidated seconds, and to 81⅞ for funded 5s. Iron Mountain first preferred incomes rose from 77⅛ to 78, and do seconds from 70 to 72⅛; the latter closed at 71. Mobile & Ohio debentures rose to 32⅜; Wabash consolidated convertible ex coupon to 91, and do seconds ex coupon to 96⅞.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Daily Bulletin* says that in spite of the enormous output during the past month,—almost two million and a half tons,—there has been a decrease in the amount of coal at tidewater. The total amount on the wharves is only about ten days' product of the mines. There is also a scarcity of prepared coal, with a surplus of chestnut and broken. The call for lump and steamboat continues active, and sales have been made during the past week to net $2.20 at the mines. This is 50 cents a ton higher than prices made a month ago. The notice of 25 cents advance sent people rushing to buy, and last week as high as $1.60 was paid for a charter for Boston,—the highest price known this year,—which does not look very much as if the Eastern yards were piled full of coal, as some have represented. The Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday says about Reading:

> The advance of $1.50 in Reading Railroad stock yesterday gave rise to much speculation among business men as to the probable cause. Among the rumors afloat was the statement that the Reading Company had made a loan of $15,000,000 on stock, under the condition that it was not to draw dividends until all the other stock had paid 6 per cent. Following the matter up more closely, its most definite shape as a report appeared to be as follows: That the Company had issued what is known as deferred stock to the amount of $50,000,000, for which they were to have $15,000,000 cash. This stock was not to draw dividends until all the other stock had paid 6 per cent; that the money thus received was to be used to retire the whole of their floating indebtedness. This was the report, as stated by an extensive coal man. Among brokers, however, there is some doubt on the matter. Still, for the past few days there has been an idea among them that the Reading Company was about to do something with its floating debt. It is known that they had on hand about $5,000,000 of old mortgage bonds. The prevalent impression among the brokers appears to be that these bonds have been 'spouted' as collateral, and that this is all the affair amounts to. The advance in the stock, however, is not attributed by the brokers to any scheme on the part of the Company looking toward the arrangement of their floating debt. The cause of the rise they ascribe solely to the improvement of the iron trade, which has been decidedly marked within the past few weeks. Should it turn out to be true that such a scheme for funding the debt has been accomplished, they say there will shortly be a noticeable improvement in the stock.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that only a part of the increase in bank clearings can be attributed to dealings in stocks. The exchanges last week amounted to $798,960,746, or $57,000,000 more than those of the week preceding, and yet the sales of stock were 500,000 shares less in number, and about $25,000,000 less in market value, than those of the previous week. Compared with last year, the exchanges for three weeks ending Oct. 18 show an increase of 70 per cent, and after deducting double the market value of all stocks sold from the exchanges of each period, the increase in the remaining exchanges, which may be presumed to originate in other than stock transactions, shows an increase of over 45 per cent. Not an inconsiderable part of this increase is due to an advance in prices. One year ago, in October, 1878, prices of commodities touched the lowest point for thirty-five years, and the reaction from that extreme depression has been rapid.

The London *Times* does not understand railroad financiering. It says, Oct. 9, in its financial column:

> United States railway stocks have again wavered a good deal. The "coal" stocks in particular are weak, on the reported failure of the new effort at combination; and it was a very strange process of reasoning which caused them to advance in the hope of what combination would do. We have heard much in recent months of the wonderful improvement in the business and finances of the coal roads, but it is surely an odd kind of commentary on that improvement that these should now want to combine. It is only when business is small or profitless that rivals lay their heads together in order to avert a common danger or to snatch precarious profits.

The fact is, as experience proves, that wars are most frequent when there is not enough business to "go round." Then the roads compete and get into wars. When there is plenty of business they combine, and divide the plunder.

Alton earnings increased $40,489 for the second week of October.

On Monday, among the securities not quoted at the New York Stock Exchange, Denver & Rio Grande stock advanced from 41¼ to 47⅛, and fell off to 45; Oswego Midland firsts were about 27, and New Jersey Midland firsts 63¼ bid; St. Joseph & Western stock was about 21⅛@22⅛, the seconds 48@50, and the firsts 87@90. A sharp demand for Atlantic & Great Western bonds in London has interested some of the dealers in New York, where the bonds are practically unknown, at least so far as to get cable quotations; the first general mortgage was 38 on the 3d inst., has touched 49, and was 47 to-day; the seconds in the same way have ranged 15@27⅛@24⅛; and the thirds 7@10⅜@9⅜.

In Boston on Monday in the land stocks Boston Land rose ⅛, to 8¾, closing at 8⅝@8¾. Brookline Land recovered ⅛, to 6. Water Power was steady at 10⅜, closing at 10⅝@10⅝. Waverly rose 12⅛, to 72⅛, reacting to 70. In railroad bonds Atchison firsts were quiet at 113⅛; the new 7s sold as before, at 105. In railroad stocks Atchison & Nebraska sold ⅛ higher, at 66. Burlington & Missouri remained at 123⅛ bid. Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque sold as before, at 56⅛. Cincinnati & Sandusky advanced ⅛, to 12⅛, fell off to 12, and closed at 12@12 1-16. Pueblo advanced ⅛, to 67⅛, fell off to 67, and closed at 67@67⅛.

The fluctuations on the New York Stock Board for the day can be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	126⅛	....	....	127
Michigan Central	91⅝	91⅞	91	91⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98½
C. & Northwestern	87¾	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
Do preferred	103⅛	....	....	103⅛
M. & St. Paul	73⅝	74	73⅜	73⅜
Do preferred	99	....	....	99
C., R. I. & P.	148	....	....	147
Illinois Central	97⅛	....	....	97⅛
C., B. & Q.	122	122¼	121	121
C. & Alton	98⅛	....	....	98
Louisville & Nash	73	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛
Union Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	91⅝	93¼
Erie	41⅛	43⅜	41⅛	42⅜
Do preferred	66	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛
Wabash Railway	53	53	51⅛	51⅛
Ohio & Mississip'i	23⅛	24⅜	23⅛	23⅞
C., C., C. & I.	68	70⅛	67⅛	70⅛
H. & St. Joe	32⅛	34⅜	32⅛	34
Do preferred	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60
Del. & Hudson	75	76⅛	74⅛	76
Del., Lack. & W.	85¼	86¼	84⅞	85⅜
N. J. Central	78⅛	79	78⅛	78⅜
Morris & Essex	102	102	101⅜	101⅛
Canada Southern	77⅛	77⅛	75	77⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	30	30⅛	28	28⅛
Kan. City & N.	40⅛	40⅛	39	39
Do preferred	65¾	66⅞	65¾	66⅛
C., St. P. & M.	50	50⅛	49	49
W. Union Tel. Co.	102⅛	102⅜	101⅛	102
Pacific Mail	34¾	35⅝	34⅛	35⅝
Am. Dist. Tel	72⅛	72¾	72⅛	72⅛
Met. El. R. R. o'ds	103	....	....	103⅛
Erie sec'd mort	85¾	86¼	85⅝	86
Iron Mountain	47¾	47¾	46¼	46⅛
Kansas Pacific	84	.	....	84
C., C., & I. C.	16	20	16	17⅛
Northern Pacific	38⅛	39½	37¼	37⅛
Do preferred	64	64	61⅜	62⅝
St. L. & S. Fran.	24	24	22⅛	22⅛
Do preferred	27⅛	28	26⅛	27⅛
O. & M. pref'd	52¼	....	....	52⅛
Ches'pe'ke & Ohio	13¾	....	....	14⅛
Do preferred	24	....	....	24½
A. & P. Tel	43	....	....	42⅜
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
N. W. gold bonds	113⅜	..	...	113⅜
St. Paul Con. S. F.	108	....	....	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of 81	105⅝	105⅝
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103¼	103⅜
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105¾	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅛	102½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481½	483½
Belgium	524⅜	521⅞
France	524⅜	521⅞
Switzerland	524⅜	521⅞
Germany	94	94½
Holland	40	40½
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	478¼@478¾	480½
France	528¼@527⅛	525

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*112¼	*113
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	...	*107
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	....	*114¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899	....	*115½
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892	*113	*113¾
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	*114½	*115½
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899	....	*115¾
Chicago Municipal 6s	*106¼	*107¼
Chicago West Town 7s	...	*106½
Chicago West Town 5s	*101	*101½
Chicago Water Loan 6s	*108	*108½
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	...	*106½
Chicago South Park 7s	...	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	...	*103
Chicago West Park 7s	...	*107
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	99¼	99¾
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	95½	96
Cook County 7s	*112¼	*112¾
Cook County (short) 7s	*100	*101
Cook County 5s	...	*102
City Railway (South Side)	175	177½
City Railway (West Side) ex-div.	167½	170¾
City Railway do 7 per cents	*105¼	*106¼
City Railway (North Side)	135	140
City Railway (North Side) 7p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	59	60
Traders' Insurance	107	110

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$	97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kroners (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60
Russian roubles, paper		47
Austrian florins, paper		40

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Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 7s,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY 7 PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
In sums to suit.
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CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
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HAS FOR SALE:
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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The stock market opened with great strength at advanced quotations on the general list. About 1 o'clock a reaction set in which carried the general list down from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. This was followed by an upward movement that carried the whole market back to the highest prices of the day, and, in Erie and Pacific Mail, to the highest prices they had reached this year. Erie, after selling down to 41⅛, advanced to 43⅜. Hannibal & St. Joseph is steady at 34. Michigan Central advanced to 91⅝, and declined to 91⅛. Northwest is comparatively dull and steady; Ohio & Mississippi up to 24⅛. The feverishness that prevailed in the market, about mid-day, vanished, and under the lead of Erie, which reached its highest point on this movement, and Pacific Mail, similarly strong, the whole list moved up. Union Pacific, after selling down to 91⅝, rapidly advanced to 93⅛. Chesapeake & Ohio was quoted at 14@14⅛; Mobile & Ohio, 24⅜@24⅞. The irrepressible energy of Rufus Hatch is again manifesting itself in connection with Pacific Mail. Mr. Hatch, having given much intelligent attention to the affairs of this Company, is of opinion that under its present direction it has fully recovered from the damage inflicted upon it by the recent management, and that its traffic facilities will enable the Company to profit largely by the present revival of business. He also thinks, as compared with the prices many stocks are bringing on the Exchange, Pacific Mail is selling much too low.

The comparative earnings of Union Pacific for the first three weeks of October were $1,003,401.70; increase of $172,186.79 over the corresponding period of last year.

The *Public* says: "The splendid record of exchanges, surpassing on rapidity of increase that of any other week for six years, and probably for a much longer time, is sufficient answer to all doubts as to the solidity and reality of the improvement in business. Only two cities out of nineteen show any decrease in the amount of exchanges; six cities, and among them several of the largest, show a gain of more than 50 per cent, and nine report gains of more than 40 per cent."

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Governments steady.

Railroad bonds strong, and prices generally advanced, with the largest transactions in Missouri, Kansas & Texas seconds, which advanced to 45, a rise of 2½ per cent. C., C. & I. C. firsts sold at 79⅛, seconds at 36⅜, and Sioux City firsts at 95⅛.

State securities steady.

The upward movement in the stock market received a fresh impetus to-day, and the general list advanced ⅛ to 5 per cent, C., C. & I. C. showing the greatest improvement, Hannibal & St. Jo coming next, with a rise of 4⅛; C., C., C. & I. selling up 3⅜; St. Louis & San Francisco, 2⅜; Erie, 2⅛; Northern Pacific, preferred, 2; and the coal shares, ⅜@1⅛ per cent. During the afternoon, owing to the stringency in money, which is said to be largely artificial, the market fell off ⅛ to 3⅜ per cent, the latter Kansas & Texas, which, however, became very strong in the final dealings, and recovered 1⅜ per cent. The general market also showed much firmness at the close, and made a partial recovery. Frankfort & Kokomo advanced 6 per cent, to 34. The Elevated Railroad stocks were very buoyant, and rose 5@8 per cent, but subsequently reacted 1@4 per cent. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central advanced on a report that the Pennsylvania Central was about to make a compromise in litigated matters concerning its lease. Among the amusing features of the stock market this afternoon was an advance in Jersey Southern from 4⅛ to 7⅛, and in Spruce Hill coal from ½ to 6. The strength of Erie was more clearly developed than at any time since the rise started from 26, and coal shares reached the best figures yet recorded. Additional strength and activity was imparted to Pacific Mail by the publication of a column interview in the *World* with Rufus Hatch regarding the future of this property, a subject to which he has given much attention. He says the business of the Company is heavy and rapidly increasing, and its financial condition has been greatly improved. He is of opinion that under its present direction it has fully recovered from the damage inflicted upon it by the recent management, and that its traffic facilities will enable the Company to profit largely by the present revival of business. He also thinks, as compared with the prices many stocks are now bringing on 'Change, that Pacific Mail is selling much too low. The Company, he says, owns sixteen iron steamers, all in first-class condition, and making money. Its indebtedness is $1,675,000, and it has until 1889 to cancel it. As these obligations run for so long a period, and the monthly payments are moderate, it will be seen that, as the present earnings are equal to 8 per cent on the capital stock, the Company are rapidly placing themselves in a position to resume dividends. Mr. Hatch expresses the belief that the proposed ship canal will be commenced within a year, and says that from the day the first spade is put into the ground for an inter-oceanic canal Pacific Mail, in carrying their men, supplies, and material alone, will earn 10 per cent on its capital stock, besides being able to keep its equipment in thorough order and to build new steamers each year.

Transactions, 530,000 shares: 15,000 Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Wabash, 5,600 Northwest, 7,000 St. Paul, 32,000 Lackawanna, 16,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Delaware & Hudson, 7,000 Michigan Central, 10,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 C., C., C. & I. C., 18,000 C., C. & I. C., 15,000 Ohios, 13,000 Western Union, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Kansas City & Northern, 35,000 Kansas & Texas, 9,000 Northern Pacific, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 3,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 9,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 11,000 New Jersey Southern, 21,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 6,000 Boston Water Power, 18,000 Elevated Railways, 3,100 American District Telegraph, 1,400 Alton & Terre Haute, and 1,100 St. Paul & Minneapolis.

Money active, at 7@7⅜ per cent, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6⅛. Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady, at 480⅜; sight, 483⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

United States 81s	105⅝	New 4 per cents	102¼
New 4½s	103⅜	Currency 6s	121
New 5s	105⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	101⅛	Wabash	51⅛
Quicksilver	19⅛	Fort Wayne	12¾
Quicksilver, pfd	56⅛	Terre Haute	18
Pacific Mail	35⅝	Terre H., pfd	37
Mariposa	103	C. & A.	98⅛
Mariposa, pfd	103¾	C. & A., pfd	109
Adams Express	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Wells, F. & Co	105	Del., L. & Western	85⅛
American Express	58¾	A. & P. Tel	42
U. S. Express	55	C., B. & Q.	121
N. Y. Central	127	H. & St. Joe	33
Erie	42⅛	H. & St. Joe, pfd	60⅛
Erie, pfd	67⅛	Canada Southern	76½
Harlem	164	Louisville & N.	72¼
Michigan Central	91¼	Kansas Pacific	84
Panama	176	Kansas & Texas	28¼
Union Pacific	92⅛	St. L. & San Fran.	22⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	St. L. & S. F., pfd.	27½
Illinois Central	97⅛	Do, first pfd	49
Cleve. & Pitts	103⅛	St. L., K. C. & N.	30
Northwestern	87⅛	St. L., K. C. & N., pfd	65⅜
N. W., pfd	103⅛	C. P. bonds	110⅜
C., C., C. & I.	70⅛	U. P. bonds	110
N. J. Central, off'd	78⅛	U. P. Land Grants	112¼
Rock Island	148	U. P. S. Funds	113⅜
St. Paul	73⅜	Northern Pacific	37¾
St. Paul, pfd	98⅜	Northern P., pfd	62¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	28¼		

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The splendid record of the Clearing-House Exchanges given below, surpassing in the rapidity of increase that of any other week for six years, and probably for a much longer time, is a sufficient answer to all doubts as to the solidity and reality of the improvement in business. Only two cities out of nineteen show any decrease in the amount of exchanges; six cities, and among them several of the largest, show gains of over 50 per cent. The increase at New York is in part due to speculative operations in stocks and grain, but the increase at other cities is large enough and general enough to remove all doubt as to the character of the movement.

The *Public's* weekly table, published to-day, show that Syracuse lost 16 1-10 and San Francisco 52 3-10. All the other cities gained, as follows: New York, 84 8-10; Boston, 41 1-10; Philadelphia, 55; Chicago, 58 5-10; Baltimore, 46 3-10; Cincinnati, 20 8-10; St. Louis, 17 2-10; Milwaukee, 95 4-10; New Orleans, 66 3-10; Louisville, 37 8-10; Pittsburg, 29 5-10; Providence, 12 1-10; Kansas City, 41 6-10; Cleveland, 35 3-10; Indianapolis, 55 5-10; New Haven, 16 8-10; Lowell, 27 9-10.

Looking at the startling increase in the volume of business at some cities, one is tempted to ask if the corresponding advance in the price of stocks and bonds of the important railroads is, after all, wholly unreasonable. If the traffic of Milwaukee, for example, is 95 4-10 larger in the aggregate than that of last year, would it not be strange if there were not a similar increase in the value of the roads by which traffic of that city is mainly carried on? The increase here, exclusive of exchanges arising from stock operations is about 54 5-10 per cent.

The depression at San Francisco is due to well-known local causes. We believe the aggregate of exchanges has never exceeded $1,000,000,000 in any previous week since the clearing-houses were first organized. It is not strange that men in every branch of trade and manufacture are encouraged and confident when there is indisputable proof that such marvelous improvement in almost every part of the country has already followed the return to specie payments. The aggregate total of business transactions for the week this year is $1,033,000,000, against $610,000,000 the corresponding week last year.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Consols, money, 97 15-16. account, 98.

American securities—Illinois Central, 101; Pennsylvania Central, 49⅛; Reading, 31⅛; Erie, 42⅜; preferred, 55; second consols, 88⅛.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 109⅛; 4s, 105⅜.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £145,000. Bullion decreased £1,173,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 49⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Rentes, 81f 71½c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 12,500,000 francs the past week.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—The following are the closing stock quotations:

Alpha	14⅜	Mexican	34¼
Alta	5⅛	Northern Belle	5⅜
Belcher	3⅞	Ophir	31⅛
Best & Belcher	17⅜	Raymond & Ely	1¼
Bullion	6⅛	Savage	13
California	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	58⅛
Chollar & Potosi	6⅛	Union Consolidated	74⅛
Consol. Virginia	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	14⅛
Crown Point	3⅛	Bodie	13⅛
Eureka Con	24⅜	Potosi	5⅜
Exchequer	5	Imperial	1⅛
Gould & Curry	9⅜	Martin White	1⅜
Grand Prize	2⅛	Mono	5⅜
Hale & Norcross	13⅛	Independence	1⅜
Julia Consolidated	3⅛	Consol'ted Pacific	7⅛
Justice	2⅞	Mammoth	6⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The closing prices for copper stocks were:

Calumet & Hecla	215	Pewabic	7
Copper Falls	7⅛	Quincy	31
Franklin	31	Ridge	8

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 100 ft s of Thirty-eighth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 22 (F. Puttlitz to A. G. Van Schaick)	$ 600
Fifth av, 64 ft n of Adams st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Oct. 24 (Leo Hettich et al. to John J. McGrath)	7,200
Wabash av, 80 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 40x172½ ft, dated Oct. 23 (estate of Joanna Adams to John E. Delbitt)	12,000
Emma st, 193⅛ ft e of Ashland av, n f, 24x124 6-10 ft, improved, dated Oct. 21 (E. and A. Krienke to C. Benke)	600
Fourth av, 125 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x95 ft, dated Oct. 4 (David B. Lyman to A. C. Goodman)	3,500
Rhodes av, 40 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 20x164½ ft, dated Sept. 22 (R. A. B. Mills to John Lobstein)	1,100
Rhodes av, 60 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 20x164½ ft, dated Sept. 22 (R. A. B. Mills to John G. Lobstein)	1,100
North Market st, 79 ft s of Hills, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Samuel Johnston to Jacob Rink)	1,500
Dayton st, 172 ft n of Clay, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Martin H. Kuehl to Michael Bauer)	900
West Madison st, 136 4-10 ft w of Yager, s f, 75 ft to Warren av, dated Oct. 15 (Richard S. Cox to George L. Otis)	3,000
West Madison st, adjoining the above, s f, 75 ft to Warren av, dated Oct. 15 (Richard S. Cox to C. P. Coggeshall)	3,000
West Washington st, 90½ ft w of Lincoln, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Cordelia A. Bates et al. to X. M. Adolphus)	2,250
Newberry av, 223 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 24 8-10x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 22 (Henrietta Schloetzer to Mathilda Joseph)	2,500
Sedgwick st, 400 ft s of North av, w f, 25 ft to Market st, dated Aug. 14 (Mary Chivill to Julia Umbdenstock)	4,600
Canal st, 72 ft s of Maxwell, e f, 50x115½ ft, dated Oct. 23 (Henry G. Foreman to Charles D. Wells)	7,500
Lincoln st, 216 ft s of Fifteenth, e f, 51½ ft to railroad, dated Oct. 23 (J. and B. McMahon to Patrick Welch)	343
Arnold st, 250 ft s of Twenty-fourth, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 22 (M. and E. Steude to John Butcher)	500
Arnold st, 300 ft s of Twenty-fourth, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Otto Uhlick to George Engelbrecht)	500
Henshaw av, 96 ft s of Hamburg st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (George E. Hicks to Joseph Hicks)	450

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Root st, 73¼ ft e of Shurtleff av, n f, 24¼x124½ ft, dated Oct. 22 (B. A. Stampofski to Joseph Ethier)	$ 425
Park place, 182 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Charles W. Stickney to Carolyn S. Powers)	6,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	11,708	10,627	9,316	10,716
Wheat, bu	216,767	100,899	189,638	217,823
Corn, bu	196,482	117,585	180,314	141,417
Oats, bu	33,155	29,143	64,078	69,554
Rye, bu	7,824	3,125	9,284	....
Barley, bu	52,172	37,324	35,203	34,873
Grass seed, lbs	474,775	66,585	844,123	19,140
Flax seed, lbs	700,830	556,475	52,900	91,600
Broom corn, lbs	310,860	134,000	44,324	81,117
C. meats, lbs	74,284	71,500	2,612,186	1,221,318
Beef, tcs	....	....	3	49
Beef, brls	....	1	179	194
Pork, brls	160	....	468	941
Lard, lbs	100,000	....	901,494	388,711
Tallow, lbs	15,255	70,152	68,600	27,177
Butter, lbs	119,678	104,454	198,260	136,441
D'd hogs, No.	....	2	....	....
Live hogs, No.	26,469	21,734	6,729	2,295
Cattle, No.	6,322	6,146	2,538	1,966
Sheep, No.	2,153	1,385	654	....
Hides, lbs	158,920	105,727	259,200	264,100
Highwines, brls	100	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	185,924	103,420	304,015	210,252
Potatoes, bu	4,451	14,173	540	4,180
Coal, tons	5,130	6,320	1,515	1,537
Hay, tons	140	149	45	34
Lumber, m ft	4,884	3,872	3,136	2,622
Shingles, m	1,370	1,000	640	275
Salt, brls	535	512	6,281	2,905
Poultry, lbs	2,770	2,350	....	....
Poultry, coops	8	52	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	639	1,290	394	453
Cheese, bxs	2,303	925	2,460	1,080
G. apples, brls	2,325	8,017	371	388
Beans, bu	461	80	54	41

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 6,598 bu wheat, 1,457 bu corn, 406 bu oats, 825 bu rye, 859 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 31 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 18 cars No. 3 do, 3 car rejected (52 winter), 18 cars mixed, 188 cars No. 2 spring, 155 cars No. 3 do, 28 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (446 all grades wheat); 286 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 corn, 133 cars high-mixed, 27 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (453 corn); 28 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected (66 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 20 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (23 rye); 4 cars No. 2 barley, 34 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars extra, 2 cars feed (82 barley). Total (1,070 cars), 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 191,011 bu wheat, 181,047 bu corn, 38,192 bu oats, 5,226 bu rye, 2,431 bu barley.

The leading produce markets averaged less active yesterday, and were quite irregular. Provisions were stronger, in sympathy with an unusually sharp advance in England, and there was an active demand for January lard, with a good inquiry for do pork, here, but buyers of other futures held back, and the later market was easier. Grain was lower, with rather less doing. The advices from Western Europe noted quite a downward turn in breadstuffs there, and the markets here receded in consequence, though not to the extent expected by some. The threatened advance of 5c per 100 lbs in rail freights to the seaboard, to take effect Nov. 10, also tended to depress prices. Mess pork closed 10@15c higher on futures, at $9.75 asked for November and $10.37½@10.40 for January. Lard closed 10c higher, at $6.30 for November and $6.45@6.47½ for January. Short ribs closed at $5.40 spot and $5.00 for January. Spring wheat closed 2⅜c lower, at $1.14⅛ spot and $1.15⅛ for November. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at $1.24@1.24⅛. Corn closed ⅜@1c lower, at 45⅛c asked spot and 44⅛c for November. Oats closed ⅛@⅛c lower, at 32⅛c for November and 35⅜c for May. Rye was ⅛c off, closing at 77c spot and at 77⅛c for next month. Barley was lower, at 83⅛c spot No. 2 and 60@61c for extra 3. Hogs were active and steady, at $3.60@3.80 for bacon grades and at $3.30@3.80 for heavy. Cattle were active and firmer, with sales at $1.75@4.75.

Lake freights were in good demand at the recent decline, at 7½c for corn and 8c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 10⅛c on corn to Kingston. The through rate to New England was quoted at 21c, and to New York at 18⅛@19c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 68⅜c on flour and 88c on lard and meats

None of the features of the dry-goods market were materially changed. There was a satisfactory general demand, and the tenor of prices was steady and firm. The demand for boots and shoes continues liberal, and the feeling is strong. For staple groceries higher prices were the rule. Reports of a large deficit in the beet-root sugar crop in Europe have excited the sugar market, and within the past three days prices have advanced ½@⅝c. Coffees during the same period have advanced fully 1c, and in teas, sirups, and molasses there has also been a sharp upward movement. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish met with a generous demand and displayed positive strength, the general tendency being upward. There was a further advance in butter, and for cheese also higher quotations were given. Stocks of those staple articles are exceptionally light for the season. No changes were noted in the prices of oils, the advanced quotations of Wednesday being thoroughly sustained. Tobacco was in good demand for the time of year and ruled firm. Coal and wood remain unchanged.

Lumber was firm at both yards and docks. The shipments continue heavy, and dealers state that the volume of business has not been equaled except in the year following the great Chicago fire. Flooring, ceiling, and fencing are tending upward, and cargo piece-stuff is strong at the late advance, some dealers predicting Manistee do will sell at $9.00 before another week passes. The hardware and nail dealers reported a brisk order demand, and a strong market for metals and manufactured goods. Wool, broom-corn, and hay were steady. Hides were called easier, the demand having slackened a little in consequence of reports of a weakening in hides and leather East. Seeds were again on the rampage, though clover was not quite so active at the advance, but all kinds that are now traded in were higher. Potatoes were steady. Green fruits were in better request, the advent of cooler weather making buyers more willing to purchase.

English buyers appear to think that grain prices have been strained on this side a little too much for permanence; but they will want the stuff nevertheless. There are indications that they would be free buyers of wheat at about $1.15 here, with present transportation charges; and much the same feeling exists in regard to corn.

A prominent New York firm writes to a correspondent in this city:

First—The people in Europe do not realize the immense quantity of wheat in this country available for export. Secondly—The people in this country do not begin to understand the smallness of European crops; and more particularly the *condition* of the English wheat. Much of the latter is unfit for immediate use in nearly every case, unless it is kiln-dried. We put the one item against the other; but in consideration of this country having many strings to her bow,—in other words, having half a dozen customers to buy her wheat, instead of one or two as in ordinary years,—we think the usual sagacity of the average American will see that if she plays her cards well she can put wheat up 50c higher on this crop, possibly not in the immediate future, but probably before the new year is very old. We will have scares and breaks all the way through, and plenty of them, but our idea is we are not yet at the top by a good many cents. Experience has shown the strength of the position, and wheat about 12s per 100 lbs—the present price in Liverpool—is not dear, all things considered.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Oct. 18, 1879, qrs.	Oct. 11, 1879, qrs.	Oct. 19, 1878, qrs.
Flour and wheat	2,205,000	2,207,000	1,450,000
Corn	421,000	455,000	420,000

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received, bu.	Shipped, bu.
Chicago	216,767	189,638
Milwaukee	99,000	81,000
St. Louis	80,000	10,000
Toledo	84,000	69,000
Detroit	55,000	1,000
New York	281,000	289,000
Baltimore	65,000	....
Philadelphia	43,000	143,000
Total	923,767	782,638

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 635,000 bu, and shipments 351,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 14,826 brls; wheat, 280,550 bu; corn, 25,460 bu; oats, 41,600 bu; corn-meal, 1,430 pkgs; rye, 9,104 bu; barley, 25,400 bu; malt, 2,812 bu; pork, 72 brls; beef, 2,891 brls; cut meats, 1,845 pkgs; lard, 494 tcs; whisky, 314 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Wheat, 289,000 bu; corn, 131,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active for January delivery, chiefly in lard, with not much doing otherwise. The market was strengthened early by the report of an unusually sharp advance in Liverpool, amounting to 2s 6d in pork, 1s in lard, and 1s 6d in meats, while the local hog market was active and stronger. The market advanced as a consequence of the news, and receded later in sympathy with wheat and corn. The shipping movement was rather tame.

MESS PORK—January advanced 17½c, and closed 5c above the latest quotation of Wednesday, at $10.35@10.37½. November closed 7½c higher, at $9.67½@9.70, and October advanced another 50c, closing at $12.50; but it was understood that shipping lots could be bought for a good deal less. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller October at $12.50; 3,250 brls seller November at $9.65@9.75; 250 brls seller the year at $9.60; 250 brls seller December at $9.70; and 26,250 brls seller January at $10.30@10.47½. Total, 30,250 brls. There were rumors of other sales for October at $12.00@12.50.

LARD—January advanced 17½c, and closed 5@7½c above Wednesday's latest, at $6.40@6.42½. Other futures were correspondingly firmer. October closed at $6.30, and November at $6.27½@6.30. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot at $6.30@6.32½; 1,250 tcs seller October at $6.32½; 3,000 tcs seller November at $6.22½@6.35; 750 tcs seller December at $6.35@6.42½; 500 tcs seller the year at $6.30; 40,500 tcs seller January at $6.35@6.52½; and 250 tcs seller February at $6.60. Total, 48,250 tcs.

MEATS—Were firmer on local cuts, which were in fair demand, while export lots were quoted tame, with little disposition to take hold at the prices asked. Sales were reported of 300 boxes shoulders at $3.85 spot and $3.85 for November; 100 boxes long clears at $5.25; 1,100,000 lbs short ribs at $5.50 for October, $4.95@5.00 for November, and do for January; 200 boxes do seller December at $5.37½; and 350 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms. The closing prices for the leading cuts of meats were about as follows for partly cured lots:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.65	$5.30	$5.30	$5.50
Do, October	3.60	5.50	5.25	5.45
Spot, boxed	3.85	5.50	5.50	5.70
November, boxed	3.75	5.40	5.15	5.25

Long clears quoted at $5.25 loose, and $5.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¼@6½c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8⅛c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 5½@6c; do seller December, 5¼@5⅜c; green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4½c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅛@8¾c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4⅛@4¾c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3⅛@3⅜c for brown, with sale of 420 pkgs yellow at 4⅜@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $13.00@13.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city and 5⅜@5⅞c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, buyers holding off for concessions, which sellers did not seem disposed to make. Sales were limited to 120 brls winters and 150 brls springs on private terms; 460 brls extras at $5.35; 60 brls unsound at $4.50; 30 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00; and 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 920 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.25@5.75 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.60@6.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were steady. Sales were 8 cars bran at $9.50 per ton; 10 cars middlings at $10.00@12.00; 50 tons feed at $19.00; 200 brls corn-meal at $2.25; and 1 car coarse do at $16.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet in general, though there were a few active points, and the feeling was weak. The market for next month declined 1⅜c, and closed 1⅜c below the latest quotation of Wednesday. The early telegrams from Liverpool noted cargoes off coast as 2s cheaper, and quoted prompt shipment at 52s per quarter, which was followed by a lower New York. Then the private advices from Europe dropped in, one after the other, all telling about the same story, and each one causing a fresh decline, from which there was a partial reaction. The feeling was weak, but there was not much wheat on sale at the lower figures. Local operators seemed to be nearly even on the deal, and few outsiders responded to the news with orders to sell. The shipping demand was flat till late in the session, then shippers took hold of No. 3 at a decline of 2⅛c, the market closing at $1.07⅛. The cash offerings of No. 2 were chiefly taken for carrying, closing at $1.15⅛. Seller November opened at $1.17, advanced to $1.17⅜ (some said to $1.18), declined to $1.16⅛, improved to $1.16⅜, and closed at $1.16⅛. Seller December ranged at $1.18⅛@1.20, closing at $1.18⅜. October and the year were nearly nominal at $1.15⅛@1.16⅜, closing at $1.15⅛. Spot sales were reported of 113,000 bu No. 2 at $1.15⅛@1.16; 61,000 bu No. 3 at $1.07@1.07⅛; 4,400 bu rejected at 89c; and 10,600 bu by sample at 61c@$1.18, mostly on track. Total, 189,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand at 1@1⅛c decline, with not much offered. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red (North Side) at $1.24; 8,400 bu do at $1.24½; 400 bu do (special location) at $1.25; 2,400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.19; 4,000 bu No. 3 at $1.18@1.19; and 3,600 bu by sample at $1.04@1.21½. Total, 21,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 2,000 bu mixed at $1.13@1.20, and 4 cars screenings at $8.00@20.00 per ton.

CORN—Was fairly active, and rather weak, declining ⅜c, and closing ¼@⅜c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were lower, Beerbohm noting a decline of 1d per cental, and a private cable 9d per quarter, or about 2c per cental, while New York was lower, and Baltimore "weak and panicky." Our receipts were smaller. The market weakened under the early news, and then ruled steady during the greater part of the day, with a good demand for futures at the decline. Shippers operated rather freely, and would have taken more but for a scarcity of vessel-room; this helped to steady the other part of the deal. Spot corn closed at 45⅛c. Seller November opened at 44⅛c, advanced to 45⅛c, and declined to 44⅛c, closing at 44⅛c. Seller May sold at 44⅜@45⅛c, closing at 44⅛c. Seller the month ranged at 45@46c, December at 42@42⅛c, and the year at 41⅛@42⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 231,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 45@46c; 18,000 bu rejected at 43⅛@44c; 9,600 bu by sample at 40@46⅛c on track; and 13,000 bu do at 40⅛@46c free on board cars. Total 271,600 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, declining in sympathy with other grain, and recovering later, the near futures closing ⅛@⅛c above the latest prices of Wednesday. There was considerable trading in November and December, the difference widening to about 1⅛@1⅜c. Spot closed at 31⅜c, and No. 2 white sold at 32⅛@32⅜c, and rejected at 28c. November opened at 31⅜@31⅛c and rose to 32⅛c, closing at 32⅛c. December sold at 32⅛@33⅛c and closed at 33⅛c. May was slow early at 35⅛c, and closed at 36c. Samples were in request for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 32⅛@32⅜c; 13,800 bu No. 2 at 31⅜@31⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28c; 13,200 bu by sample at 30@34⅛c on track; and 37,400 bu at 30@36c free on board. Total, 68,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and a shade easier. The offerings were small, and November was nominal at 77⅛c bid, with sellers asking 78c. No. 2 sold at 77c. Spot sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 77c; 2,000 bu by sample at 73@80c on track; and 2,000 bu at 78@80⅛c free on board. Total, 9,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather dull and lower. No. 2 was about ⅛c off, and the car lots were taken at the decline, the price being 83⅛c. A sale of November was reported early at 85⅛c, the closing being about 84c. Extra 3 dropped 2@2⅛c under free offerings, with an absence of orders, though a few buyers took hold at the bottom. Sales were made at 60@63c, the closing being 60@60⅛c for receipts in any house. No. 3 sold at 43@44c, and feed at 34c. Samples were in moderate request. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 83⅛c; 7,600 bu extra 3 at 60@63c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 43@44c; 10,800 bu at 43@81c on track. Total, 25,200 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was lower, with sales of 455,000 bu at $1.15⅜@1.16⅜ for November and at $1.18⅛@1.18⅜ for December. Corn—135,000 bu at 44⅛@44⅜c for November, 42⅛c for December, 41⅛c for the year, 41c for January, and 44⅛c for May. Oats—20,000 bu at 32⅜c for November, 33⅜c for December, and 35⅛@36c for May. Mess pork—3,000 brls at $9.45 for November, $9.70 for the year, and $10.37½@10.40 for January. Lard—1,250 tcs at $6.42½@6.45 for January. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $4.92½ for November.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was in only fair request and 1c lower. November sold at $1.15⅜@1.16⅛, and closed at $1.15⅛. December sold at $1.17⅛@1.18⅛, and closed at $1.17⅜. Corn sold at 42@42⅛c for December, at 41⅛@41⅜c for the year, 44⅜@44⅜c for May, closing at the inside. October sold at 45⅛@45⅜c, and closed easy at the inside. November sold at 44⅜@44⅜c, and closed with sellers at 44⅜c. Oats were easier at 32⅛c sellers for next month, 33@33⅛c for December, and at 35⅛@35⅜c for May. Rye sold at 77⅛c for November. Mess pork was stronger, closing at $9.75 for next month and at $10.37½@10.40 for January. Sales 6,750 brls at $12.50 for October, $9.75 for November, and $10.35@10.40 seller January. Lard was firmer at $6.30@6.32½ for October and November, and at $6.45@6.47½ for January. Sales 4,250 tcs at $6.30@6.32½ for October, and at $6.42½@6.47½ for January. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $5.40. Long and short clears—300 bxs at $5.50. Shoulders—25,000 lbs at $3.60.

Later in the afternoon wheat sold at $1.15½@1.15⅝ for November, and closed at about $1.15⅝. December closed at $1.17⅛. Corn sold at 44⅛c for November, and May, and cash, or the month at 45⅛@45⅜c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were firm at $1 40@1.55 per bu, and a car of fine medium brought $1.60. There is a fair demand, with rather moderate offerings. The crop is supposed to be large.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady. Choice corn is scarce, and medium grades are in fair stock:

Fine green, with hurl to work it	5½@6
Red-tipped do and hurl	4½@5
Inferior	4 @4½
Crooked	2 @3½

BUTTER—A very firm market was reported, prices being higher all around, with a further advance in prospect. The supply continues to fall far short of the demand, and holders are very confident. We now quote:

Creamery	27@30
Good to choice dairy	20@27
Medium	16@18
Inferior to common	8@13

BAGGING—Only a fair business was doing, and values were reported steady and unchanged:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 bu.	12 @14
Brighton, A	22½	Do, 5 bu.	13 @14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	21	Do, double	23 @25
American	20½	Wool sacks	40 @43

CHEESE—Prices were strong at the advance noted earlier in the week; indeed, some holders were declining to fill orders at former quotations. We quote the market strong, with an upward tendency:

Full cream	11½@12½
Part skim	10½@11½
Low grades	5 @ 8

COAL—Was unchanged. Trade was quiet, at the prices given below:

Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes	$ 5.50
Erie	5.25@5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50
Blossburg	4.50@5.00
Wilmington	3.00@3.25

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in good demand and steady. Citric acid and opium have advanced, and also blue vitriol, the rise in the latter being in sympathy with copper. Quinine is again easier. Quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 65 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, lb, 25-lb	49 @ 52
Ammonia, carb	23 @ 25
Borax, refined, lb	10 @ 12
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	31 @ 32
Chloroform, lb	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	16 @ 22
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, lb	28 @ 30
Gum opium, lb	.... 5.25
Iodine, lb	.... 5.25
Morphia, sulph, oz	4.00 @4.10
Oil, castor, ℔ gal	84 @ 88
Oil, lemon	.... 3.00½
Potassa, chlor, lb	19 @ 20
Potassium, iod., lb	.... @4.60
Quinine, sulph., oz	.... 2.85
Root, rhei., E. L., powd., lb	1.25 @1.50
Salts, Epsom, lb	2½@ 5
Sulphur lb	3½@ 5
Canary seed, ℔ lb	4 @ 5
Hemp seed, ℔ lb	4 @ 3
Sulph. Cinchonidia	1.05 @1.10

EGGS—Were quoted firm at 15½@16c. Fresh are getting scarce.

FISH—There is a fair and improving demand for fish, and the market is working firm. Below are the prices current:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 4.15@ 4.25
Trout, ½-brl	3.40@ 3.50
Mackerel, Bloater, shore	20.00
Mackerel, extra, shore	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75@ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Mackerel—Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.75@ 7.00
Halifax herring, split, brls	6.25@ 6.50
New Holland herring	1.40
Smoked halibut	9½@ 9¾
Scaled herring, ℔ box	28@ 30
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—In the fruit market there were no changes. Trade was active and prices were firm throughout the list. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 18
Turkish prunes	7¼@ 7¾
Raisins, layers, new	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, layers, old	1.90 @1.95
Raisins, London layers, new	2.55 @2.60
Raisins, Valencia, new	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	1.95 @2.05
Zante currants	5 @ 5½
Citron	22 @ 22½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	6 @ 6½
Apples, Southern	5 @ 5½
Peaches, unpared, new, halves	8½@ 8¾
Peaches, unpared, quarters	7 @ 7½
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	10 @ 10½
Pitted cherries	21 @ 22

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	20½@ 21
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	9½@ 10
Pecans	10½@ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—The cooler weather is helping fruit, especially apples, which are selling more freely for shipment. California fruits are in better request now that domestic varieties are becoming scarce. Cranberries are in fair demand at about $2.50 in bushel boxes. The Wisconsin crop is said to be smaller than growers expected, and Cape Cod has a fair crop:

Apples, ℔ brl	$1.25 @2.00
Cranberries, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Grapes, ℔ lb	5 @ 7
Lemons, ℔ box	6.00 @6.50
Louisiana oranges, ℔ brl	5.00 @6.00
California grapes, ℔ case of 40 lbs	5.50 @6.00
California pears, ℔ box	2.25 @3.00

GROCERIES—The general market continues active and buoyant. Sugars were excited, and prices took a further upward turn to the extent of ⅜@⅝c. The present advance is the result of reports of a marked deficit in the beet-root crop of Europe. Coffees were active, and were up another ½c. Since the middle of August Rio coffees have advanced 2@3c. Sirups were held 2@3c higher, with a further advancing tendency. Soaps, spices, and in fact all goods in the list were unqualifiedly firm. We now quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¼@ 7¼
Rangoon	6¼@ 6⅝

COFFEE.

Java	24½@29½
Costa Rica	18½@20½
Rio, fancy	19½@20½
Rio, prime to choice	18½@19
Rio, good	17½@18
Rio, fair	16½@17½
Rio, common	14½@16
Rio, roasting	13½@14

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	10¾
Crushed	10¾
Granulated and powdered	10¼@10½
A standard	10¼@10¼
A No. 2	9⅞@10
Extra C	9⅝@ 9¾
C No. 1	9⅝@ 9½
Yellow	8 @ 9

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	46 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @45
Fair to good corn or sugar	36 @40
Black strap	24 @25
Choice New Orleans molasses	43 @45
Prime do	38 @40
Common to fair do	32 @35

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	50 @55
Pepper	16 @17
Nutmegs	$1.00 @1.05

HAY—Was in request for shipment, and steady. The offerings were fair:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton	11.50
Upland prairie	9.50
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Were quoted easy at 10c for green cured, and some dealers quote them ½c below this price. The Eastern market is reported dull:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ℔ lb	10
Calf, ℔ lb	13½
Dry flint, ℔ lb, prime	17 @18
Dry salted, ℔ lb	14
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35 @40

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady and active. Merchants say they are full of orders, and quote staple goods firm in consequence of the steady rise in the prices of the raw materials. Quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$ 9.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	11.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	10.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	17.50
Pig-tin, ℔ lb	28@29
Bar tin	30
Solder	16
Pig lead, ℔ lb	5½
Bar lead	6½
Lead pipe	6½
Copper bottoms, ℔ lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet zinc, ℔ lb	9 @ 9½
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.80
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	3.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	15@16
American planished iron, "B"	10½
American do, "A"	11½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@16½
Wire	40
Fence wire	4
Discount on galvanized iron 10 per cent.	½

NAILS—Were quoted firm at $3.60 rates.

OILS—No further changes were noted. There was an active and strong market for nearly all descriptions. Below are the prices current:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	11½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	15½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	18½
Lard, extra winter	56
Lard, extra	54
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	42
Linseed, raw	70
Linseed, boiled	73
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	1.10
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	60
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	41
Miners' oil	52 @ 55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19

POTATOES—Peachblows sold at 40@48c on track, and Rose at 38@42c, the outside for fancy lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens and ducks sold at $2.50@3.00 per doz, geese at $7.50@8.00, and turkeys at 9@9½c per lb. Game was doing better, the weather being cool. Wild ducks were plenty and sold at $2.00@3.00 per doz, and prairie chickens were $5.00@5.25.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.30
Ordinary coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Ground solar	1.30
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.30@2.90

SEEDS—Clover was firmer and less active, closing rather tame. Sales were reported at $5.90@6.30, prime closing at $6.25. It was reported that exporters and outside speculators have been taking the seed, and not short sellers, as was rumored Wednesday. Shaw's London *Circular*, Oct. 8 to 13, reports that the American samples shown there are satisfactory in quality and moderate in price, and that England will want seed, her own crop being a fizzle. Timothy was 5@10c higher, with smaller offerings. It is supposed more sales have been made lately than dealers cared to report. Sales were made at $2.50@2.65, and choice was quoted late at $2.70@2.75. Flax was firm at $1.30@1.31. The receipts of seed were liberal, and the shipments heavy.

WHISKY—Was in good demand at Wednesday's advance. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the basis of $1.10 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in good demand and firm. It is reported by cable that wool has advanced 1d per lb in London under a good demand for export to America. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium	39@42
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	35@37
Medium unwashed	27@30
Fine do	22@25

Coarse do	24@26
Tub-washed, choice	41@43
Tub-washed, common to good	36@40

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,098	20,696	112
Tuesday	4,999	28,432	726
Wednesday	6,322	26,409	2,153
Thursday	5,500	32,000	1,100
Total	21,919	107,537	3,991
Same time last week	19,035	93,612	5,036
Shipments—			
Monday	1,716	6,265	....
Tuesday	897	5,055	....
Wednesday	2,538	6,729	654
Total	5,151	18,049	654

CATTLE—The market was decidedly more active yesterday, and the feeling of depression characterizing Wednesday's market gave place to one of firmness. The receipts were again pretty full, exceeding 5,000 head, but, under a good general demand, the bulk of the large supply (there were a good many stale cattle in addition to the fresh receipts) was worked off. In some instances sales were effected at better prices by 5@10c per 100 lbs than paid for the same grades on the previous day; but the advance was far from being general, and our quotations remain as before. The range of sales was $1.75@4.75, with inferior to good butchers' stuff selling at $1.75@3.00; stockers at $2.25@3.00; Western cattle at $2.75@3.50; and common to extra native steers at $3.25@4.75. There was a firm feeling at the close.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.00@4.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
19	1,352	$4.75	20 C.-Tx.	1,079	$3.15
76	1,524	4.70	20 C.-Tx.	1,047	3.15
79	1,382	4.60	20 C.-Tx.	1,011	3.10
17	1,309	4.55	20 C.-Tx.	1,022	3.10
17	1,370	4.55	17	1,118	3.05
46	1,330	4.55	20 C.-Tx.	912	3.00
17	1,353	4.55	21 W.-T.	945	3.00
16	1,282	4.40	217 W.-T.	937	3.00
18	1,307	4.40	100 W.-T.	934	3.00
18	1,316	4.40	15	1,061	3.00
31	1,289	4.45	20 cows	1,005	2.87½
28	1,383	4.25	22 st'krs.	949	2.75
60	1,297	4.25	20 st'krs.	894	2.75
36	1,280	4.25	24 st'krs.	820	2.75
36	1,404	4.35	12 cows	887	2.65
54	1,223	4.30	23 Texas	747	2.60
34	1,338	4.25	21 Texas	995	2.60
51	1,272	4.20	35	670	2.60
25	1,240	3.90	10	510	2.60
26	1,218	3.90	28 Texas	752	2.60
17	1,215	3.95	14	779	2.50
33	1,205	3.90	28 st'krs.	823	2.50
18	1,195	3.90	18 st'krs.	824	2.30
18	1,191	3.90	33 st'krs.	800	2.40
19	1,150	3.75	13 st'krs.	697	2.50
37	1,157	3.75	14 cows	968	2.25
17	1,150	4.00	23 cows	928	2.25
16	1,196	3.70	21 cows	801	2.25
17	1,146	3.60	16 cows	843	2.25
17	1,142	3.65	20 cows	707	2.20
131 Col'do	1,142	3.50	17 cows	969	2.25

HOGS—Yesterday saw another active and steady hog market. The receipts were larger than for any day of late, but under the combined shipping and packing demand the supply rapidly disappeared, the middle of the afternoon finding only a few scattering lots left in the pens. Common to best bacon grades were taken at $3.60@3.80; poor to prime heavy packers at $3.30@3.65; and ordinary to extra heavy shipping hogs at $3.50@3.80. The market closed steady at the above quotations. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOGS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	183	$3.90	81	242	$3.60
52	196	3.80	68	244	3.55
25	285	3.80	248	302	3.55
74	208	3.80	52	240	3.55
42	204	3.80	106	245	3.55
40	208	3.80	71	169	3.50
39	306	3.75	80	264	3.50
42	411	3.75	86	260	3.50
64	192	3.75	69	224	3.50
53	197	3.75	58	284	3.50
57	184	3.75	68	247	3.50
24	175	3.70	65	285	3.45
125	190	3.70	20	291	3.45
39	185	3.70	23	287	3.45
115	204	3.65	44	285	3.45
39	168	3.65	123	310	3.45
49	355	3.65	32	280	3.40
100	285	3.65	75	150	3.40
60	291	3.60	24	301	3.40
60	288	3.60	47	206	3.30
66	261	3.60	74	208	3.30
64	267	3.60	39	157	3.30
30	225	3.60	22	271	3.30
74	182	3.60	27	188	3.15

SHEEP—Were in good local and shipping demand, and prices again ruled firm. Sales were reported at $2.50@4.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to choice qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
97	114	$4.50	60	104	$4.25
71	98	4.00	98	77	3.40
35	94	3.50	39	123	3.40
117	80	2.65	40	80	2.50
107	88	3.00	89	94	3.50
114	109	4.12½	50	71	3.25
38	83	3.75	40	86	3.55

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 308 head of through and 196 of yard stock; total for three days, 971 through and 32,408 local; market has been active all the week, and all sold but 18 loads of late arrivals; prices have declined about ¼c since Monday, but closed firm at the following: Best, $5.00@5.10; fair to good, $4.00@4.80; common, $3.25@3.65; sales since Monday morning, 4,202 head.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head; total for three days, 12,375; Yorkers, $3.55@3.75; Philadelphias, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for three days, 7,400; selling at $2.50@4.25 for common to extras.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 280, and 300 on sale, besides, from the late arrivals yesterday. Market dull; about 100 extra Kentucky steers, 1,500 lbs, $10.00@10.25, including 70 for export alive; shipments, 800 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,400; market dull, and weaker; sheep, $3.25@3.50; lambs, $5.00@6.25; not all sold; shipments, 250 carcasses.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,100; market dull, at $3.80@4.15 for live, and $5.00@5.50 for dressed; 4 carloads of good Ohio hogs, 211 lbs, at $4.12½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Demand urgent, with light supply and values firm, but not higher; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.10@4.60; light do, $3.50@4.00; grass natives, $3.00@3.65; native cows and heifers, $2.25@3.00; grass Texans, $2.25@3.12½; corn-fed do, $2.75@3.75; Colorado steers, $3.62½@4.25; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 800.

SHEEP—Scarce and firm; fair to good, $2.87½@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.37½@3.75; receipts, 600; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 629; absence of business owing to the want of stock; receipts all consigned through.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,900; market opened firm and closed dull and lower; best grades disposed of; fair to good Western sheep, $3.85@4.00; extra, $4.10@4.25; no lambs on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,220; Yorkers good to best, $3.70@3.80; heavy and medium, $3.65@3.90; heavy ends, $3.20@3.50; pigs, $3.20@3.35; mixed Michigans, $3.35@3.55; best grades disposed of.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports the cattle receipts the past week at 7,926; shipments, 4,149; active and steady; native shippers, $3.25@4.30; native stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.35; native cows, $1.75@2.75; Colorados, $2.35@3.10; Texas, $1.75@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 13,393; shipments, 233; steady; choice heavy, $3.17½@3.25; mixed packing and light shipping, $3.00@3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—HOGS—Dull and lower; common, $2.90@3.35; light, $3.50@3.65; packing, $3.40@3.65; butchers', $3.65@3.75. Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 420.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—HOGS—Strong at $2.75@3.65; receipts, 2,700.

LUMBER.

The cargo offerings sold promptly, piece-stuff moving off soon after it arrived. Manistee 2-inch was firm at $8.50, and some dealers thought extra lengths would bring $9.00. Inch of all grades was also quoted firm. Lath and shingles were firm. The sudden jump in piece-stuff is probably due to the fact of light receipts. Following are the quotations for cargo lumber:

Choice mill-run inch	$14.50@16.50
Medium inch	11.00@14.00
Common inch	9.00@10.00
Piece-stuff	8.00@ 8.50
Lath	1.50@ 1.60
Shingles	2.10@ 2.40

The activity at the yards continues, and the market is strong at the prices now ruling. Dealers are talking of advancing the prices of flooring, ceiling, and fencing at an early day, the supply of these qualities being moderate, while the sales are large, and dealers want to secure an ample stock to carry through the winter. Following is the price list:

First and second rough	$ 40.00
Third clear	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	17.50
Finishing first and second clear	40.00
Common dressed siding	14.50@16.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	28.00
Box boards, 13 in. and upwards	34.00@40.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	33.00@35.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in.	28.00@30.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in.	20.00@22.00
Fencing	10.50@13.00
Common boards	11.00@13.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft.	11.50@17.00
Pickets, rough and select	12.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard	2.30@ 2.45
Shingles, choice	2.45@ 2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 17s; No. 2, 15s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 9d; spring, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s 10d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—Evening.—COTTON—Firmer at 6⅞@7d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,200.

CLOVER SEED—American, 44@45s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52s 6d. Prime mess beef, 37s. Bacon, long clear, 34s; short do, 35s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—GROCERIES—Sugar, Muscovado, afloat, 22s 6d@23s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7@7¼d.

LINSEED OIL—28s 5d@28s 10d.

WHALE OIL—25s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—26s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—PETROLEUM—19¼f paid, 19½f asked.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 14s 6d @17s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d@11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 2d; white, 11@12s; club, 11s 10d@12s 6d. Old corn, 5s 11½d. Pork, 51s. Lard, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, 1 p. m.—Pork, 52s@52s 6d. Lard, 36s@36s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—1 p. m.—Flour, 15s. Wheat dull; red winter, 11s 10d; No. 2 spring, 11s 2d; No. 3 do, 10s 5d; California declined 1d. Corn dull 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull and neglected. Pork firmer; Western P. M., 52s 6d. Lard, firmer at 36s 6d. Bacon firmer; long clear, 34s; short clear, 35s.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; quotations nominal; California, 10s 10d@12s 3d; white Michigan, 11s 11d; red winter, 11s 10d; spring, No. 3, 10s 4d; No. 2 do, 11s 2d. Corn, 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat about 2s per quarter cheaper; fair average No. 2 spring, 52s; fair average red winter, 56s; fair average California, 57s; corn steady; fair average American mixed, 29s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat tending downward; corn steady. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 57s; nearly due, 56s 6d. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 52s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat seriously depressed, yielding on winter grades about 4@6c, and on spring about 2@3c per bu, as influenced by much weaker markets reported from interior, and unfavorable tenor of advices by cable; winter grades offered almost throughout with decided urgency, sellers showing unusual eagerness to place, supplies leading to extensive trading, mainly in the option line. Late in the afternoon, under some revival of speculative inquiry, a rally occurred of ½@1½c per bu, but this improvement nearly vanished before the close, winding up weak; spring grades were not offered with much freedom at modified figures; sales of 1,735,000 bu, including 33,000 bu No. 1 white at $1.44½@1.46; 117,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.44½@1.46½, closing at $1.44¾@1.45. No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring held high as $1.38, $1.35 bid; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, November options, at $1.37. Corn, pressed for sale and receded about 1@1½c per bu on moderately active movement, mainly in the option line, closing heavily; mixed Western, ungraded, at 62@62½c. Rye depressed and irregular. Oats quoted down ½@1c per bu on free and urgent offerings, leading to more liberal dealings; closing heavily; mixed Western, 18,000 bu at 40@43c; No. 2 Chicago, 14,000 bu very choice at 44¾c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products excited on active business, with values again quoted higher. Mess fairly active for prompt delivery; quoted at $10.60@10.70 for ordinary brands; in the option line, mess in very good request at an improvement of 20c, closing, for October, at $10.50@10.70; November, $10.60@10.75; December, $10.60@10.70; January, $11.95 bid for new. Cut meats in demand at former figures. Bacon rather more sought on a steady basis. Western lard of ready sale for early delivery, and quoted higher; forward delivery quiet at $11.00, at an advance of 15@30c; November closing at $6.90; December, $6.90; seller's option the year, $6.82½; January, $7.05; February, $7.12½.

TALLOW—In fair demand at full prices; sales of 130,000 lbs at 6¾@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugars raw, active and more or less excited; quoted at 7½@7¾c for fair to good refining Cuba, and centrifugal at 8¼c; refined, buoyant on active demand.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1.13 bid and $1.14@1.15 asked; market rather weaker.

FREIGHTS—Business to a fair aggregate, generally at about steady rates, though the advantage is in favor of shippers; the sharp break in grain values did not quicken perceptibly the outward movement; advices by cable having been decidedly adverse; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 32,000 bu grain at 7½d; 8,000 bu do at 7¾d per bu; 3,100 pkgs provisions in lots within a range of 35@50s; from the West, through freight, 850 tons flour and meal; November and early December shipments, reported at 27s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅜@11½c; futures weak; October, 11.16c; November, 11.06c; December, 11.05c; January, 11.15c; February, 11.27c; March, 11.43c; April, 11.56c; May, 11.70c; June, 11.82c; July, 11.92c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; receipts, 15,000 brls; super State and Western, $5.00@5.60; common to good extra, $5.75@6.00; good to choice, $6.10@7.75; white wheat extra, $6.00@6.50; extra Ohio, $6.00@7.75; St. Louis, $6.00@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish; receipts, 287,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.13; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.32; No. 2 spring, $1.33@1.35; ungraded winter red, $1.35@1.44; No. 3 do, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 do, $1.44¼@1.46¼; No. 1 do, $1.46; ungraded amber, $1.37@1.45; No. 2 amber, $1.43½@1.44½; ungraded white, $1.39@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.42½. Rye nominal. Corn—Market dull; receipts, 25,000 bu; No. 2, 62@62½c; low mixed, 65@67c; No. 2 October, 61¾c bid, 62c asked; November, 62c; December, 63⅝c. Oats more active; receipts, 43,000 bu; mixed Western, 40@43c; white do, 43@45c.

HAY—In good demand.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand active; Rio, cargoes, 14¾@17¾c; job lots, 14¾@19¼c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; United, 89⅞@90⅝c; crude, 6¼@7½c; refined, 7½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅞c.

RESIN—Firm at $1.55@1.60.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 36@37c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 11@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; mess, $10.60@10.70. Cut-meats very firm; prices nominal. Lard active; prime steam, $6.97½@7.05.

BUTTER—Firm at 10@30c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 8@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.13 bid, $1.14 asked.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet, easy, and lower; Western superfine, $4.75@5.55; do extra, $5.75@6.50; do family, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak and lower; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.45; November, $1.46¼; December, $1.48½. Corn—Western quiet and lower; Western mixed, spot, 65c bid; November, 64½c asked. Oats easier; Pennsylvania, 42@44c; Western white, 43c; do mixed, 42@42½c. Rye nominal at 95@98c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and tending upward. Mess pork, $10.75@11.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders nominal; clear rib sides nominal; do packed, 4¼@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; hams, 10@11c. Lard, 7¼c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; Western, 16@18c.

EGGS—Scarce and firmer at 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, 14¼@17½c. Sugar firm and higher at 9½@10c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, dull; cotton, 5-16d; flour, 3s 3d; grain, 8½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,813 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 750,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Lower; XX, $5.10@5.40; XXX, $5.50@5.65; family, $5.75@5.85; choice to fancy, $5.90@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and fairly active; No. 2 red, $1.24 cash; $1.27¼@1.28½ November; $1.31¾@1.28¾@1.29½ December; $1.34¼@1.31¼@1.32 January; No. 3 do, $1.17¼@1.16½. Corn lower; 38¼c cash; 37⅞@37½c November; 37⅞@37¼c December; 37⅝@37c January. Oats lower; 26¾@26¼c cash; 27¼@27c November; 29c December. Rye lower at 75c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 70c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; old, $11.50. Dry salt meats quiet; loose, $3.50@3.70, $5.60@5.75; $5.75@5.90, according to age. Bacon firm at $4.40@4.50; $8.62½; $8.87@9.00. Lard higher, closing with $6.10 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, good, $6.75; choice, $7.00; Indiana family, choice, $7.50; winter wheats, patent, in lots, $8.00@8.50. Rye flour scarce and firm at $6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat completely demoralized; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.45. Corn—Market dull; mixed, 62c; yellow, 63@64c. Oats—Market dull; mixed Western, 43@44½c; white, 44@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted; creamery, extra, 28@30c; Western Reserve, extra, 18@20c.

EGGS—Higher; Western, 22@23c.

CHEESE—Strong; creamery, 12@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7⅝c.

WHISKY—Scarce at $1.11 bid; $1.12 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 142,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—COTTON—Strong at 10⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull; tending downward at $6.00@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower at $1.26@1.30. Corn unsettled at 50@51c. Oats firm at 33@35c. Rye inactive and lower at 88c. Barley firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $10.50. Lard stronger at $6.25@6.30 for November. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders, $3.87½; short ribs, $6.25. Bacon inactive; shoulders, $4.50; short ribs, $8.50; clear ribs, $8.75.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.08.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 70c.

BUTTER—Active, but not quotably higher; fancy creamery, 30c; choice dairy, 20@22c; prime Western Reserve, 17@18c; prime Central Ohio, 15@16c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Inactive and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and declined ⅜c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.18½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.17½; No. 2 do, $1.15; October, $1.15; November, $1.16; December, $1.18⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07; No. 4, 99c; rejected, 91c. Corn lower; No. 2, 45½c. Oats lower; No. 2, 31½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 75c. Barley strong and active; No. 2 spring, 76@76½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at $9.65 cash; $10.35 January. Prime steam lard, $6.12 cash; $6.40 January.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 99,000 bu; barley, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; amber Michigan, spot, $1.30; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.29½; October, $1.30; November, $1.31¼; December, $1.34; January, $1.37; No. 2 mixed, $1.26; Western amber, $1.30½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.31. Corn steady; high mixed, 50c; rejected, 48½c. Oats steady; No. 2 held at 34¾c; 34½c bid; rejected, 31½c.

Closed—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red winter, spot and October, $1.28½; November, $1.29⅞; December, $1.32½; January, $1.35; amber Michigan, spot and October, $1.28¼; November, $1.29½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,232 brls; wheat, 694,530 bu; corn, 958,235 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By rail—Wheat, 43,467 bu; corn, 16,000 bu. By canal—Wheat, 102,548 bu; corn, 23,465 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat—Fair speculative demand; prices unsettled; sales of 60,000 bu No. 1 Green Bay club, part to arrive, at $1.28. Corn dull and easier; sales 6,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 55½c. Oats—Sales of 2 cars Toledo, on track, at 40c. Rye quiet; sales 7,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee at 80c. Barley quiet; sales 10 cars Western on private terms.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Shippers and boatmen apart; 10@11c asked for wheat.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Corn—Market easier; white, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; quoted at $11.50@12.00 Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, $5.50; clear rib, $5.50. Hams—Sugar-cured 9¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14½@18c; jobbing, 15@18½c. Molasses higher; common, 45c; fair, 46@47c; prime to choice, 51@53c. Rice firmer at 5¾@7¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.70.

HAY—Firm; prime, $24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

BRAN—Quiet at 85c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $5.50@6.00; common extras, $6.00@6.50; Wisconsin extras, $6.50@7.00; Minnesota do, $6.75@8.50; winter wheats in demand; Ohio and Michigan, $7.25@7.75; Illinois and Indiana, $7.25@8.00; St. Louis, $7.50@8.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $7.25@9.25; winter wheats, $7.75@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm. Oats firm; extra white, 49@51c; No. 2 white, 47@48c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45@46c. Rye, 93@95c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; corn, 25,000 bu; wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 10¼c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; red and amber, $1.27; white, $1.30. Corn—Market easier; white, 51½c; mixed, 50c. Oats—Market easier; white, 36c; mixed, 35c. Rye quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $10.50. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, $8.00; do keg, $8.50. Bulk meats scarce and nominal. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, $4.37½; clear rib, $8.37½@8.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.08.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts the past week at 205,051 bu; shipments, 138,232 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, $1.09½; October, $1.12; No. 3 cash, $1.04; October, $1.02¾. Corn—Receipts the past week, 58,720 bu; shipments, 39,648 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 29c; October, 29c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and active; extra, nominal; No. 1 white, $1.34 asked, $1.33½ bid; November, $1.34½; December, $1.37½; January, $1.39¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, $1.27@1.28. Corn firm at 46½c cash; November, 39c. Oats steady at 32@34c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, $6.00@6.25. Hams, 7½@7¾c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn steady; white Western, 62c.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 23.—PETROLEUM—Market opened steady with 90c bid, strictly; advanced to 90⅝c bid, old; declined and closed at 90c bid; shipments, 56,000, averaging 46,000; transactions, 300,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 95c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7¼c for Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; standard white, 110 test, 8¼c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—DRY GOODS—The demand for brown and bleached cotton continues very active, and prices are firm and advancing, but other makes of cotton goods are only in moderate demand. Prints quiet but steady. Dress goods sluggish. Men's wear woolens in steady request and prices firm. Flannels in good demand and firm at the late advance.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—COTTON—Opened higher; now strong at quotations; middling, 10⅜c; low do, 10⅛c; net receipts, 72,979 bales; gross, 13,615; exports: Great Britain, 3,719; France, 4,208; sales, 12,000; stock, 145,189.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Cotton higher and firm; middlings 10⅜c; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 3,100; shipments, 2,700; stock, 40,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

The Prince Imperial's Will.

The will of the Prince Imperial, dated Feb. 26, 1879, was proved in London on the 20th of last month by MM. Rouher and Pietri, the executors. The personal estate was sworn as being under £60,000. This, of course, is independent of the Prince's real estate,—houses in Paris and considerable landed property in France, Italy, and Switzerland. Evidently, therefore, there was no ground for the popular belief that young Napoleon and his mother were in straitened circumstances in England. The will, all in the Prince's own handwriting, is contained on two whole sheets and one half sheet of letter paper, the bottom of each page being either signed "Napoleon" or "N." Not having been executed in the presence of witnesses, as the English law requires, one of the executors had to testify that it was throughout in the handwriting of the testator, and further evidence was given that the Prince's domicile was French and that the will had been made in conformity with and was valid according to the French law.

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The tug McClellan arrived here this morning from Escanaba, and left again for Chicago. Capt. Driscoll reports that he could have pulled the schr E. M. Davidson off the Pilot Island Reef, but did not deem it advisable to do so, for the reason that she had three feet of water in her hold and appeared to be leaking badly.

The McClellan found the schr L. B. Shepard off Manitowoc, yesterday afternoon, disabled by the loss of her rudder, and towed her inside.

The prop Favorite passed up the lake with her tow of barges at noon to-day.

The northwester continues, causing such a heavy sea on the east shore that none of the regular liners had made their appearance up to 3 p. m. The stmr John A. Dix did not leave for Ludington and Manistee at 4 a. m., nine hours behind her usual time, but was compelled to return after having proceeded twenty-five miles out in the lake.

The competition occasioned by the formation of new gangs of grain-trimmers has caused a reduction in the price of trimming to $1.50 per 1,000 bu.

The Anchor Line schooner Allegheny was towed to elevator this morning for the purpose of taking on a cargo of 40,000 bu of wheat at a freight of 8c.

The demand for vessels continues light, shippers being out of the market to a considerable extent, because of the recent advance in the price of corn at Chicago. There are few vessels here to load, so that the decline does not occasion any grumbling. It is considered only temporary at best.

Cleared for below—Schrs Porter, Allegheny.

The schr Willie Keller, bound down, from Chicago, with clover seed, shifted her cargo off Big Point Au Sauble, and ran back to this port, arriving this afternoon.

Propellers from below report a large fleet of upward-bound vessels wind-bound at Manitou Islands. The prop St. Louis, with the schr F. A. Georger, are among the number.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cleared—Props W. H. Barnum, Delaware (mdse), Chicago; W. T. Graves, Toledo; Conestoga (mdse), Chicago; schrs Miami Belle (100 tons iron), Lyman Casey, George W. Adams, Toledo; N. C. West, Bay City; Bay State, Detroit; Two Fannies, Milwaukee; Anna Vought, Maria Martin, J. G. Masten, G. C. Finney (600 tons coal), J. B. Merrill (800 tons coal), G. D. Norris, M. W. Page, Trinidad, M. G. Tremble, Red Wing (1,050 tons coal), G. L. Wren, Chicago; J. L. Case (1,000 tons coal), Racine; Julia Willard, Erie; North Cape (700 tons coal), B. Calkins, Chicago; Schuylkill, Duluth; barges Atwater, Favorite, Elma, Saginaw.

Charters—Schrs M. S. Bacon, coal, Chicago, 85c; Hartford, Chicago, 85c; Owasco, coal, Chicago, 90c; Lotta Wolf, coal, Milwaukee, 85c; Minnie Slawson, coal from Fairport to Chicago, $1.30; Three Brothers, coal from Sandusky to Milwaukee, $1.30; E. J. McVea, sulphur, to Chicago, $1.25; A. H. Moss and John Wesley, salt, 5c per brl, f. o. b.; Delos DeWolf, Annie Vought, and Two Fannies, lumber, Cheboygan to Chicago, $2.50, free on rail.

Freights unsettled and weaker; shippers offering 85c, and many chances find takers, although as a rule vessel men to take less than a dollar refused. Many boats clearing light with intentions of stopping at Erie or Cleveland for cargoes.

Barge Roscius went on a reef in Niagara River below the dummy light, last night. At last reports she was full of water, and being lightered off.

THE NORTHERLY BLOW.

The chilly northerly gale that stirred Lake Michigan into a fury Wednesday and Thursday, and served to remind the Jack tars that the stormy fall weather that usually makes lake navigation dangerous is upon them, subsided last evening, and the sea began to calm down. A few outward-bound vessels were lying at anchor last night in the offing, waiting for a fair wind. The arrivals and departures were not numerous during the day. Among the former were the steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut and consort Northerner, with coal from below the steam-barge Inter-Ocean with the schr D. E. Bailey in tow, both coal-laden, and the steam-barge Baldwin and consort Jesse Linn, with iron ore from Escanaba for the North Chicago Rolling-Mills.

The tug Favorite and barges, which had been overdue forty-eight hours, was expected in from Menominee last night. The tug Bismarck, with her tow, arrived in about 8 o'clock.

The only mishap reported as the result of the heavy weather was that of the loss of the schr Belle Brown's jibboom.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Contractor Dunbar, at the Lime-Kiln Crossing, announces the following:

Hereafter a boat showing a white light at night will be anchored at the west end of the work in progress here at the Lime-Kiln Crossing. All the lighter draft boats, usually passing to the westward of the drill, will keep to the westward of this light and avoid any shoals which may have been thrown up by the dredge. The drill lights and light-ship at the east end (bearing red and white lights) will remain as before.

Several propellers and tows have lately passed directly over the work between the drill and light-ship, and have fortunately escaped any damage. I must caution them against a repetition of this, for the positions of the drill and dredge are constantly changing, and they will surely strike somewhere on the work if they continue such rashness. With a light-ship at the east and west ends of the work, there is no need of mistakes.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—The prop Avon is aground in Lake St. Clair, near the entrance to the Detroit River.

The schr O. M. Bond will be taken to Port Huron for what repairs are needed.

Business in shipping circles continues dull, and there are no grain charters. Rates to Buffalo are, therefore, nominal at 5c.

The schr Lapeuite is reported ashore at Port Maitland. Her condition is not known here.

Reports from above and below indicate an incipient storm, accompanied with extreme cold winds, and, in some instances, squalls of snow and sleet.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were fairly active yesterday, and all the vessels ready to load were taken. All the room taken was for corn to Buffalo at 7¼c per bu. Capacity was engaged for 235,000 bu, the props Newburg and Badger State, and schrs S. J. Tilden, Jesse Hoyt, D. P. Dobbins, S. L. Watson, and Champion taking cargoes.

On their way up the lakes the schrs Annie Vought, J. Miner, and Delos DeWolf will stop and load lumber at Cheboygan for this port at $2.50 per 1,000 feet. Lumber freights from other ports were active yesterday, and advances were obtained in some instances.

FARING BADLY.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* of yesterday had the following:

PORT DALHOUSIE, Oct. 22.—The schr M. L. Breck could get no cargo in Toledo, so her owner ordered her here, and then chartered her for Hamilton. Canadian vessels are faring very hard now, as but little grain is being shipped through the canal for Kingston. There is a strong feeling among vessel-men passing here that the canal-tolls must be lowered or abolished altogether if the Welland Canal is to be of any use in the future.

ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct. 23.—In the storm last night the schr La Petite tried to make the Port Maitland Harbor; but, owing to the thickness of the weather, she missed the piers and went ashore. She is loaded with marble and sulphur, and bound from Buffalo for Cleveland. She now lies scuttled below the last pier. Assistance will go from here as soon as the weather moderates. It is now blowing hard down the lake.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, Oct. 23.—Charters to-day—One million one hundred thousand feet to Ohio ports, at $2.85; rates from Bay City, $2.50; Saginaw and Bay City to Buffalo, $4.25 and $3.75. Only one tow arrived.

The first snow-storm of the season, and blowing fresh from the northwest, with a heavy swell.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct. 23.—Lake Michigan report—Passed Down—Schr Augusta, Chicago to Kingston, corn; stmr Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Up—Nothing

Wind—Northwest, brisk.

DEEPLY-LADEN CRAFTS.

It took several hours' time for the tug Hackley to tow the prop John Pridgeon, Jr., from the Empire warehouse docks down the river. The vessel being heavily laden she dragged at several places, and it was not still nearly daylight yesterday that she got away from the port. Yesterday morning the steam-barge Fay dragged at several points in passing down the river from Burlington Slip, in tow of the tug Van Schaick. The Fay had on about 60,000 bushels of grain.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

The Buffalo Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union has advanced wages to $3 a day, the same as the Chicago and Milwaukee Branches have announced. The grain-carriers are generally paying that rate, according to reports, but some masters have said that seamen have been shipped for a less rate.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 23.—Arrived—Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn.

Cleared—Dolphin, Peoria, 90,042 ft lumber; Migic, Ottawa, 66,566 ft lumber; 1,100 lath; Omaha, Morris, 70,608 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The tug William Livingstone, Jr., arrived from Peshtigo last night with her barges.

The schr C. C. Trowbridge is in dry-dock for recalking.

Capt. Trowel, of Milwaukee, formerly of the stmr Flora, is in the city.

The Captain of the steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut reports that the wind blew a very heavy gale from the southward Wednesday at the lower end of the lake.

The schr American Union has already made seventeen round trips between this port and Menominee in the lumber trade since May 15, and will probably make three more before the season closes. It is said that she will clear $6,000 for her owner.

The members of the Lake Seamen's Union will attend the funeral of Martin Oleson to-day at 1 p. m. from their hall on the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. Deceased was a member of the above organization. He was drowned in the river Wednesday afternoon.

Among the vessels wind-bound here last night were the steambarge Fay and consort Rhodes, steambarge Egyptian and consort Pelican, and schrs Gallatin, S. B. Pomeroy, and Mongaugon, all grain-laden for below. The schr John M. Hutchinson was lying at anchor off Grosse Point last night, waiting for a fair wind to take her down.

ELSEWHERE.

At Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland sailors' wages are now $3 per day.

The steambarge C. J. Kershaw was short 62 bu on a cargo of 50,300 bu of wheat shipped from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

The schr O. M. Bond has been gotten off, and at last accounts was lying at Sand Beach. About 150 tons of her coal cargo was jettisoned.

The new steambarge William Edwards has loaded coal at Cleveland for this port, and will tow up the schrs M. W. Page and Charles Foster, also coal-laden. All the vessels named belong to Valentine Fries, of Milan, O.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Campbell, Ludington, timber, Mason Slip.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop A. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop C. Hurlbut, Erie, coal, Adams street.
Prop W. Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Market street.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Felicitous, Muskegon, lumber, Market street.
Schr L. M. Mason, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr Milton, Pike's Pier, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Clark street.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber, no order.
Schr Maj. Ferry, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Muskegon, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr C. Raab, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Game Cock, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr C. A. King, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Mary Nau, Menominee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Arab, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Fearless, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Starlight, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Barbarian, Menominee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Norman, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Monitor, Menominee, lumber, no order.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber, ——.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Schr Buena Vista, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr James Garrett, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Belle Brown, Mud Lake, poles, Main street.
Schr W. Jones, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Northerner, Erie, coal, South Halsted street.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, ——.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Manistee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Perry Hannah, Empire Bay, poles, Main street.
Schr Mautenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Nelson, Menekaunee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr J. Stephenson, Menekaunee, lumber, C. B. & Q. Slip.
Schr Mediator, Ford River, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, grain.

Great Railroad Projects.

Two great railway questions are touched upon in the *Republique Francaise*,—namely, the line which the French Government is seriously thinking of constructing in Central Africa, and the Indo-European, a Euphrates Valley project. On the former subject the French paper gives a summary of the proposals and the means of executing them. It is another example of the great energy of which France is giving proofs at home and abroad. The general idea is to make the Soudan the centre of three lines starting from Algeria in the north, from Senegal in the west, and Gabon in the south. The three principal French settlements in Africa would be thus united, and civilization would be carried into the heart of the unknown continent. Some of the regions to be traversed are known to be fertile, and, should the vast enterprise succeed, France alone would reap the benefits to be gained by opening up new and extensive fields of trade and commerce. With regard to Gabon, a possession on the Gulf of Guinea, a practicable way has yet to be found via Ogoone, Benone, and Lake Tchad. From Senegal the road is to run to the French post of Medine, and thence from St. Louis to Dakar and Bamakon. The most important explorations will, however, have to be made before a plan can be adopted for the line from Algeria to the Soudan. No less than four proposals have been made, and each has its advocates. One of them would go to the Great Salt Lake of Amadghor, a most important strategical point, from 1,400 to 1,500 kilometres distant from Timbuctoo on the west, and Sokoto on the south. Much remains, therefore, to be done. But the commission is by no means idle. Numerous sub-committees have been formed. The Government has named officers to explore certain regions, while the Geographical Society of Oran will send emissaries to other parts. Among the names of those appointed to fulfill these duties are M. Duveyrier, M. Soleillet, and Col. Flatters. With regard to the Indo-European line, the *Republique Francaise* gives a sketch of Commander Cameron's project. It approves of the selection of Tripoli as the starting point on the Mediterranean of the railway, which would reach the Persian Gulf via Aleppo, Mossoul, Bagdad, and Moncher. The completion of this line would merely be a question of money. The construction of a railway from Tripoli to Aleppo would, in any case, be a good beginning; but the French paper considers that unless the road were continued by the side of the Persian Gulf to the frontier of India it would give England no strategical advantage. The delay in the two trans-shipments of troops at Tripoli and at Bassorah would render the Suez Canal the shortest route after all.

Speculations by M. Littre.

As Mr. Gladstone has thought that the commercial centre of the world may shift from London to New York, so M. Littre, the famous French lexicographer, thinks that the centre of culture will move from the Seine to the banks of the Hudson. This gentleman is of opinion that the ruling language of the future will be Anglo-Saxon, and its chief seat of learning will be in the United States. As regards population, that race comes first; their number in a generation or two will probably reach 400,000,000 of the human race. After them comes the Chinese, equal in number, but, as a static people, unworthy to rank with Western races as a factor in the world's development. After the Anglo-Saxon as governing races M. Littre puts the Russian, and then the Spanish, to whom he concedes in the future the greatest part of the South American continent. The capacity for expansion of the United States and Russia may possibly menace the independence of old European States; but, in this respect, M. Littre argues that the security to human life individually, which has followed in the wake of civilization, will also be accorded to the States, and that Russia and America, unlike the ancient Babylon and Egypt, will develop without injury to the nations upon whose frontiers they may touch.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing

POISON

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the **Tonsils**, Watery Eyes, **Snuffles**, Buzzing in the Ears, **Deafness**, Crackling Sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, **Fœtid Breath**, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathesome, treacherous, and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our **Children die** of diseases generated by its **Infectious Poison**, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. **While asleep, the impurities** in the nostrils are necessarily **swallowed into the Stomach, and inhaled into the Lungs to poison** every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and **kills the seeds** of poison in the **farthest parts** of the system. It will not **only relieve**, but **certainly cure** Catarrh **at any stage**. It is the **only remedy** which in our judgment has ever yet **really cured** a case of **Chronic Catarrh**.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (memb. of fam'y) cured of Chronic Catarrh.

E. H. BROWN, 389 Canal-st., N. Y., cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. MCDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (sister-in-law) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 220 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son) cured of Catarrh.

REV. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."

A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad-st., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical **discovery since vaccination.** It is sold by all Druggists, or **delivered** by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at **$1.50** a package. To clubs, six packages for **$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-relieving agents for Man and Beast.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Piles, Constipation,

Permanently cured by

KIDNEY-WORT

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very bad cases," and a year later he says "it has never failed."

Thousands who have been cured when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

ALL should USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

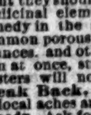
One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

POROUS PLASTER.



BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as are found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances, and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lame and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York........London........Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

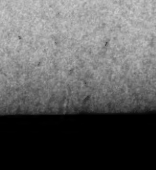
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, BALTIMORE, LIGHT, AND GERMAN-STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

Rates reduced to $3 and $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1878.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

EDUCATIONAL.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BOURNIQUE'S.

WEST SIDE—Natatorium, 504 & 506 West Madison-st. SOUTH SIDE—128 24th-st., near Indiana-av. Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen now open. For particulars send for Circular.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address

PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.—Hon. C. F. Adams, Chairman of Managers. Fits boys for our best Colleges. For information apply to WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph. D., Master.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's), English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

STEEL PENS.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 *and Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	9:15 a m	3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	10:15 p m	6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	10:00 a m	7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	9:30 a m	6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	4:00 p m	10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	4:45 p m	10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington ‡ Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
& Keokuk ‡ Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:00 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **DR. KEAN,**

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE COURTS.

The Early-Storey Libel Case---A Change of Venue.

The Defendant Discovers Judge Moore Is Prejudiced Against Him.

An Important Railroad Case--Record of Judgments and New Suits.

THE EARLY-STOREY CASE.

The libel suit of Alice A. Early vs. Wilbur F. Storey, which was begun five and a half years ago, tried before Judge Jameson, resulting in a verdict for $15,000, then taken to the Supreme Court and decided both ways by that august tribunal, the last being a reversal, and which was finally remanded for another hearing, was on the calendar for trial before Judge Jameson Wednesday. It was not tried, however, as the defendant made an application for a change of venue, on the strength of the following somewhat singular affidavit:

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.: In the Superior Court of Cook County, October Term, A. D., 1879. Alice A. Early vs. Wilbur F. Storey, action in the case for libel.

The petitioner, Wilbur F. Storey, defendant in this case, shows to the Judge of the said Court, the Hon. John A. Jameson, that he, the petitioner, fears that he will not receive a fair trial in the said Court in which the said suit is pending, because the said Judge thereof, the Hon. John A. Jameson, is prejudiced against him so that he cannot expect a fair or impartial trial before said Judge. Petitioner further says, and shows to the Court, that he fears that he, the petitioner, will not receive a fair trial in said Superior Court of Cook County before the Hon. Joseph E. Gary or before the Hon. S. M. Moore, because of and for the reason that said Judges Gary and Moore are, and each of them is, prejudiced against this petitioner so that he cannot expect a fair trial in the said Superior Court and before any of the Judges thereof, to-wit: the Hon. John A. Jameson, the Hon. Joseph Gary, and the Hon. S. M. Moore. Petitioner further says that a knowledge of such prejudice against him, on the part of said Judges Jameson, Gary, and Moore, did not come to him, the petitioner, until the 21st day of October, 1879, at about or very near to noon, or 12 o'clock m., on said day and year, when said knowledge first came to petitioner that each and all of said Judges were prejudiced against him; that prior to 12 o'clock on Oct. 21, 1879, petitioner had no knowledge that any one of the said Judges were prejudiced against him. He therefore prays for a change of venue in this case pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

WILBUR F. STOREY.

Sworn to, etc., before
M. F. RIGGLE, Notary Public.

The Judge, after reading the affidavit through, somewhat incredulously remarked that he had no bias in the case whatever, but he was not anxious to try it again, and if the defendant wished a change of venue it would be granted. An order was then entered directing the case to be sent to the Circuit Court. This will probably stave off the hearing for another year, which is probably all the defendant's counsel wanted.

A HEAVY RAILROAD CASE.

Judges Drummond and Gresham, sitting together, are engaged in hearing the case of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and others, which came here from Indiana to accommodate Judge Drummond. The suit is brought to compel a specific performance of a lease by the complainant to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others as guarantors of the lease. The lease in question was made of the road from Terre Haute to East St. Louis, a distance of 189 miles, and was dated June, 1867, and ran ninety-nine years. The terms were 30 per cent of the earnings annually up to $2,000,000, and 25 per cent on all above that; but the rent, in any case, was not to be less than $450,000 a year. The counsel in the case are McDonald & Butler, of Indianapolis, and Wiley & Neal, of Charleston, Ill., for the complainant, and Gov. Baker, Gov. Hendricks, Judge Burke, of Cleveland, and Mr. Dye, of Indianapolis, for the defendants. The hearing will probably occupy all of to-day.

THE WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD CASE.

The motion for injunction in the case of Hickey vs. The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company was continued yesterday before Judge Tuley. Mr. Morse concluded his argument in the morning, and was followed by Mr. Crawford on the part of the defense. Mr. Crawford contended that the bill asked for three kinds of relief. The first was to enjoin the prosecution of condemnation proceedings, though the Supreme Court had held that the right to condemn arose from the charter of a company and not from any law of the State. No court had jurisdiction to enjoin a condemnation suit, because every defense could be urged by the defendants in such a proceeding. So far as the road was to be constructed in the city, the bill showed it was to be built over the Company's own land or on streets at crossings. No court could enjoin a railroad company from building a road on its own land. Second, inasmuch as the land of no one of the complainants abutted on the property in front of which it was proposed to cross the street, they had no standing in court to enjoin the building by asserting it to be a public nuisance, even if the ordinance were void. Lastly, the ordinance was entirely valid, because the ninetieth section requiring a petition of a certain number of property owners on the street proposed to be occupied only had reference to cases where the road proposed to run lengthwise of the street to be appropriated, and not to a road that proposed to cross a street only.

DIVORCES.

Annie S. Heffran filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from Lucius G. Heffran on the ground of desertion.

Laura Kinsey asked a divorce from Thomas Kinsey for the same reason.

Lastly, Mary Powell has a bad husband yeleped Thomas Powell, who, she says, is in the habit of getting drunk and then pounding and kicking her until she can endure it no longer.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Mary Hendrick from James Hendrick.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Isadore Hutte from Eugenie Hutte for desertion.

ITEMS.

Frank Agnew, who had been summoned as a Grand Juror in the United States District Court, yesterday made his appearance before Judge Blodgett, and was immediately sworn as a Grand Juror. This makes the jury consist of twenty-two men.

Judge Jameson is nearly through his calendar, only having cases enough for two days' call. When he gets through with them he will assist Judge Gary.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Bullard Bros. and Edward P. Wood.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Edward C. Cleaver and of Noyes L. Jackson.

John McKeough was appointed Assignee of David H. Donalds.

A. C. Bryan was appointed Assignee of Catherine Peterson.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Allen J. Stephens.

A large number of final meetings will be held to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry R. Bond sued John and Henry Snowell for $1,000 damages in ejectment.

Minnie Gaul commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming $10,000 damages.

SUPERIOR COURT.

James F. Asay began a suit in replevin yesterday against Mary D. and Oscar F. Moore, Edward Moore, T. W. Eaton, Jane Ross, N. G. Ross, James Larmon, and —— Prince, to recover two machines for making barbed wire, and other property, at Room 11, Nos. 86 and 88 Market street, valued at $1,500.

The Garden City Distilling & Rectifying Company, for the use of Jacob Powell, began a suit to recover $8,000 of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago.

Benjamin Bernstein commenced an action in trespass against James Sweeney, claiming $2,000 damages for alleged assault and battery.

E. G. Asay filed a bill against Samuel H. McCrea, County Collector, claiming that two valuations of his personal property were made for 1878, one being for $8,474, and the other for $1,260. He thinks these are both wrong,—one being too much, the other too little,—and offers to pay $140 as a compromise, and asks to have the collection of any further amount enjoined.

Field, Leiter & Co., judgment creditors of Samuel Engel to the amount of $3,514.31, filed a bill against him to unearth assets with which to satisfy their claim, and to set aside a judgment and execution sale in favor of Isaac Marks. They charge Engel with having made false representations as to his financial standing, and with having conspired with Marks to defraud his creditors.

Isadore Goldstein commenced an action in trespass against Maurice Cornhauser, claiming $5,000 damages.

William C. Reynolds began a suit for $5,000 damages against Potter Palmer.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Barret commenced a suit in trespass against Francis M. Brooke and Hunter Brooke, claiming $5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Ezekiel S. Smith, deceased, the Court decided that the property in the possession of Emma J. Lawrence belonged to the estate, and an order was entered to that effect. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court.

The will of J. B. Staffsen was admitted to probate, and letters of administration with will annexed issued to Peter S. Hawkinson under bond of $1,200.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Motion for injunction in case of St. Louis, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—2,398 to 2,438, inclusive, except 2,411. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1,904 to 1,940, except 1,912, 1,913, 1,930, and 1,936. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—24, 25, 28, 29. No. 22, Busse vs. Gage, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—159, 162, 163, 166, 168, to 174, inclusive, except 171 and 173. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—103, 104, 109, 110, 113, 115, 116, 120, 123 to 134, inclusive, except 126, 127, and 133. Also set case term No. 3,207, Fisher vs. Hoffman. No. 100, Lundholm vs. Gettman, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—1, 5, 6, 7. No. 5 on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 118, 120, 121, 124, 129, 130, 131, 133 to 137, inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—J. J. O'Keefe vs. Frank and Charles Heinig, $34.20.—First National Bank vs. Norton Q. Pope, $410.50.—James McDonnell vs. George Lavis, $43.95.

JUDGE JAMESON—Lena Marx vs. Catherine Leindecker; verdict, $104, and motion for new trial.—Louis Lloyd et al. vs. W. A. Lamell, Adam Hayner, and E. Walker, $74.30.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Arthur Bennett vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, $300.—A. H. Paddock vs. Frank J. Barnes, $710.48.—James W. Scoville vs. Francis A. Riddle, $2,038.55.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Great Defeat of the Liberals, and Triumph of the Conservatives and Priests.

Special to London Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Niobe weeping for her children was a picture of human resignation compared with the attitude this evening of the Liberal Prussian press. Journals which but a few days ago confidently predicted a victory to the combined parties of political progress are now sitting in sackcloth and ashes, loudly lamenting the triumph of what they call reaction, and bitterly bewailing the dislocation of the time. The results of yesterday's final elections to the new Prussian Landtag, or House of Deputies, are now sufficiently known to show that the Conservatives have won the day, and that the combined Liberals, who for more than ten years have dominated the field of legislation in the North German Confederation, the Reichstag, and the Prussian Lower House, have been utterly defeated and set aside. Their overthrow is better described by the word disaster than defeat, for hope of remedy they can have none. The following figures will make this clear. In the first session of the present Assembly the National Liberals numbered 175 members, and the Progressists or Fortschritts party 68, and both together 243, to which might be added 9 other deputies who belonged to no particular fraction, but on whose votes the Liberals could usually reckon. On the other hand, the Right included 33 Free Conservatives (a fraction of the old Conservatives, who turned semi-liberal when Prince Bismarck required assistance to consolidate the Empire), 17 new Conservatives, and 9 German Conservatives, who might further be reinforced by 5 so-called savages (or wild men claiming to vote according to the impulse of the moment, so that the steady supporters of the Government showed a total of only about 74. To the Centre, moreover, or Ultramontane party, belonged 88 members, and to the Polish fraction 15. The new Assembly, on the other hand, shows very different composition. The National Liberals, or those who prefer unity first and liberty afterward, number only about ninety-seven, while there have been returned but thirty-four Progressists, the distinguishing principle of whom is that, while eager to see Prussia remain the leading State in the Empire, they would subordinate political unity to popular liberty. By the late elections, therefore, these combined fractions, which generally vote together on all important questions as a Liberal coalition, have lost more than 110 seats, which in turn have been all appropriated by the Conservatives and Ultramontanes, the latter alone showing a gain of six new members. The "Sacred City" of Cologne has returned nothing but clericals. On the other hand, Dr. Lasker, the fiery leader of the Liberal left wing, has had the cold shoulder given him by his old constituents, while the eloquently silent Dr. George von Bunsen, who when addressing his electors in the summer told them in prophetic accents that Prince Bismarck's days were numbered, now finds himself in the awkward position of the Scriptural King to whom Nathan related his pathetic parable of the ewe lamb.

It is curious to note, also, that of the 433 members of the previous House, only about 230 have been re-elected, so that the Chamber will have to accustom itself to the character of more than 200 new Deputies, whose opinions are but broadly known. Meanwhile, until accurate returns are made, the following figures may be taken approximately to represent the various fractions in the new Assembly: Conservatives of all shades, 170, or more than double their previous number; Ultramontanes, 95; National Liberals, 97; Liberals, 17; Progressists, 34; Poles, 18; Danes, 2; Guelp, 1; Social Democrat, 1; Christian Democrat, 1. An absolute majority in the Chamber must consist at least of 217, so that the Conservatives alone, though more than double their previous number, are not yet exactly masters of the field, but with the aid of the clericals, whose co-operation, so readily rendered in the Imperial Parliament, can hardly fail to be offered them in the Prussian House, they will have no difficulty on all occasions in bending the whole legislative body to their will and in making it dance precisely as Prince Bismarck chooses to pipe. The *National Zeitung*, chief Liberal organ, resignedly recognizes this truth, and admits that the Imperial Chancellor has now obtained what he has so long aimed after,—to-wit, a Bismarck party *sans phrase*, in mass compact, and of itself very nearly forming a majority of successful resistance. Says the above-named journal, "There can now be no question we shall live very quickly—in pure oxygen. There is no effectual barrier in the way of making Prussia happy now that the Liberals have been put aside. We look forward to events with very great and justifiable suspense." In inverse ratio to the grief of the Liberal press is the exultant tone of all the Conservative journals. The *Post* is willing to spare the feelings of the National Liberals, though it cannot but openly express a savage joy at the disaster which has overtaken the alarmists who call themselves Progressists, while the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* rejoices that the electioneering war-cry of the Left, "Away with Bismarck," has proved the rock on which they have split. The *Germania* (clerical organ), on the other hand, sees in the newly constituted Chamber a proof that the Prussian people have again, with loudly audible voice, condemned the *Culturkampf* and redemanded from the Government those religious rights and liberties which will put an end to the unholy conflict that has now for years been ravaging the land.

ALPHA TO OMEGA.

Oh! these memories all flow inward
On my tired heart to-day,
And I almost smell the clover,
While I list the robin's lay.
—*Lilla N. Cushman.*

LATER.

Sweet the Summer-breezes gently
Sweep along the cottage-thatch,
And I almost smell the clover,
While I list the robins hatch.
—*Steubenville Herald.*

LATEST.

And, while Autumn-winds are sighing,
Echoing my heart's sad throbbin's,
Yesterday we shot and made a
Bully pot-pie of the robins.
—*Burdette.*

Would an irredeemable currency be as good as gold? While there is a very large class of intelligent citizens who believe it would, we regard it our duty to all alike to say that as a cure for old sores, cuts, bruises, jams, and slashes, there is nothing like Henry's Carbolic Salve. Beware of counterfeits.

AMERICAN FARMING.

British View of Agriculture in America.

Farming Around Boston and New York.

London Times' Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Traveling from New York to Boston, a distance of 240 miles, by way of New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, ample evidence is obtained of the industrial prosperity of these and other thriving towns. Mills and factories are running full time; the unemployed labor which was common a few months ago is absorbed; most firms have orders booked which will keep them occupied for months; and it is reported that several houses which were wont to take Government work have demurred to send in tenders, on the plea that they have as much general business as they can profitably overtake. It is well that these iron, textile, and other industries are prospering, for this portion of the New England States is not of high agricultural importance. The limestone and granit rocks are thinly covered by a poor soil; great bowlders dot the surface as they do on the Scottish and Cumberland mountains. The pleasantly undulating country is varied by lakes, rivers, and huge arms of the sea, and abundantly clothed with moderate-sized, sometimes with poor, scrubby timber, including oak, elm, and the various firs familiar at home. The timber is chiefly used for firewood. Neither winged nor four-footed game are found in the woods. Fences seldom inclose this line of railway, which passes unprotected along the streets of towns and villages, by country roads, and through uninclosed plantations, the boom of the loud bell or the hoarse screech of the engine-whistle warning away trespassers. The houses in the villages and on the farms are small, mostly built of wood, and annually limewashed, to protect them from the glaring summer sun, which is also kept out of the rooms by green-painted Venetian blinds. Reclaimed from the woods, or taken up along a river bank, are scattered here and there small farms, which are often under twenty, and rarely exceed fifty, acres. The fields, usually of four or five acres, not always very symmetrically shaped, are inclosed by rudely-built walls, made with the stones so superabundantly piled about. Indian corn is the crop chiefly cultivated; wheat, oats, and small patches of turnips and potatoes are occasionally seen; clover and timothy grass are grown, and thrive for several years. Around the house is usually a small garden, not always as tidy or productive as it should be, and often flanked by a few fruit trees, seldom worthy the title of an orchard. About the farm premises and in the valleys are portions of permanent grass, mown for hay and subsequently grazed, often in want of draining and seldom made the best of. As in England, a good deal of the hay, notwithstanding the use of the canvas caps of the cocks, has been spoilt by rain and flood. The chief business of these small farmers is the production of milk and butter, which are disposed of in the neighboring towns and villages, the milk bringing 1½ pence a quart, the butter 9 pence or 10 pence a pound. The cows are nondescripts, often with a considerable dash of the Holstein, and susceptible of much improvement, whether as producers of milk or of beef. A few goats and pigs are kept; but during the 500 miles traveling en route to Boston and back to New York by one of the coast lines I never saw a sheep, although a great deal of the light land appeared more adapted for sheep than for cattle. As already indicated, the greater part of this district is poor and sterile; and even under the best agricultural management, and although generally owned by the occupiers, the land will never yield very satisfactory returns; while the more promising industries in the towns and the farms of the West attract the best of the young men. Immediately around Boston the land is more bountiful, the farming better, and the farmers are rather more prosperous. Few farms reach sixty acres, many are not half that area; most are owned by their occupiers, and are devoted to the production of milk, butter, poultry, and eggs, and occasionally vegetables. The farmer and his family do the whole of the work; hired labor is uncommon. The household lives mainly on what is produced on the farm; expenses for butcher's meat, groceries, and clothes are not greater than those of an English agricultural laborer; but, unless in the case of sickness, not a cent is spent upon beer, wine, or spirits; any cider made is sold. But with all their thrift, the milk farmers lately have not done well. During summer, when their supplies are at their hight, prices fall sometimes as low as 1d per quart owing to the town dealers being overstocked. The most hopeful relief of this state of matters is the introduction of separators such as those used by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, London, or the somewhat similar apparatus being perfected in America. Provided with these separators, the unsold milk would be skimmed, the cream made into butter, the present waste in great part averted, and consequently a better price afforded for the milk.

Boston, like most other American towns, is well supplied with markets. Three to five thousand live cattle and nearly as many sheep are brought in weekly. The beasts are useful, well fed, generally showing a large amount of shorthorn character; most of those I saw weighed on the hoof 1,400 pounds to 1,500 pounds, and had been forwarded, with little loss of condition, from Illinois and Ohio, and some of them nearly 1,000 miles, from Chicago. As elsewhere in the States, the mutton is not so good as the beef. A large amount both of beef and mutton, of which no record seems to be kept, is forwarded from Chicago, and also from New York. In Boston market beef sells from 6d to 10d per pound; the butchers complain that the inferior cuts are in such little demand that a clearance has to be made at very low prices. Mutton brings from 4d to 8d; superior Canada and Kentucky hams fetch 6d; the best butter is forwarded from the factories and brings on an average 1s per pound. The vegetable and fruit markets are profusely furnished with an astonishing quantity, quality, and variety. Early fruits and choice vegetables come all the way from Florida and the Southern States; but shortly Windham County, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and other adjacent New England States will contribute their quota. Grapes, peaches, melons, and pears are now abundant and cheap; half a bushel of peaches is procured for a couple of shillings. On stands at almost every street corner, as well as in shops, at railway stations, and in the trains themselves, fruit is offered for sale, and the chief purchasers are the laboring classes. Owing to the great and growing taste for good vegetables and fruit, which has enormously increased throughout America during the past ten years, market-gardening and fruit culture have paid better than most other departments of farming. New York is still better furnished than Boston with vegetables and fruit. Early supplies come from Florida, which begins to forward strawberries in April, while Maine, in the north, contributes hers in July; and throughout this vast continent, with its varied climate and circumstances, some portion is enjoying its harvest season and distributing its surplus to customers often hundreds of miles distant. In many districts in most directions for seventy miles around New York the country is specially engaged in gardening and fruit-growing. Long Island for sixty miles from the city is devoted to vegetables, or "trucking," as it is locally termed. The plots vary from five to twenty-five acres and are generally owned by the cultivators. A great variety of articles are raised in order to insure against failure; or rather against markets glutted with some specialties. The fertility of the light, sandy soil, twenty-five years ago almost worthless, is developed and maintained by liberal doses of manure carried out in the vans which deliver the vegetables, or in barges, and by guano and other concentrated fertilizers. The most successful men do a good deal of their marketing personally. For distances of twelve or fifteen miles the produce is taken into town in the cultivators' own vans; but heavily laden trains night and morning deliver the produce of more distant districts. Up the Hudson, on New Jersey Island, in Delaware, and on the rich, deep loams around Philadelphia, gardening and fruit-growing are industriously cultivated. As elsewhere, these farms are usually of twenty to fifty acres, and are owned by the occupiers. Only a very few are mortgaged. On some the peaches, pears, and other trees are found and planted by a more successful neighbor, who, for a term of years, reserves half the produce. One successful nurseryman at Morristown, N. J., has thus a lien over and good profit from about thirty orchards. The value of these vegetable and fruit farms varies according to nearness to New York and other local circumstances, and ranges from £30 to £80 an acre.

From these American successes useful home lessons are surely deducible. The American of a certain type has an instinctive aversion to the pursuit of an unprofitable calling; he has a wonderful capacity for accommodating himself to circumstances. If wheat-growing does not pay, he tries dairying or gardening, and, failing that, will cut down lumber or split rails, keep a store, or "run a hotel," or even make politics his profession. A successful New York merchant, referring to the readiness of the race, exclaimed the other day, "I guess if a thoroughbred Yankee gets into a tea-kettle, he pretty quick kicks a hole and lets himself out." Such extraordinary smartness and versatility are scarcely to be expected of those "not to the manner born."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Barley Grading in Chicago.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HARVARD, Neb., Oct. 18.—I saw in your issue of Oct. 15 the report of Chief-Inspector Reynolds to the Warehouse Commission, and, as far as it goes, it is a very good showing, and one that the people of Nebraska can find no fault with, were it not for a very important omission.

Nebraska is a State where barley is a staple crop, and next to wheat in importance; many farmers make a specialty of this crop here, and anything crooked or dishonest in its inspection is simply robbery of the producer; but Inspector Reynolds says nothing whatever of this crop,—a crop of all others the most affected in price by the grading of the Inspector.

Now, the question is, whether the barley crop marketed in Chicago is so insignificant as to escape the notice of the Inspector, or was it an omission on purpose to ward off investigation? I speak what I know when I say that I have lost heavily through dishonest inspection of barley in Chicago the present year. Last year I shipped four car-loads of my own raising to Chicago, three cars of which graded No. 2, the other car extra 3. This year I shipped only two car-loads, one of which was full better than those that graded No. 2 last year, the other car-load should have graded extra 3, and would have done so last year; but what was my surprise and chagrin to find when I received my returns that both graded alike, and that only No. 3.

If I was the only victim I should pass it by in silence, but all tell the same story,—the buyer, the farmer. All that handle the crop attest to the fact that there is fraud in the inspection of barley in Chicago. As a consequence the crop is finding a market at other points,—St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other places. There was a buyer here a short time ago from Milwaukee, and bought all the barley he could get, paying 40 cents per bushel for the same grade that was only worth 20 cents to ship to Chicago. There is not an honest grain buyer in the State of Nebraska but that will substantiate every word I say. It is in the nature of fraud in the end to punish its votaries. If the brewers or speculators have a hand in the business, their business will be curtailed by non-production and diversion to other markets; and the Inspector will be turned out of office with a name that whitewash cannot cover from disgrace.

GEORGE W. HULING.

Plagiarism in the Pulpit.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It appears to me that Dr. Lorimer's friends are unduly sensitive, and are acting unwisely in endeavoring to qualify, or modify, and explain away, if not really denying, the charge of plagiarism in the sermon recently preached in the First Baptist Church of Chicago.

I think it is common with literary men,—preachers especially,—when they hear in a sermon an idea expressed in language in their estimation peculiarly fitting,—a truth to which they hold or fully adopt,—to note the exact words as being perhaps more expressive than any they could frame, for the purpose of weaving the same into a future sermon. This certainly cannot be improper, for the preacher is told to "hold fast the form of sound words." And if afterwards the sermon from which the notes were taken should be printed and fall into his hands, or a retentive memory should enable him to avail himself of more copious extracts, and thus be presented to other worshiping assemblies, there would still be no impropriety.

A minister is called of the Holy Ghost to "preach the Word," to "speak the things which become sound doctrine," thus "holding forth the Word of Life." In pursuance of this injunction, if a preacher shall weave into his sermon expressions from other preachers as above, setting forth the "Word," how can it be improper? The preacher from whom such extracts are taken, if made aware of it, would undoubtedly feel gratified that thus his labors should be made more effective; and certainly no one else could have cause for complaint. It might not be well, however, to offer such sermons for publication as original.

Let me indulge in a reminiscence. Thirty-seven years ago I heard a sermon delivered by the then pastor of that same church, which was a sound and able production and highly appropriate. It was eloquently and prayerfully presented, it was instructive and profitable, and its effect was marked. A few days thereafter I discovered the same sermon in a rather obscure Eastern religious journal. The discovery excited surprise in my mind, but as I was uninformed and rather inexperienced in such matters I only considered that I had been benefited by the sermon, that I had confidence in the minister, and that perhaps such exchanges were common and understood among ministers, and, if so, I could see nothing to object to. Perhaps no other member of the congregation ever discovered it; at any rate, it was never mentioned, and certainly I did not speak of it. But then in those days the ubiquitous reporter was not around.

Therefore it appears to me that, in a degree, if with a proper understanding, the work of ministers in the pulpit may be reproduced, not only without impropriety, but with much profit.

J. M. H.

Christians Indorsing Crime.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—When THE TRIBUNE brought news of a great meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city to enable Indians to appeal to the Courts for justice, and to create a public sentiment in favor of placing them on an equality with white men, I felt like saying, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." But the account given in yesterday's paper of a meeting in the First Congregational Church, held by the same parties, warns me that there is no room for rejoicing, but that we must still cry, "Lord, how long?" How long e'er Thou wilt avenge the blood of the innocent on these savage butchers and their Christian aiders and abettors of murder, and robbery, and rape, and every outrage conceivable to the human mind?

It would be hard to realize that an assemblage of Christian people did openly indorse the crimes which make our Western plains one field of blood, if we could ignore the history of the past; but, when we remember that Christians did once build dungeons and racks for one another, and burnt the world's noblest and best at the stake, we need not wonder that Christians are leagued with savages to-day, to oppose, with the scalping-knife, the extension of civilization.

When we remember that but a few years ago our churches were zealously engaged in the support of "the sum of all villainies," that they were banded with professional slave-drivers, with woman-whippers and baby-thieves to make it a penal offense to teach men to read the Bible, why wonder at anything they can now do? When we remember that our churches, in their organized capacity, sold men, and women, and children, in the shambles like oxen, that they might build fine edifices, and buy silver communion services, why be astonished at any crime they can now commit?

When we think of that enormous hydra-headed monster which was petted, and feted, and fed, and fostered by our churches, until it cost the lives of 100,000 men to prevent its destroying the Union, what room for surprise that the same agency should be found feeding, and fattening, fraternizing with and encouraging the murderers of men, the brutal violators of women, and the inhuman torturers of infants?

Under the eye, and by the aid, of our Northern churches, the South grew to that stage of barbarism which makes her a standing menace to civilization, and by the same agency the West is kept in a state of endless war, in which the Gospel itself can only be spread over the ashes of the homes and the bleaching bones of its pioneers. Is it any wonder we have infidels, and that Ingersoll can find no house to hold his audience? What might we expect from the powers of darkness when the armies of light are the stanch defenders of murder, and pillage, and slavery, and polygamy, and Communism, and all their attendant horrors?

As for this "Christian" Bear, who is now standing as the lion of Chicago piety, does any one know how many wives he has, or how many people he has bought and sold, how many he holds in slavery, or how much influence he exercises to maintain that community of goods which prevents any effort at improvement on the part of Indians?

As for the clerical gentleman who is taking these Indians on a tour, I know no more of him than the papers state, and am at a loss to decide whether his is of that kind of malleable virtue out of which vice forms its most potent weapons; one of that soft-hearted kind of folks with whom cant stands for religion, and who are so easily turned to account by the cunning Mr. Lo; or whether he understands his business, and is on a money-making expedition.

He is no doubt fairly in the show-business; and what with scarlet blankets, white pattens, wolf-teeth necklaces, and the bad reputation of his principal actor, he is likely to rival any variety theatre in the land, so far as profit is concerned.

If Rev. Ford failed to introduce his moral drama into the churches, this man succeeds with his very immoral farce, that farce in which he falsifies history and maligns the memory of the honored dead! His assertion that Mr. Meeker and all the other victims of Indian barbarity are responsible for the crime of their own death, is such a falsehood, so base and malignant, that he should be prosecuted for libel.

It is almost sixteen years since President Lincoln inaugurated the policy of handing the management of Indian affairs over to the churches. He did this by putting the Chippeways in charge of Bishop Whipple, and his plan was followed out and extended by President Grant, so that it is almost twelve years since Mr. Lo was formally handed over to his pious friends, to the Christians, who fancy he is an anxious inquirer at the altar for conversion; still, while our churches have been managing Indian affairs, they have been growing worse and worse. Under no other management have the Indians been so insolent, and cruel, and defiant; and their wrong is still the plea for all their crimes. Who has been wronging them? The City of Chicago handed its affairs over to Mayor Harrison not long ago; and what should we think if he excused all the murders and robberies in it on the ground that the victims had provoked the criminals and were thus responsible for their crimes?

As to the pecuniary wants of Standing-Bear, he has probably been receiving, from Government, not less than $1,000 a year, rations for himself and all his wives and papooses, a house, rent free, and many presents, and, with very little industry and economy, might be able to fee a lawyer without making a grand begging tour; but begging is the Indian's pride even as work is his degradation; and so long as he can live by the one there is no hope of his betaking himself to the other. Why do not those would-be-litigants give a lawyer a percentage of the property for managing their suit? This is the way poor white folks do, and why should not Indians adopt it?

JANE GRAY SWISSHELM.

HARD TIMES IN HUNGARY.

Failure of Crops—Contributions to Aid Submerged Szegedin.

Special to London Times.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—In the sitting of the Hungarian Diet to-day the Minister-President gave a resume of the business which the Ministry will bring before the House. Among these is, in the first rank, the administration of Bosnia, the promulgation of the Army bill, and the estimates for 1880. The Minister-President did not enter into details, but he thought that an official statement of the sums of money that have come into Szegedin and what has been done with them would interest not only the House, but all those who have contributed. The statement comprises only the moneys sent to the Government for the town of Szegedin especially; 1,905,852fl. have come in for the town of Szegedin and its environs, the total sum being about 2,750,000 florins, or in round numbers about £250,000. To this sum the Royal family has contributed 72,800fl.; the army, 4,947fl.; Hungary and Croatia, 872,840fl.; Austria, 529,934fl.; Bosnia, 675fl.; England, 144,607fl.; Belgium, 31,468fl.; Denmark, 723fl.; France, 270,742fl.; Greece, 1,778fl.; Switzerland, 360,878fl.; Holland, 29,132fl.; Germany, 296,130fl.; Russia, 30,503fl.; Italy, 50,398fl.; Portugal, 10,366fl.; Roumania, 37,063fl.; Servia, 564fl.; Spain, 1,321fl.; Sweden and Norway, 2,378fl.; Turkey, 14,492fl.; India, 3,195fl.; China, 4,214fl.; Persia, 447fl.; Egypt, 150,473fl.; Tunis, 1,234fl.; the United States of America, 63,132fl.; Mexico, 350fl.; Cuba, 1,000fl.; Hayti, 329fl.; Columbia, 609fl.; Argentine Republic, 7,074fl.; Nicaragua, 230fl.; and Uruguay, 426fl. Thus almost every country in the world figures among the donors. Of the sum collected, 163,363fl. have been spent in providing food, clothing, etc., 10,834fl. subscribed for various special purposes have been applied for these, and 70,000fl. have been used for the purchase of bricks. [A florin is nearly half a dollar.] Most of this sum must, however, be considered as an advance, which will be returned in ready money, or else will be reckoned in at the compensation for the losses suffered. Deducting these amounts there remain 2,377,579fl. Of this 111,292fl. are deposited in the Treasury, 2,250,000fl. are deposited at the savings banks at 4½ per cent interest, while 17,287fl. are lying still in bills and foreign money not converted. Another subject which has been for some time occupying public attention, and to which the Minister-President drew the attention of the House, is the failure of the crops in many parts of the country. The Government has taken the necessary measures to ascertain the real state of things, and have come to the conclusion that, in consequence of this failure, it may well be incumbent upon them in some districts to make a provision either by loans or else by giving work to relieve the distress that may ensue in the course of the winter and in early spring. In many places the crops have not yielded the seed necessary for next year's crops, or else of such inferior quality that it would be dangerous to use it. The Government thought it therefore imperative to take measures, in concert with the local authorities, to grant, under proper security, loans for the purchase of seed. The Government does not mean to ask now for any grant of money from Parliament for this purpose, chiefly because, according to its opinion, the grant of a sum of money by Parliament might lead to unjustifiable and exaggerated demands. The House acquiesced in the view of the Government.

TURKISH CEREMONIALS.

Fasting and Fetes—Celebration of Bairam in Constantinople.

London Times.

Bairam was celebrated in Constantinople on the 17th of September. On the previous afternoon a merry peal of artillery announced that the twenty-eight days of fast were over. The ships in the harbor were instantly decked with flags, and smiles played on the faces of the true believers, who, forgetful for a while of the hardness of the times, determined on spending a merry day on the morrow, and consequently laid in a stock of shekers (sweeties) and various other eatables and gewgaw fineries.

At early dawn the Sultan left his palace at Yildiz and went to the mosque at Beshiktash, and not, as is the wont on this occasion, to the Old Seraglio. After the Sultan had performed his devotions he returned to the Beshiktash, Palace to hold a reception. He accordingly took his seat on a spacious throne of gold in the apartment known as the "Throne Chamber." His chamberlains and other household officers stood in their gaudiest attire behind him, while to the right and left, in front, and at right angles to the throne were ranged the palace aides-de-camp. To the right of the throne stood Osman Pasha, of Plevna renown, holding a silken cord proceeding from the throne, which the visitors kissed and put up reverently to their foreheads. Munir Effendi, the Master of Ceremonies, stood in front of the Sultan, and as the visitors approached he would bend toward the ground and hail them with a graceful salaam.

As soon as the Sultan had occupied the throne, the visitors entered one by one by a door to the right of the Sultan, and, advancing slowly, stooped to kiss the silken cord, and then crossing their hands to their breast, with downcast eyes, they withdraw, without turning their backs, and took a position to the right of the throne. As visitor after visitor did the same a slender line was formed, which, on approaching the end of the room, took a curve and swept round to the left.

The first to be admitted was Araif Pasha, the Grand Vizier; then came Mahmoud Nedim, famous in the annals of Turkish bankruptcy; then Safet, Minister of Finance; then Khaireddin, late Grand Vizier; and then the other functionaries of the Empire, and those who had the title of Balah (Excellence), the Sultan standing to receive those whose title was that of Mushir.

The reception of the civil body over, his Majesty left the room, but returned shortly after to receive the ecclesiastical body. The ceremony was in all respects the same, except that the hem of the Sultan's garment was kissed instead of the cord.

The Sultan received his visitors without uttering a word except two to the Grand Vizier, who appeared not to have heard them. The silence of the reception was only broken by the Imperial band, which played lively music all the while. By noon all was over, the Sultan withdrew to his kiosk at Yildiz, the Muftis responded to the Muezzin's call to prayer, and the Pashas sought the stillness of their country residences.

A Feminine Duel.

Peck's Sun.

Two women at Union, Tenn., had a duel in regular man style. They both fired at the word, and one hit a boy who was climbing over the fence with a watermelon, and the other bit a calf in a field. Both having drawn blood, they acknowledged that they had received satisfaction.

A Gentle Remedy.

The action of Kidney-Wort on the torpid liver, unhealthy skin, weak bladder, and enfeebled stomach is gentle and constitutional. It cures acute lumbago and piles, and soothes the distresses of indigestion. Cases of twelve years' standing have been perfectly cured. Your druggists keep it.

MILK.

Some Idea of the Profits Made in the Business.

The Losses to Which the Dealer Is Subjected by Credit and His Drivers.

There appeared recently in one of the Chicago papers, apropos of the effort made to bring the milk-dealers to reason, and to induce them to quit watering their milk and furnish a pure article, some statistics relative to the gains made by milkmen, which, if true, went to show that the business is one which paid an enormous profit without any resort to adulteration,—so enormous that the milk-dealer, unless he was the most avaricious and greedy of misers, ought to be satisfied with his legitimate 300 per cent.

THESE STATEMENTS

were, in substance, that the milkman paid 65 cents for an eight-gallon can of milk, out of which he got 32 quarts. The very lowest price asked for milk, it was stated, was 5 cents a quart. Taking it at those figures the eight-gallon can, for which 65 cents was paid, was sold for $1.60, leaving a net profit on milk alone of 95 cents for the can. But there must also be borne in mind, it was stated, the fact that a large amount of cream was obtained from these eight gallons. Cream sells at 80 cents a gallon retail and 50 cents wholesale. So that it was possible to make a clean profit of $1.25 off a can of milk for which 65 cents was paid originally.

A reporter of this paper looked into the subject the other day in order to verify the correctness of these figures, and found that the facts do not show quite so roseate a picture for the milkmen, although there is no question that, even when dealing honestly by their customers,

THEY MAKE LARGE PROFITS,—

larger than those obtained in nearly every other branch of business. Were it not for the vicious system of credits, either their profits would be far larger than they are now, or they could reduce the price charged to consumers and yet make equally as much as at present. The price per gallon paid by the milk-dealers depends to a great extent upon existing contracts,—many of them old ones,—and run all the way from 2 cents a quart to 2.65 cents. The prices obtained by them from their customers run all the way from 2½ to 6 and 7 cents a quart. These lower prices obtain where contracts are made for furnishing to hotels in large quantities. There is considerable competition among the milkmen for these large customers, and that competition naturally leads to considerable cutting in the price. There are some dealers who are actually furnishing milk at less than the cost of the article. This grows out of the fact that they entered into contracts with large consumers at a time when milk was much easier to procure, and when there was less competition in the business. One leading hotel in this city uses about 250 gallons of milk a day, and the price paid for it is 10 cents a gallon. Assuming that in this particular case the dairyman charges nine cents, the dealer has a margin of one cent a gallon to cover all expenses of delivery on this single contract.

PRIVATE FAMILIES

are in the habit of getting, at this season of the year, seventeen quart tickets for $1, which is a little less than six cents per quart; and it is on this branch of the business, and on chance sales made from the wagons, when seven or eight cents is charged, that the larger profit is made. A single dealer, with a large run of custom for one wagon, able to deliver 300 quarts a day, has a business that will pay him handsomely, for his gross profits per day amount to about $15 on what seems a very small investment. But from that have to be deducted the wages of a driver, which amount to about $50 a month; the cost of feeding a horse, which is not inconsiderable even where the milkman has his own stable; and the wear and tear of wagon, which is about $20 a year. In addition to these legitimate items, there are certain others which

FIGURE MORE CONSPICUOUSLY IN THE DEDUCTIONS.

These are the losses arising from the credit system, and from the dishonesty of the driver. The amount of money which milkmen are beaten out of by dishonest customers is much larger than is generally imagined. The majority of them send in their bills monthly, and are not at all particular about insisting on payment for tickets when a dollar's worth is delivered. The result is, that in a great many cases, when they come around at the end of the month to collect, they are put off by excuses, and finally are beaten out of the money altogether, and some other milkman is picked up by the customer as a new victim. The amounts are generally so small as to make it unprofitable to go to law about them, but they make a formidable aggregate. It is customary to keep watch on drivers, but, notwithstanding close scrutiny, it is impossible to prevent their giving short measure to regular customers,—which breeds dissatisfaction,—and thus accumulating a little reserve stock, which they peddle out to street customers on their own account. They are also in the habit, it is alleged, occasionally, of making no return, or only a partial return, of their street sales.

THESE LEAKAGES

are what diminish the milkman's profits, and these, with the excessive competition in bidding for custom, have induced him to resort to these tricks of stripping the milk of its cream and of adulterating it with water in order to make himself even. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however,—and among them should be included the occasional losses by the souring of milk, for milk thus spoiled is disposed of at a nominal figure,—it is a profitable business, especially for a person who has several teams out; and it is a profitable business, too, without resorting to any of these dishonest practices which are so constantly complained of, but which, to a certain extent, have been checked by the recent determined stand of Dr. De Wolf and his assistants. But the profits, though large, are not as great as they were figured out to be by the paper referred to above.

AUTUMN-WOODS ALONG THE DELAWARE.

It is about impossible for pen or pencil to exaggerate the glories of the autumn-woods along the Delaware, as those who travel over the Erie Railway at this season very well know. Peter Wells, Esq., of Port Jervis, N. Y., addressing a friend in South Carolina, through the columns of the *Gazette*, describes them as follows:

You ask me to describe our autumn. You say, "The specimens of tinted leaves which you brought with you to our city last winter were so beautiful that we are desirous of learning more of the autumnal tinting of your Northern woods." This request of our friend may as well be sent through the *Gazette*, thus affording readers here a printed glimpse of October as she sweeps down the vales and up the mountain-sides in changing garments quite uniformly put on as to time.

It is not generally known that the beginning of this beautiful transformation-scene occurs at the same time each year. One who has carefully watched the occurrence in the New England and Middle States, says, "From the 21st to the 23d of September here and there on the end of the maples the flaming red signals appear." A day or two later, along the water-courses the tops of the birches show the clear transparent yellow, as of sunshine passing through beaten gold. These first showings of autumnal tints are seen amidst such deep masses of rich green foliage that their brilliancy is hightened. It is supposed by many persons that the bright coloring is the result of frost; on the contrary, the leaves must remain on the trees and ripen, as do the fruits, made so perfectly beautiful and tempting by both color and flavor. How this takes place is a secret in Nature's laboratory; we are permitted to say it is a chemical change wrought by sunlight in the tissue of the leaves; more we do not know.

Of the "fading leaf," the "sere and yellow leaf," our poets, particularly of other lands, have been accustomed to write. You of the Sunny South are properly boastful of your many and beautiful flowers. So they are. But you do not know that to our eyes they never seemed fully set forth,—lacking the perfect green sward. No broad or narrow landscape is perfect without the deep, cool grasses peculiar to the North. God's world is incomplete till the grass blades thickly crowd each other in swardy emerald. The sight most pleasant to my eyes, after a stay in the South, was the freshness and greenness of roadside and field. A friend, just returned from the far West, beyond the prairies, said, "O the absence of grass and trees! I could not endure it. Only clumps of gray, dry herbage, called grass."

I have thought that the formation of this portion of country—mountain, hill, wide and narrow valley, grouped so picturesquely together and covered with such variety of trees, evergreens of many kinds, of magnificent proportions, against which the various brilliant colors of this season rest—may highten the effect. You can best conceive the appearance by thinking of your bright, beautiful flowers as the colored foliage we look upon now.

About the trunks of grand oaks and the chimney-towers outside the Southern dwellings I have seen stately columns of English ivy, always green,—a mass of solid sober color. Nothing like it here. More beautiful, though not so impressive and weird-looking, as the long, gray beard-like moss swinging from the limbs of the live-oaks, yards in length. I have not forgotten the shining leaves of your magnolia, with its crown of large white flowers as fragrant as Araby. I mention these growths of your section that you may more perfectly perceive from this description that stately elm or ash here, around which all summer long the Virginia creeper has been winding up, up, in greenness, now suddenly transformed into a pillar of fire, burning unconsumed. Seen at morning, when the white mist is rising from the damp spots, the scene is suggestive of a fire-altar in the woods. The rock-pepperidge is wholly red from crown to lowest limb, and usually stands out on some mountain-side conspicuous,—our autumn mountain-rose. The gray rocks behind it in the October sun, with the deep blue sky above, blending all, is beauty allied to the sublime; and pictures of this sort may be caught now at nearly every turn in the hills. Near views show the mottling on leaves, red and yellow, painted on the same leaf as no painter but the sun can produce it. What impresses one who has an eye for the effects of color is, that all these various autumnal tints, the most vivid, the paler, the sombre, are so wonderfully blended that the harmony is perfect, and eye and soul are perfectly delighted. Later in the season, of course, the far-off mountains grow brown; the nearer hills wear a shade of deep maroon; then they grow bronze; then the dead leaves fall to the ground, and we wish for the first snow to cover them in their graves.

I perceive that I have particularized but slightly; of the lithe white birch, the trembling aspen, the dogwood, the witch-hazel, which blossoms in the fall and makes its presence known in the thickest woods by a peculiar odor, I have not spoken at all.

A paragraph or two now in which to speak of the dozen or more grasses which have their colors produced in the seedy tops,—some of them very beautiful; these complete the picture. I think they are not generally observed, even by admirers of the colored foliage. There is the orchard, the fox-tail, red-top, and purple grasses. This last is particularly beautiful, and grows only in rare spots. I remember a belt of woods which sheltered two or three acres of sloping meadow-land where this grew. It was in the afternoon of a bright autumn-day when I came upon it,—a pleasant surprise; the sun shone slantingly through the green belt of trees on the purple-topped grasses, and it appeared as if the color from out the rainbow had become entangled in the fine spraying tops.

The remarkable clarity of our streams and lakes should be mentioned, for it is along these where Nature, using these for mirrors, adorns herself; and something may be due to the water, too, for the fine coloring.

THE MAN OF STEEL.

Sir Henry Bessemer, His Home, and His Huge Telescope.

London World.

The Bessemer estate at Denmark Hill has one great advantage. It is some thirty or forty acres in extent, and is on the slope of the hill looking toward the Crystal Palace, the sole—but not, it is to be hoped, eternal—blot in the landscape. Fortunately, too, a great part of the hideous glass house is hidden by the trees, and the eye, looking southward, is only outraged by its offensive towers. From the terrace of Sir Henry Bessemer's house, the distant view is, with this slight exception, singularly pleasing, and essentially English in its inhabited sylvan character.

. . . . Pushing through these is seen the tall form of the host, a stalwart, broad-shouldered man, quick and active despite his 66 years; one of those men, too, whom one cannot imagine in shooting-jacket or bullycock, or otherwise than in neat broadcloth, topped by orthodox "stovepipe," and with neck encircled by the black satin stock worn by our fathers, and which simulates a twice-round necktie, until the treacherous buckle at the back asserts itself above the coat. Sir Henry Bessemer, without being a dandy, is one of the neat-and-trim order of men, who enjoy a species of immunity from heat and dust.

Presently the host vanishes in a bush, as if by a pantomimic trick, and in a moment reappears and leads the way into a cavern filled with a magnificent collection of ferns, heated to a precise temperature, and lighted by a skillful combination of top-lights and mirrors. At one extremity of this cave, lined with rocks made of brick and cement, is a waterfall pouring over a glass wall; at the other a snug little smoking-room looking over the lake, with all necessary refreshments hidden behind a rock, apparently as massive as the Cheesewring, and of nearly the same outline.

The story of Bessemer steel, which has immortalized the name of its inventor, is too well known to need more than rapid notice; the beautiful and picturesque process of blowing the carbon out of molten iron and then replacing it by the addition of the exact quantity necessary to make steel, being almost as familiar as the giant forgings at Woolwich. It is parlous work to describe any invention, however well known; but this much is clear: a gentleman named John Heath, a civil servant of "John Company," was many years ago unfortunate enough to observe that maganese was used in the manufacture of "wootz," or Indian steel, and introduced maganese powder, protected by patent, to the steel-makers of Sheffield, who used it until they discovered that the oxide of that metal would serve their purpose. The story of Mr. Heath, who was harassed into the grave by his efforts to protect his patent against infringement, was told in an early number of *Household Words*, in which he was held up as the type of the unhappy inventor. It is the application of the manganiferous iron known as "spiegeleisen" to the fluid pig-iron which converts it into steel; but the Bessemer invention is rather the antecedent process of burning out the carbon, by the production of a degree of heat previously unattainable. Technicalities apart, the discovery of a method by which steel can be produced at the price of wrought-iron is the greatest step in advance in the history of metallurgy. From the royalties, first of forty and twenty shillings, and subsequently of half a crown per ton, the inventor and his partners, who participated to the extent of one-fifth, realized more than a million sterling, besides the profit of their manufacturing business at Sheffield. Sir Henry Bessemer himself modestly attributes the rich reward he has reaped from his invention to his good fortune in not having hit upon it till he was sufficiently fortified with cash to avoid the necessity of seeking for a capitalist to help him on, and take the lion's share of his gains. Perhaps no revolution has been so suddenly accomplished and so completely to the satisfaction of the author and of the world. It is but twenty-three years since the inventor read his paper "On the Manufacture of Iron and Steel without Fuel" before the British Association, and already rails and tires, ships and bridges, boilers and cutlery, are made from it throughout the civilized world.

Sir Henry Bessemer has, after the manner of English scientific men generally, found his own country the last to award him an honorary distinction—limited, when tardily granted, to mere knighthood, a rank flung to civic functionaries on the occasion of Royal visits. Had he never invented or done anything but make money for himself and spend some of it on electioneering, he might have been a Baronet, perhaps a Peer; but knighthood is thought good enough for the greatest industrial discover since Watt and Arkwright. Foreigners have been less chary of recognizing the value of original thought, patience, and skill. The late Emperor of the French was anxious to present Mr. Bessemer with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor; but as the permission to wear it in this country, twice demanded, was twice refused, the decoration was not conferred. The Emperor, however, was not to be altogether balked, and gave Mr. Bessemer a handsome gold medal. In the words of Vicomte Anatole de Beauperail, he may be described as criblé de medailles of the kind given to people "for doing something;" having, among others, the Telford gold medal awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers, a medal from the King of Wurtemberg, the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the Knight Commandership of Francis Joseph.

At the present moment Sir Henry Bessemer, finding no more development for his taste for landscape gardening, and having built himself a conservatory of marvelous workmanship, is employed in constructing an observatory destined to contain an enormous telescope capable of magnifying 5,000 times, a worthy rival of the famous tube set up by Lord Rosse. The Bessemer telescope, however, will not be furnished with a metal speculum, Sir Henry having discovered a method of grinding glass to the required curvature. Glass has been successfully employed in the telescope in the observatory at Paris, and equally good results are expected from the giant of Denmark Hill. The observatory required to contain an instrument of its enormous magnitude is in itself a marvel of constructive skill, and is probably the most remarkable edifice of the kind in the world. Not the dome only, as at Greenwich and elsewhere, but the entire upper floor, revolves on a circular railway by hydraulic power, subject to a touch of the finger of the astronomer, who thus enjoys all that advantage of out-of-door observation combined with the comfort of his own library. Chemistry, mathematics, and physics having in turn helped Sir Henry Bessemer to fortune, he has now fallen back upon astronomy as a pastime. His observatory, which is constructed in the most massive manner in order to avoid vibration, is, although approachable from the house and the long terrace leading to the lake, so constructed that it can be entered from the private road, probably with the view of presenting or bequeathing it to some scientific body.

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